A

TOPOGRAPHICAL

History of Surrey.

BY

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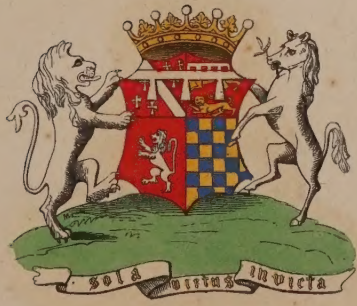

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TO

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM KING,

EARL OF LOVELACE, VISCOUNT OCKHAM, AND BARON KING; LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF SURREY,

This Volume of the new History of Surrey,

IS, WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION, MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR,

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

A NEW

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

HUNDRED OF WALLINGTON, OR CROYDON.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION :—

ADDINGTON.—CHALDON.—COULSDON.—CROYDON.—SANDERSTEAD.—WOODMANSTON.

SECOND DIVISION :—

BEDDINGTON, WITH WALLINGTON HAMLET.—CARSHALTON. - CHEAM.—MITCHAM.—MORDON.—SUTTON.

WALLINGTON HUNDRED, sometimes called the Hundred of Croydon, from its principal town, is styled in the Domesday book *Waleton*, and now Wallington, from a place in the parish of Beddington, supposed to have been a Roman settlement. This division of the county is bounded on the north by the hundred of Brixton; on the east, by the county of Kent; on the south, by the hundreds of Tandridge and Reigate; and on the west, by Copthorne and Kingston.

In the 20th of Richard the Second, the Prior of Bermondsey obtained a grant, under letters patent, of the right of return and execution of the king's writs in this hundred, as well as in that of Brixton; and the privilege was confirmed in the 23rd of Henry the Sixth.—When a commission of Array was issued in 1545 (the 36th of Henry the Eighth,) "for the preparacion and furnyshyng of 400 able men, with their Capitaynes," in the county of Surrey, for the king's service, in the wars with France and Scotland, the quota required from the hundred of Wallington consisted of four archers and twenty billmen.

An act of parliament, to facilitate the recovery of small debts in certain parts of Kent, which was passed in 1765, was in the following year extended to the hundred of Wallington; and it was subsequently amended by enactments in 1770, and 1807.

CROYDON.

This parish is bounded on the north by Lambeth and Streatham; on the east, by the hamlet of Penge, the parishes of Beckenham and West Wickham, in Kent, and that of Addington in Surrey; on the south, by Addington, Sanderstead, and Coulsdon; and on the west, by Beddington and Mitcham. It is very extensive, being about thirty-six miles in circumference; and the soil, as might be expected, varies greatly in different parts of it, consisting of chalk, gravel, sand, clay, and peat. Lysons mentions a large chalk-pit, about a mile from the town, near the road to Addington, which afforded a great variety of extraneous fossils. The river Wandle rises in the lower part of the town, near the church.

This is a place of great antiquity, and about a mile in length.[1] That part now called High-street was formerly only a bridle-road through fields. The old or lower town, called Old Croydon, was situated farther from London, towards Beddington; and there were ruins of it remaining in 1783. Gale, in his Commentary on the Itinerary of Antoninus, says, that a Roman road passed through Old Croydon, from Woodcote to Streatham; and the first-mentioned place has been supposed by some antiquaries to be the site of the station called *Noviomagus*. Both Camden and Gale notice a tradition that there was anciently a royal palace, westward of the town, next Haling.[2]

Croydon is seldom mentioned in history, and the events relating to

[1] Respecting the etymology of its name, we have no positive information. Its ancient orthography is various. Camden, from the Saxon, writes *Cradidon*; others have it, *Croindene*, *Crondon*, *Croiden*, &c. Within our own recollection, though written *Croydon*, it was usually, especially by the common people, pronounced *Craydon*. As there is no chalk in Surrey before we reach Croydon, from the metropolis, the name is thought, by some, to be derived from the old Norman or French word, *Craye*, or *Craie*, chalk; and the word *Dun*, a hill; indicating a town near the chalk hill. Others, though less satisfactorily, derive the name from *Crone*, sheep, and *Dene*, a valley.

[2] In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, "the streets were deep hollow ways, and very dirty; the houses generally with wooden steps into them,—and the inhabitants in general were smiths and colliers;" that is, charcoal burners, a calling for which they have been celebrated by several of our early poets.

In the ancient tragedy of Locrine, occurs the well-known distich,—

"The Colliers of Croydon,
The Rustics of Roydon;"

and there is a comedy, written in 1662, intituled "Grim, the Collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame," &c.—Those who are here called *Colliers* would, in our time, be

it are of little importance. In May, 1264, a body of troops who had fought under the Earl of Leicester, consisting of Londoners, returning home after the battle of Lewes, and having taken up their quarters at Croydon, were attacked by the disbanded royalists who had formed the garrison of Tunbridge castle, when many of them were killed, and the assailants are said to have obtained a great booty.[3]

In December, 1286, "William Warren, son and heir of John Warren Earle of Surrey, in a turneament at Croyden, was by the challenger intercepted, and cruelly slaine."[4]

In the month of September, 1550, Grig, a poulterer of Surrey, regarded among the people for a prophet, in curing divers diseases by words and prayers, and saying he would take no money, was by commandment of the Earl of Warwick and others of the king's council, set on a scaffold in the town of Croydon, with a paper on his breast,

called *Charcoal-burners*, for that was evidently their trade; as may be evinced by the following extracts from a very scarce satirical and descriptive poem, written by P. Hannay, gent., and published about the time of the restoration of Charles the Second:—

"In midst of these stands Croydon, cloth'd in blacke,
In a low bottome sink of all these hills;
And is receipt of all the durtie wracke,
Which from their tops still in abundance trills;
The unpav'd lanes with muddie mire it fills:
If one shower falls, or if that blessing stay,
You well may scent, but never see your way.

And those that there inhabit, suiting well
With such a place, doe either Nigros seeme,
Or harbingers for Pluto, prince of Hell;
Or his fire-beaters one might rightly deeme:
Their sight would make a soul of hell to dreame;
Besmear'd with sut, and breathing pitchie smoake,
Which, save themselves, a living wight would choke.

These, with the Demi-gods still disagreeing,
(As vice with virtue ever is at jarre,)
With all who in the pleasant woods have being,
Doe undertake an everlasting warre,
Cut down their groves, and often doe them skarre;
And in a close pent fire their arbours burne,
While—as the Muses can do nought but mourne.—

To all proud Dames, I wish no greater hell,
Whoe doe disdaine of chastly profered love,
Than to that place confin'd there ever dwell;
That place their pride's dear price might justly prove:
For if (which God forbid) my dear should move
Me not come nie her,—for to passe my troth,—
Place her but there, and I shall keep mine oath."

[3] Matt. Paris, Hist. Angl. Contin. p. 964.

[4] Stow, Chron. p. 311.

wherein was written his deceitful and hypocritical dealings. He was afterwards put in the pillory at Southwark, during the Lady-day fair.[5]

Stow says that, on the 25th of May, 1551, about noon, an earthquake was felt at Croydon and several neighbouring places. Fuller, in his Church History of Britain, after mentioning the Black Assizes at Oxford, in 1577, adds,—"The like chanced some four years since (1652?) at Croydon in Surrey, where a great depopulation happened at the assizes of persons of quality, and the two judges, Baron Yates, and Baron Rigby, died a few days after. Mr. Lysons remarks, that it does not appear by the Register, there was any great mortality at Croydon about that time.[6] The plague visited this town in 1603; and between July the 20th that year, and April the 16th, 1604, one hundred and fifty-eight persons died of it; and the disease proved fatal to many people here in 1625, 1626, 1631, 1665, and 1666.

The parish Registers record a monstrous birth, from the body of Rose Eastman, wife of John Eastman, being a child with two heads, four arms, four legs, one body, one navel, and distinction of two male children, born the 27th of January, 1721-2.

On the 12th of May, 1728, so violent a storm of hail and rain, with thunder and lightning, fell at Croydon, as to strike the hail-stones, which were from eight to ten inches round, some inches into the earth. The cattle were forced into the ditches and drowned, windows were shattered, and great damage done. Great damage in and near Croydon was, also, done by a storm of thunder and lightning in 1744.[7]

This parish contains the hamlets of Addiscombe, Croham, Coombe, Haling, Shirley, Woodside, Waddon, Thornton-Heath, Broad-Green, Barrack-Town; the manors of Waddon, Bencham, or Whitehorse, Norbury, Haling, and Croham, and a part of that of Norwood. Within the parish and manor of Croydon are seven boroughs, namely; Coombe, Selsdon, Bencham or Bunchesham, Addiscombe, Woodside, Shirley, and Croham; and for each of these a constable is appointed annually, at the court-leet for the manor of Croydon held in Easter week, when a head constable, two petty constables, and two headboroughs, are nominated for the last-mentioned of these places.

Manor of Croydon.—The manor of Croydon is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands of the archbishop of Canterbury:—"In the hundred of Waleton (Wallington) Archbishop Lanfranc holds Croindene in demesne. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 80 hides: now at 16 hides, and 1 virgate. The arable land amounts to 20 carucates. There are in the demesne 4 carucates; and forty eight villains, and twenty five bordars, with 34 carucates.

[5] Stow, p. 1020. [6] Lysons, Environs, p. 172. [7] Steinman, Croydon, pp. 28, 29.

There is a church; and one mill, at 5 shillings; and 8 acres of meadow. The wood yields two hundred swine. Of the land belonging to this manor, Restold holds of the Archbishop 7 hides; and Ralph 1 hide; and thence they have 7 pounds, 8 shillings rent. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 12 pounds: now at 27 pounds to the Archbishop; and 10 pounds, 10 shillings, to his men."

This manor is said to have been given by William the Conqueror to Archbishop Lanfranc, who is supposed to have founded the archiepiscopal palace; though Robert Kilwardby is the first prelate who is certainly known to have resided at Croydon. He resigned the metropolitan dignity on being made a cardinal, in 1278, and went to Rome, leaving the castles and mansions belonging to the See in such a dilapidated state that Archbishop Peckham, his successor, found it necessary to expend three thousand marks in repairs; though it is uncertain what part of this sum may have been laid out at Croydon. The manor continued to belong to the see of Canterbury until the suppression of episcopal government in the church, in the seventeenth century, when the revenues of the archbishopric were seized by the parliament. The annual value of the manor, palace, and land, was then estimated at 274*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, exclusive of the timber.

Archiepiscopal Palace.—There is no evidence that any archbishop of Canterbury resided at Croydon before Kilwardby above mentioned; but it may be concluded that he had a palace or mansion here; as he dated from this place, September 4th, 1273, a mandate for holding a convocation at the New Temple, in London.[8] Several succeeding prelates, in the same and the following century, were occasionally resident here; and among them, Archbishop Courtney, who is recorded to have received the pall, with great solemnity, in the principal chamber, or great hall, (*in camera principali*) of his manor of Croydon, May the 14th, 1382.[9] Thomas Arundel, the next archbishop, probably built a room, called the guard-chamber, as his arms were displayed in the interior. Cardinal Stafford, who obtained the see in 1443, resided during his primacy chiefly at Croydon and Lambeth: he either rebuilt or repaired the great hall. Archbishop Cranmer, also, appears to have repaired the palace. While this prelate presided over the diocese of Canterbury, Croydon became the scene of the trial or judicial examination of John Frith,[10] accused of

[8] Wilkins: Concilia, vol. ii. p. 26. [9] Regist. Courtnei. f. 9, a.

[10] See Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. iii. p. 192: Stow, Chronicle, p. 962. This was by no means the only occasion on which Cranmer acted as the subservient instrument of a lawless tyrant. Bishop Burnet, one of the chief Protestant writers who have laboured to place his character in a favourable point of view, has erroneously stated that

heresy before Cromwell, Cranmer, and others, for maintaining certain doctrines, which the archbishop himself, secretly, and afterwards openly, professed. Frith, refusing to recant, was burnt in Smithfield, on the 22nd of July, 1534.

Archbishop Parker entertained Queen Elizabeth at his palace of Croydon, for seven days, in July, 1573; and there is reason to believe that she visited the palace again in the ensuing year. In April, 1587, Sir Christopher Hatton was appointed Lord-chancellor, through the recommendation of Archbishop Whitgift, and the great seal was delivered to him in the gallery of the palace at Croydon.

During the Interregnum, the palace and lands were let, for forty pounds a year, to Charles, earl of Nottingham, who held on lease the manor of Haling; and on the 17th of March, 1646, a survey of the premises was made, preparatory to an intended sale, which however did not take place; for the commissioners of the parliament granted the estate to Sir William Brereton, bart., who had been a general officer during the civil war, and was one of the council of state appointed under the Protectorate, in 1652.[11]

After the restoration, Archbishop Juxon repaired and restored the palace; and several of his successors expended considerable sums on the building, especially Archbishop Herring, by whom it is stated to have been vastly improved and adorned. This prelate appears to have been the last who resided at Croydon; and the palace, after having been deserted more than twenty years, becoming greatly dilapidated, in 1780 an act of parliament was obtained, by which the premises were vested in trustees for sale; and in the preamble to that enactment it is alleged, that the palace was in a low, unwholesome

he retired to Croydon when the Bill of Attainder against the Duke of Norfolk passed in parliament; and Hume, heedlessly following Burnet, says—"Cranmer, though engaged for many years in an opposite party to Norfolk, and though he had received many and great injuries from him, would have no hand in so unjust a prosecution; and he retired to his seat in Croydon." But a recent historian more correctly asserts that Cranmer, after being present in the House of Lords on the three several days on which the iniquitous bill against the Duke was read, [as well as on the day it received the royal assent by commission, viz. January 27th, 38 Henry VIII.], had retreated for quiet to Croydon; where he was when he received a summons to attend his royal master in his last agonies.—See Lingard's ENGLAND, vol. iv. p. 354; and PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, vol. ii. p. 451.

[11] This gentleman was rewarded by the Parliament, for his services, with the sequestration of Cashiobury and other lands of Lord Capel, the chief forestership of Macclesfield, and the stewardship of that hundred, besides the sequestrations of the lands and tenements pertaining to the see of Canterbury at Croydon. He died April 7th, 1661. His having turned the chapel at Croydon into a kitchen while he held the palace, induced a contemporary pamphleteer to remark, that he was "a notable man at a thanksgiving dinner, having terrible long teeth, and a prodigious stomach, to turn the archbishop's chapel into a kitchen, and to swallow up that palace and lands at a morsel."—Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 175.

situation, and so incommodious as to be unfit for the residence of the archbishops; and that certain funds existed which might be appropriated to the erection or purchase of a more suitable mansion. The fee-simple of the capital messuage, with the appurtenances and lands belonging to it, was consequently sold, by auction, October 10th, 1780, to Abraham Pitches, esq. (afterwards knighted,) for the sum of 2520*l.*; and the mansion and estate of Addington Park were bought in lieu of it. The palace was then turned into an establishment for printing linens; and the garden was made a bleaching ground; but the demesne having been subsequently resold, in lots, the buildings were converted into separate dwellings.[12]

Croydon Park, or Park-hill.—This estate was held by the archbishops of Canterbury till the time of Henry the Eighth; when Cranmer surrendered it to the king in exchange for other lands; but it was restored to the same prelate, by a grant of Edward the Sixth, in the beginning of his reign. The office of keeper of Croydon park was granted, for life or terms of years, to various individuals, at different periods; and among them was William Walworth, mayor of London, whose spirited conduct contributed greatly to the extinction of the rebellion under Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard the Second. Walworth was appointed to the keepership by Archbishop Courtney, in 1382. The mansion here was the property and residence of Robert Boxall, esq., who died in 1807; and in 1818 it belonged to P. F. Barraud, esq.[13]

Manor of Waddon.—This manor, anciently styled *Woddens*, is situated on the road to Beddington, about half a mile from the town of Croydon. It formerly belonged to the crown; and in 1127, it was given by Henry the First to the monastery of Bermondsey. In 1391, Archbishop Courtney obtained this estate in exchange for the appropriation of the church of Croydon; and it has ever since (except during the Interregnum,) pertained to the metropolitan see. In the time of Archbishop Parker it was valued at 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Manor of Bunchesham.—This manor lies north of the town, towards Norwood.[14] Peter Chaceport had a grant of free-warren here

[12] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 537.

[13] Garrow, History of Croydon, p. 33.

[14] The hamlet of Norwood, one of the most delightful villages in the vicinity of the metropolis, lies partly in the parish of Croydon, and partly in Lambeth, Streatham, and Camberwell. It will be described in our account of the Hundred of Brixton. In a survey, dated 1646, it is mentioned as containing "830 acres, in which the inhabitants of Croydon have herbage for all manner of cattle, and mastage for swine without stint." At no very remote period, the whole of this waste appears to have been covered with wood. Aubrey mentions a large and remarkable tree, called *Vicar's Oak*, at which the four parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Streatham, and Croydon, meet in a point. Connected

in the 37th of Henry the Third; and in 1299, 27th Edward the First, a similar grant was obtained by Richard de Gravesend, bishop of London. In 1338 Stephen de Gravesend, also bishop of London, died seised of this manor, which he had held of the archbishop of Canterbury, as of his manor of Croydon, for his life, at a rent of 21*s.* a year, and suit of court. It then comprised a messuage, two hundred acres of arable land, eight acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture, with underwood; besides rents of assise, and pleas and perquisites of courts. After repeated transfers to different persons, the manor, in the 41st of Edward the Third, was held by Walter Whitehorse, the king's shield-bearer; and from him, apparently, it has since been called the Manor of Whitehorse.

At length, this estate became the property of Sir Robert Morton, knt., nephew of Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, who died seised of it in the 6th of Henry the Eighth. William Morton, esq., a relative of this gentleman, held it in 1566; and Thomas Morton, the grandson of William, died in 1678, leaving five daughters his coheirs. Four of the shares of these ladies were purchased by John Barrett, esq. in 1712; and his grandson, to whom the property descended, bought the fifth share in 1787; shortly after which, he disposed of the whole to John Cator, esq., of Beckenham in Kent. It belonged, in 1809, to John Cator, esq., nephew of the preceding; and he sold it to John Davidson Smith, esq.

Manor of Croham.—This manor, likewise named *Cronham*, and *Cranham*, consists of a messuage and farm comprising about four hundred acres of arable and wood land; and it extends over Cromehurst for about a mile from the town towards the south-east. It forms a part of the endowment of the Hospital founded at Croydon by Archbishop Whitgift. In 1368 it was alienated by a person named Chireton to Walter Whitehorse, above mentioned; but it appears to have reverted to the family of Chireton. It belonged to the crown in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Fourth, who gave the custody of the manor to William Oliver. Dame Anne Peche held it

with the history of the "sacred tree," this note affords the opportunity of epitomizing, from the same author, some remarkable instances of superstitious belief, evidently traceable to the Druids. Norwood is said to have consisted wholly of oaks, "and among them was one that bore mistletoe, which some persons were so hardy as to cut, for the gain of selling it to the apothecaries of London, leaving a branch of it to sprout out. But they proved unfortunate after it; for one of them fell lame, and the other lost an eye. At length, in the year 1678, a certain man, notwithstanding he was warned against it upon the account of what the others had suffered, adventured to cut the tree down, and he soon after brake his leg. To fell oaks hath long been counted fatal, and such as believe it produce the instance of the Earl of Winchelsea, who having felled a curious grove of oaks, soon after found his Countess dead in her bed suddenly, and his eldest son, the Lord Maidstone, was killed at sea by a cannon bullet."

in the time of Henry the Seventh; and under his successor, it belonged to Sir John Danet, knt., in right of his wife, the daughter of Thomas Elynbrigge, esq. The manorial estate was afterwards held by Sir Olliph Leigh, of Addington; by whom it was sold to Archbishop Whitgift. Courts are occasionally held for this manor, which extends into the adjoining parish of Sanderstead.

Manor of Haling.—Haling House is situated at the southern extremity of the town, in the midst of a pleasant park; the plantations in which formed the subject of a poetical "Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire to a Grove in Surrey"; with the answer, by William Whitehead, formerly poet-laureate.[15]

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, this manor belonged to Thomas Warham, who held it of the archbishop of Canterbury, at the rent of 21*s.* ½*d.* He died about 1478; and the lease is supposed to have passed to William Warham, archdeacon of Canterbury, and nephew of the primate of that name; of whom Henry the Eighth obtained the estate in exchange for other lands. Queen Mary, in the early part of her reign, granted the manor, by letters patent, to Sir John Gage, K.G.; who died seised of it in 1557, leaving four sons; of whom Robert, the third, held Haling. He died in 1587; and was succeeded in the possession of this property by his son, John Gage, who was the father of Sir Henry Gage, knt., colonel in the army, and governor of Oxford, in the service of Charles the First, and who lost his life in a skirmish at Culhambridge, near Abingdon, January the 7th, 1644. Robert Gage, the uncle of Sir Henry, was executed as an accomplice in the conspiracy of Babington and others against Queen Elizabeth, in September, 1586; and his brother, John Gage of Haling, incurred imprisonment and forfeiture of his lands and tenements, for harbouring G. Beesley, a missionary priest. The manor of Haling thus becoming vested in the crown, was granted on lease, under letters patent of the 34th of Elizabeth, to Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham; who died at this place, December the 14th, 1624. Notwithstanding the proceedings against Mr. Gage, and the consequent forfeiture of his

[15] The following lines may serve as a specimen of the versification :—

"I envy not, I swear and vow,
The temples or the shades of Stow;
Nor Java's groves, whose arms display
Their blossoms to the rising day;
Nor Chili's woods, whose fruitage gleams,
Ruddy beneath his setting beams;
Nor Teneriffa's forests shaggy,
Nor China's varying Sharawaggi:
Nor all that has been sung or said
Of Pindus, or of Windsor's shade."

estates, they were probably restored; for his son, Sir Henry, having voluntarily demised the reversion of Haling house to his father, the latter, in the 2nd of Charles the First, alienated it to Christopher Gardiner, esq.; to whose family it belonged until 1707; when it was conveyed to Edward Stringer, esq. That gentleman, having no issue, left it to his widow; and from her, it descended to her grandson, (by a second husband), William Parker Hammond, esq.; whose son and heir, of the same name, held the estate in 1833.[16] More recently, it was in the occupation of James Penlees, esq.; and it is now in the possession of Ralph Fenwick, esq.

Manor of Norbury.—This manor, also called *Northborough*, is situated on the western side of the road to London, extending over a part of Thornton heath. Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, keeper of the privy-seal, in the 48th of Edward the Third, obtained a grant of free-warren for all his lands in Croydon; and died August 17th, 1391, seised, *inter alia*, of the manor of Norbury. It remained in the possession of the Carews until the attainder and execution of Sir Nicholas Carew, in 1539;[17] and Henry the Eighth afterwards annexed it to the Honour of Hampton-court. Edward the Sixth, in 1547, granted this manor, together with Pyrle mead in Croydon, to the archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange for other landed property; but Queen Mary, in the second year of her reign, restored to Sir Francis Carew the forfeited estates of his father; and from this gentleman Norbury, with Beddington, &c., descended to the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B.; whose son, Capt. Chas. H. Carew, R.N., is the present owner.[18] Norbury is now the residence of Arthur Kett Barclay, esq.

The manors, or reputed manors, of *Ham*, *Palmers*, and *Selhurst*, are now incorporated with the principal manor of Croydon, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.

The manor, or estate called Ham, situated on the eastern side of the parish, towards Beckenham, was granted by Queen Mary to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague; and in 1809, it belonged to Lord Gwydir, who inherited it from his grandfather, Peter Burrell, esq., of Beckenham.[19]

Addiscombe.—This place, formerly called *Adgcomb*, and *Adscomb*, is about one mile and a half from the town of Croydon, on the road to Wickham. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, this estate belonged to Thomas Heron, esq.; who died in 1518, leaving two sons, who held it in succession; and Sir Nicholas Heron, the younger, died in

[16] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 542, 543. Steinman, Hist. of Croydon, pp. 38—45.

[17] See Account of Beddington.

[18] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 541. Steinman, pp. 36—38.

[19] Manning, u. a. p. 544.

1568, and was interred in Heron's chapel, in the parish church. Addiscombe afterwards became the residence of Sir John Tunstal, gentleman-usher and esquire of the body to Anne of Denmark, consort of James the First; and his eldest son, Henry, who dwelt here, was in 1647 appointed one of the Committee of Inquiry concerning the conduct of the clergy in Surrey. Sir Purbeck Temple, knt., a member of the Privy-council of Charles the Second, held this estate; and dying without issue, in 1695, it came into the possession of his widow, who died in February, 1700; having left Addiscombe to her nephew, William Draper, esq., a son-in-law of the celebrated John Evelyn.[20] Mr. Draper rebuilt the mansion, which was begun in June, 1702; the masonry consisting of brick-work, cased with Portland stone. Sir John Vanbrugh is said to have been the architect; and the walls and ceilings of the staircase and saloon were ornamented by the pencil of Sir James Thornhill. In the course of the eighteenth century, Addiscombe House was successively occupied by the Lord-Chancellor Talbot, who died here in 1737;—Lord Grantham, who died in 1786;—and Charles Jenkinson, first earl of Liverpool, who had a lease of the estate for life, and died in 1808.

The Addiscombe estate had previously become the property of Charles Clarke, esq., through an heiress of the Draper family; and his grandson, Charles John Clarke, lost his life, in consequence of the fall of a scaffold, at some public exhibition at Paris, whither he had gone after the peace of Amiens. He was married, but leaving no issue, his estates devolved on his sister, Anne Millicent Clarke, the wife of Emilius Henry Delmé, who assumed the name of Radcliffe. This gentleman was master of the stud to King George the Fourth, and his successor. In 1809, Mr. Radcliffe sold Addiscombe to the East India Company, who founded there a Military College for the education of cadets for the engineers and artillery; and in 1825, the plan of the institution was extended, so as to furnish instruction for candidates for the infantry service in general. On the front of the mansion is the following inscription:—"*Non faciam vitio culpave minorem.*" The premises have been considerably improved by the addition of several detached buildings since the establishment of the military college.

Many of the walks and rides in the environs of Croydon are very beautiful. Amongst the seats may be mentioned the following.—

Coombe House, a noble mansion, which was sold by Mr. James Matthias, in 1761, to James Bourdieu, esq.; in whose family it still remains.

[20] See Evelyn's Diary: and Steinman's Croydon, pp. 50, 51.

Shirley House, about a mile and a half to the eastward of Croydon, was built by John Claxton, esq., in the year 1720, on an elevated site. It has a fine lawn, and a piece of water in front. Some years ago, it came into the possession of John Maberley, esq.; and by the assignees of that gentlemen it was afterwards sold to S. Skinner, esq. Two or three years since, Mr. Skinner disposed of the estate to the Earl of Eldon; and it is now (1843) in the occupation of Martin Smith, esq., banker, of London.

The Rectory and Manor of the Rectory of Croydon.—This rectory belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury till 1391, when, under the authority of a Bull of Pope Boniface the Ninth, dated the 27th of September that year, it was appropriated to the monastery of Bermondsey, in exchange for the manor of Waddon; but the patronage of the living remained with the archbishop. On the dissolution of the convent, in 1538, this manor became vested in the crown; and in 1550, Edward the Sixth granted the rectory, with other estates in Surrey, to Thomas Walsingham, esq., of Chiselhurst, and Robert Moyse, esq., of Banstead.

In 1727 this estate belonged to James Walsingham, esq.; who, by will dated August 16th that year, gave it to his sister, Lady Osborne; at whose death, in 1733, it was divided between the coheirs of Mr. Walsingham, of whom that lady was one; and she left her portion of the property to Henry Boyle, esq., who took the name of Walsingham. He conveyed it, in 1770, to Anthony Joseph, Viscount Montague, descended from Barbara, a second sister of James Walsingham; and his lordship, having purchased the remainder of the rectorial estate, died seised of it in 1787, and was succeeded by his son, George Samuel, Viscount Montague; whose trustees sold part of the tithes to Lord Gwydir, and other landowners. This young nobleman was drowned during his travels in Switzerland, in October, 1793, in an attempt to pass in a boat down the fall of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen. He had conveyed this manor, and the remainder of the tithes, to Robert Harris, esq., who died in 1807; and the trustees under his will transferred the estate, by sale, to Alexander Caldecleugh, or Coldcleugh, esq., to whom it still belongs.

In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, the Rectory of Croydon is valued at sixty marks, and the Vicarage at fifteen marks; and in the King's books, the vicarage, discharged of the payment of First Fruits, is rated at 21*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

There were anciently two Chantries in the parish church. One of these, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in the fourteenth century, by Reginald, Lord Cobham, of Sterborough Castle; and it was valued

in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, at 13*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The other chantry, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded for the repose of the souls of John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, (which see he vacated in 1443, on being translated to that of Canterbury,) and William Oliver, vicar of Croydon. It was valued at 8*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

The CHURCH.—There is known to have been a church at Croydon in the Saxon era; as, in Lambard's "*Perambulation of Kent*," we find a copy of "the will of Byrhtric and Ælfwy, made anno 960," a witness to which was "Ælffie, the priest of Croydon." The present church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and regarded as one of the finest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the county, is supposed to have been commenced by Archbishop Courtney, who became primate in 1381, and died in 1396; but it does not appear to have been completed until the days of Archbishop Chicheley, who expended on it large sums of money.[21] He was, observes Stow, ("*Annals*," p. 631,) "the new builder, or especial repairer of Croydon church, as appeareth by his arms graven on the walls, steeple, and porch." The *arms* (argent, a chevron, gules, between three cinquefoils of the last,) are yet to be seen, terminating on one side the spandril of the arch over the west or principal entrance. This noble edifice, situated at the bottom of the town, near the source of the Wandle, and adjoining the palace lands, is of stone and flint, and exceedingly well proportioned, in the pointed style. It consists of a nave, three aisles, and two chancels. At the west end is a handsome square tower, rising to the height of four stories. The tower is supported by strong buttresses, and adorned at the summit by battlements, and crocketted pinnacles issuing from octagonal turrets. It contains a good ring of eight bells, cast in 1738, with chimes, which play a psalm tune every sixth hour. The first bell is thus inscribed:—

> "My voice I will raise,
> And sound to my subscribers' praise
> At proper times.—Thomas Lister made me, 1738."

The entire length of the church, exclusively of the tower, is one hundred and thirty feet; and the breadth, seventy-four feet. It contains 2,400 sittings. The nave is separated from the aisles by light clustered columns, with pointed arches, between which are grotesque heads and other ornaments. The pulpit, hexagonal in form, is of painted oak, slightly carved: the reading-desk is quite plain. An old marble font, at the west end of the south aisle, is said to be of the time of Archbishop Chicheley: its form is octagonal, with quatrefoil panels on its sides, ornamented with roses and grotesque heads. In

[21] The most ancient inscription in the church is one on a brass-plate in the chancel, to the memory of "Egidius Seymor." It bears the date of 1390—incorrectly printed, in *Garrow's* CROYDON, 1380.

the middle chancel are some ancient wooden stalls.—The Registers of this church are complete from the year 1538.

Aubrey relates that, in the time of "the rebellion, one Blesse was hired, for half-a-crown per day, to break the painted glass windows, which were formerly fine." In front of the altar stands a brass eagle, with extended wings. The Organ, a very fine one, by Avery, was erected in the year 1794.

Croydon church is unusually rich in monumental brasses and inscriptions; and, even on the exterior, and in the church-yard, are many interesting memorials for the dead.[22] The inscriptions, down to 1782 inclusive, are preserved at length in Ducarel's *History of Croydon*, and in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*; those of more modern date are given in Steinman's *History of Croydon*.

We shall indicate some of the more important monuments; regretting want of space for their inscriptions.

In the middle chancel, on a sarcophagus within an arched recess, the entablature of which is supported by Corinthian columns, lies the painted effigies of Archbishop Grindall in his scarlet robes. Surmounting the entablature are three armorial shields: the centre shield bearing the arms of the see of Canterbury; the dexter shield, those of the see of York; and the sinister shield, those of the see of London. The archbishop died on the 6th of July, 1583, aged 83 years.

In the south-east corner of St. Nicholas's chantry, is a splendid

[22] The following beautiful inscription in memory of Mr. William Burnet, who died in October, 1760, in his seventy-fifth year, was formerly in the church-yard; but Steinman (Hist. of Croydon, p. 210: 1833), states it to be now lost.—

"What is Man?

To-day he's drest in Gold and Silver bright;
Wrapt in a Shroud before to-morrow night:
To-day he's feasting on delicious food;
To-morrow, nothing eat can do him good:
To-day he's nice, and scorns to feed on crumbs;
In a few days, himself a dish for worms:
To-day he's honour'd, and in great esteem;
To-morrow not a beggar values him:
To-day he rises from a velvet bed;
To-morrow lies in one that's made of lead:
To-day his house, tho' large, he thinks too small;
To-morrow can command no house at all:
To-day has twenty servants at his gate;
To-morrow scarcely one will deign to wait:
To-day perfumed, and sweet as is the rose;
To-morrow, stinks in ev'ry body's nose:
To-day he's grand, majestic, all delight;
Ghastly and pale before to-morrow night.

Now, when you've wrote and said whate'er you can,
This is the best that you can say of Man."

monument to the memory of Archbishop Sheldon, representing the recumbent effigies of the prelate in his archiepiscopal robes and mitre. The altar-tomb, on which the archbishop appears in repose, is of black marble. Its panels are enriched by some finely-carved osteology. The figure itself is of statuary marble, beautifully sculptured: the left hand sustains the head; in the right, is a crosier. Above the figure is an inscription, surmounted by cherubim supporting an armorial shield. Evelyn estimated the cost of this monument, which was designed by Joseph Latham, the city mason, and entirely executed by him and his English workmen, at from 700*l.* to 800*l.* The archbishop died at Croydon, Nov. 9th, 1677, in the eightieth year of his age.

On the north side of the altar, within separate recessed arches, are the sculptured effigies of a man and woman kneeling before desks. This monument, with its quaint inscriptions, is a curious specimen of the taste of the sixteenth century. It commemorates "Maister Henry Mill, Citizen and Grocer of London famous Cittie, Alderman and sometime Shrive:" ob. 21 Jan. 1573, ætat suæ 69.

In St. Nicholas's chantry are, also, the tombs of the archbishops, Wake, Potter, and Herring, who succeeded each other, and died, respectively, in the years 1736, 1747, and 1757.

On the east wall of St. Mary's chancel is a beautiful monument of white marble, to the memory of *Ann*, wife of Mr. James Bowling, of Southwark: she died on the 26th of April, 1808. The sculpture is by Flaxman; and represents an angel bearing up a female.

On the north wall of the same chancel, is a large white tomb for the Heron family, and of the sixteenth century. It is ascended by three steps, and bears the figures of a man in armour, in *alto-relievo*, attended by his five sons, and a woman, attended by eight daughters.

Near this, is an altar-tomb to the memory of Ellis Davy, (who died in 1459,) the founder of an almshouse in Croydon, which will be hereafter noticed.

Here, also, is Archbishop Whitgift's monument, greatly resembling that of Archbishop Grindall. It is a sarcophagus, supported by Corinthian columns of black marble. It presents the recumbent effigies of the prelate in sable robes, with his hands in the act of prayer. Three shields bear, respectively, the arms of the see of Canterbury, the see of Worcester, and the deanery of Lincoln. On the panels of the sarcophagus are the armorial bearings of the see of Lincoln, and of the colleges of Trinity, Pembroke, and Peter-house. The inscriptions on this monument were from the pen of Dr. Benjamin Chartier, one of the archbishop's chaplains. His Grace died on the 28th of February, 1604, and he was buried here on the second day

after: his funeral was solemnized on the 27th of March, in a manner suitable to the splendour in which he had lived.

On the south wall of the east end of the nave, is an elegant marble column, supporting a funereal urn. It was designed by Glover, the author of "Leonidas," and bears an inscription to the memory of *Philippa*, wife of James Bourdieu, esq., of Coombe in this parish, who died in June, 1780. A marble tablet beneath commemorates the death of James Bourdieu, esq.; and in a similar situation to Philippa Bourdieu's monument, on the opposite side of the nave, is a column of white marble supporting an urn, with an inscription to the memory of *Anne*, wife of John Bourdieu, of Golden-square, London: ob. 1798.

It appears by the parish Registers, that *Alexander Barkley*, or *Barclay*, celebrated in his day as the author of "The Ship of Fools," founded on a satirical poem entitled "*Navis Stultifera*," written by Sebastian Brandt, a German, was buried in Croydon church-yard on the 10th of June, 1552.[23]

Of the vicars of Croydon, Roland Phillips, D.D., collated June the 4th, 1497, is entitled to notice, were it only for one memorable expression. Preaching at St. Paul's (of which he was one of the canons) against printing, he exclaimed—"We (the Roman Catholics) must root out printing; or printing will root out us!" Dr. Phillips was considered as "a great and a renowned clerk," as "a famous and notable preacher, and a forward man in the convocation of the clergy."

William Clewer, D.D., collated in 1660, "at the recommendation of Charles II., who had been imposed upon with regard to his character," "was notorious for his singular love of litigation, unparalleled extortions, and criminal and disgraceful conduct," which eventually caused his ejectment from this benefice in 1684.[24]

[23] It has not been ascertained whether England or Scotland were the country of Barkley's nativity. According to his own representation, he lived at Croydon in the early part of his life. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford; and was afterwards successively a Benedictine monk at Ely, and a Franciscan at Canterbury. Besides his "Ship of Fools,"—a spirited picture of familiar manners and popular customs,—he was the author of several Eclogues,—of Lives of some of the Saints,—of a pamphlet against Shelton, the poet-laureate,—of several translations, &c.

[24] Vide "Case of the Inhabitants of Croydon," quoted by Garrow, in his "Appendix," pp. 304—309. The subjoined anecdote, from Captain Smith's "Lives of Highwaymen," is offered as a slight—very slight—illustration of the character of this divine:—

"O'Bryan, meeting with Dr. Clewer, *try'd once and burnt in the hand at the Old Bailey for stealing a silver cup*, coming along the road from Acton, he demanded his money; but the reverend doctor having not a farthing about him, O'Bryan was for taking his gown. At this our divine was much dissatisfied; but, perceiving his enemy would plunder him, quoth he, 'Pray, Sir, let me have a chance for my gown;' so, pulling a pack of cards out of his pocket, he farther said—'We'll have, if you please, one game of all-fours for it, and if you win it, take it and wear it.' This challenge was readily accepted by the footpad, but being more cunning than his antagonist at slipping and palming the cards, he won the game, and the doctor went contentedly home without his canonicals."

John Ireland, D.D., collated in 1793, wrote "Five Discourses, containing certain arguments for and against the reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks, 1796." This divine was afterwards dean of Westminster.

John Cutts Lockwood, M.A., was (on the resignation of Dr. Ireland) collated in 1816. He was rector of Coulsdon, in Surrey.

The present vicar is Henry Lindsay, M.A., perpetual curate of Wimbledon in this county. He was collated by the archbishop on the 4th of November, 1830. Distinguished as the author of "Practical Lectures on the Historical Books of the Old Testament," he has always shewn himself anxiously disposed to promote not only the cause of religion, but of literature and the fine arts, as calculated to improve and elevate the human mind.

The vicarage-house adjoins the church-yard. It was erected, on the ancient site, by Archbishop Wake, in 1730.

The increased population of Croydon rendering necessary additional places of worship for the Established church, it was determined some years since, to erect two Chapels-of-Ease. Accordingly, two grants of 3,500*l.* were obtained from the commissioners for the building of new churches; partly from which, and partly from loans to be paid off by instalments, the determination was carried into effect. On the 16th of May, 1827, the first stone of *St. James's Chapel* was laid, on what was formerly known as Croydon Common, by the Rev. J. C. Lockwood. The consecration was performed by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 31st of January, 1829. The building, of pale brick, is in the pointed style of architecture, from a design by Mr. R. Wallace, architect. It consists of a nave and aisles, with a chancel, and a small but rather lofty campanile tower at the west end. The tower has pinnacles at the angles, with three pointed windows in each face. The nave has six windows; and the chancel, three. The galleries are supported on square piers. The Font is a marble vase, brought from the mother church. In its general effect, this building is meagre, and deficient in dignity. The architect's estimate was 7,500*l.* The chapel contains twelve hundred sittings; four hundred of which are free. The south aisle is appropriated to the students of the military college at Addiscombe. This chapel, as well as All-Saints', is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Croydon for the time being. The Rev. *George Coles* is curate of St. James's.

Of *All-Saints' Chapel*, on Beulah-hill, Norwood, which was erected from the designs of J. Savage, architect, the foundation-stone was laid on the 12th of November, 1827. This building consists of a nave, aisles, and a chancel; and it contains eight hundred sittings. It has

a small tower at each extremity; the west front is adorned with several richly-crocketted pinnacles; and in the centre are three pointed windows. The aisles are divided by buttresses into six compartments; and in each compartment is a pointed window. Occupying an elevated site, and having recently received the addition of a spire, ascending from its western tower, this elegant little structure is seen to advantage from several parts of the county. The Rev. *Edmund Harden* holds the curacy of All-Saints' chapel.

Several denominations of Dissenters have Chapels and Meeting-houses at Croydon. A chapel at North-End was erected for the Wesleyan-Methodists in 1829. The Anabaptists have one at Pump-Pail. On the 21st of June, 1843, a new chapel, (Salem,) occupying the site of a former one, was opened for the Independents in George-street.

In Park-lane, the Society of Friends have a large establishment, supported by subscriptions, and providing for the maintenance and education of one hundred and fifty boys and girls. It was in 1825 that this excellent institution was removed hither from Islington, where it had existed upwards of a century.

Whitgift's Hospital.—This, the noblest benefaction that Croydon ever enjoyed, was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Archbishop Whitgift, "for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and twenty-eight men and women, or as many more under forty as the revenues would admit." The present number of inmates is thirty-four.

The Hospital, situated at the entrance of the town from London, is an unpretending brick edifice, of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and of a quadrangular form. Over the entrance are the armorial bearings of the see of Canterbury, surmounting this inscription:—

QVI DAT PAVPERI NON INDIGEBIT.

The pious and benevolent founder, having obtained letters patent, with license of mortmain, from the queen, dated November the 22nd, 1596, commenced the building on the 14th of February following; and finished it on the 29th of September, 1599; having expended on the works the sum of 2716*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The original yearly revenue of the institution, arising chiefly from the archbishop's endowment, was only 185*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; but having been greatly increased by fines on the renewal of leases, and by sundry benefactions, it amounted, in 1817, to more than 480*l.*; and (fixed rents having been substituted in lieu of all fines) it is now upwards of 2000*l.* per annum.

According to the original statutes of the hospital, the nomination of the brethren and sisters is vested in the see of Canterbury: the parties eligible for selection are,—first, from the household of the archbishop; secondly, from the parishes of Croydon and Lambeth; thirdly, from

Quadrangle of the Hospital of the H[illegible]

parishes in Kent, the benefices of which are annexed to the see. The number of women was not to exceed half that of the men. Each poor brother and sister, whose respective ages must not be under sixty, is to receive the sum of 5*l.* per annum, besides wood, corn, and other provisions. Amongst the crimes to be punished by expulsion are, "obstinate heresye, sorcerye, any kind of charmynge, or witchcrafte." The schoolmaster, who is also chaplain, is to receive 20*l.* per annum; and the warden, 11*l.* The Rev. *George Coles*, curate of St. James's chapel, is the present chaplain.

The chapel of the hospital, a small apartment, forming the south-east angle of the building, was consecrated on the 10th of July, 1599, by the name of "The Chapel of the Holy Trinity." On the outside, over the window bearing the founder's arms, is this inscription on Portland stone:—

EBORACENCIS[25]
HANC FENESTRAM
FIERI FECIT,
1597.

SEAL OF WHITGIFT'S HOSPITAL.

In the chapel are some interesting remains: amongst them, is a portrait of the archbishop, painted on board, and inscribed, above:—

"Feci quod potui; potui quod, Christè, dedisti:
Improba, fac meliùs, si potes, Invidia."

Below:—

"Has Triadi Sanctæ primo qui struxerat ædes,
Illius en veram Præsulis effigiem."[26]

Also, a portrait of a lady in a ruff, dated A.D. 1616, ætat. 38, and supposed to be one of the archbishop's daughters.

[25] Supposed to be Michael Murgatroid, Whitgift's secretary.

[26] The following translations have been given of each distich:—

"My all I did; the all allow'd by Heaven:
Envy, do more; if more to thee be given."

"The Primate's breathing Image here you see,
Who built this Structure to the *Holy Three*."

In this chapel is an outline delineation, framed, of Death, as a skeleton and grave-digger; which has been erroneously described as the "Dance of Death." There are, likewise, in frames, two long elegiac inscriptions, one in Latin, the other in English, in commemoration of the character and virtues of Archbishop Whitgift.

Over the outer gate, in an upper room called the Treasury, are preserved, amongst other documents, the original letters patent to the founder, embellished with a drawing of Queen Elizabeth, on vellum; and the archbishop's deed of foundation, with a drawing of himself, very beautifully executed.

In the Hall, on the north side of the inner porch, where the inmates, both male and female, dine together, three times yearly, is a folio Bible, in black letter, with wooden covers mounted with brass, and a Latin inscription commemorating its presentation by the Rev. Abraham Hartwell, M.A., secretary to Archbishop Whitgift, and author of several literary works. It has Cranmer's preface, and was printed in 1596. Here, also, formerly, were three antique wooden goblets, (now lost), one of which, holding about three pints, bore this inscription:—

"What, sirrah! hold thy pease;
Thirst satisfied, cease!"

Contiguous to the hospital are the School-house and the Master's residence. "The howse which I have builded for the sayde schoole howse," said the founder, "and also the howse which I have buylded for the schoolemaster, shal be for ever imployde to that use onlye, and to no other." Notwithstanding this, the school-house has been appropriated to the children of the National school. The master's house, however, is still used in conformity with the founder's intention.[27]

Archbishop Tenison's School.—For the endowment of this institution at North-End, in 1714, Archbishop Tenison purchased a farm and lands at Limpsfield, in this county, of the then yearly value of 42*l.*, and bequeathed to it the sum of 400*l.*, to be laid out in land for the extension of the charity. The school was originally established for ten poor boys and an equal number of girls; now, from the increase of the revenues to about 130*l.* per annum, the entire number

[27] The National, or parish charity School, alluded to above, as occupying the school-house adjoining and belonging to Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, was established in 1812, upon the principle of the late Dr. Bell.

Here is, also, a school upon the Lancastrian system, established in the same year, for education of indigent children of all persuasions. The present school-house, situated at North-End, was built in 1829.

Besides these, there is a School of Industry for girls, conducted in the palace chapel; and an Infants' school, under the patronage of the ladies. These establishments are all supported by voluntary contributions.

is twenty-eight, with a joint yearly salary of 50*l.* to the master and mistress. The present school-house, a substantial brick building, was erected in 1791-2, through a legacy of 500*l.* from Mr. James Jenner; 300*l.* from Mr. Wm. Heathfield, of London; and donations by the Rev. J. Heathfield, of Northam, Herts., and other charitable persons.

ELLIS DAVY'S ALMSHOUSE.—Under letters patent from Henry the Sixth, Archbishop Stratford, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, Ellis Davy, citizen and mercer of London, in 1447, founded an almshouse in Croydon, for seven poor people, men and women; six of whom were to receive 10*d.* per week each, and the seventh, to be called the tutor, 1*s.* It was endowed with 18*l.* per annum, with the rents of four neighbouring cottages for repairs. The vicar, churchwardens, and four of the principal inhabitants of Croydon, were appointed governors; the masters and wardens of the Mercers' Company, overseers. The founder required that the clothes of the tutor and poor of his almshouse should be "darke and browne of colour, and not staring, neither blasing, and of easy price cloth, according to their degree"; that they should attend divine service daily in the church of Croydon, and there "pray upon their knees, for the King, in three Paternosters, three Aves, and a Credo, with special and hortily recommendations" of the founder to God and the Virgin Mary; that they should also say, for "the estate of all the sowls abovesaid," daily at their convenience, one ave, fifteen paternosters, and three credos; and that after the death of the founder, provided he should be buried at Croydon, they and their successors should appear daily before his tomb, and there say the psalm "*De Profundis*," or three paternosters, three aves, and a credo.[28]

The present building, situated near the church, and plain and humble in appearance, was raised about seventy years ago. The revenues may now be estimated at 180*l.* per annum.

Besides Ellis Davy's foundation, there are what are termed the Little Almshouses, in which the parish poor are usually placed. They must have been originally built previously to 1528, as in that year a rent-charge of twenty shillings was given to them by Joan Price. In 1629, Arnold Goldwell gave forty pounds towards their re-erection; in 1722, they were described as "nine small low inconvenient houses"; and, in 1775, they were enlarged by the addition of two new buildings for twelve poor residents, with funds supplied by the then Earl of

[28] The Statutes of Davy's almshouse, which exhibit a curious picture of the moral and religious feeling of the times, may be found at length in Steinman's CROYDON, Appendix VII., page 267; in Archbishop Morton's Register; and in the Appendix to Ducarel's History of Croydon.

Bristol, and a subscription raised amongst the inhabitants. These almshouses are situated near the church.

Amongst the numerous benefactions to the parish may be mentioned that of 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum, from Archbishop Laud, for apprenticing poor boys.

The town of Croydon had a market on Wednesdays, obtained by Archbishop Kilwardby in the reign of Edward the First; and a fair, which began on the eve of St. Botolph, and lasted nine days. Another market, on Thursdays, was granted to Archbishop Reynolds, by Edward the Second; and a fair, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. A third market, on Saturdays, (the only one now continued,) was granted by Edward the Third, to Archbishop Stratford; and a fair, on the festival of St. John the Baptist. Of the fairs, only the two last are now held. The Michaelmas fair is chiefly for horses. As a pleasure fair, it is much frequented by Londoners, whose favourite viands on the occasion are, roast-geese, roast-pork, and walnuts, all then just coming into season.

By the Reform act, (2 Wm. IV. c. 45,) Croydon was appointed one of the polling places for the eastern division of the county.

The *Court-house* is a neat stone edifice, with columns of the Doric order in the lower part, and of the Ionic in the upper. It is surmounted by a cupola, with a turret and clock; its upper story comprising a court for the trial of civil causes, at the assizes, (held alternately here and at Guildford), with rooms for the judges, sheriff, and grand jury. Here is also held, every alternate week, a Court of Requests for the recovery of debts under five pounds. The ground-floor is reserved for a corn-market; but during the assizes, it is occupied as the Criminal court. This building, (first opened in 1809, and repaired in 1829,) was erected from a design by the late Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell. The expense, upwards of 8,000*l.*, was defrayed from the proceeds of certain waste lands belonging to the parish, and disposed of, by act of parliament, in 1806.

The old market-house, for butter, poultry, &c., built in 1566, at the cost of Francis Tirrell, citizen and grocer, a native of Croydon, was pulled down in 1807. The present structure (situated in High-street) was raised in 1808, at an expense of 1,219*l.*, derived from the same source as that of the Court-house.

The *Prison*, which occupies the site of the old town-hall, at the back of the corn-market, is a substantial brick building, erected by subscription in 1803.

The *Workhouse*, accommodating upwards of one hundred and sixty persons, stands on Duppa's-hill, to the westward of the town. It was

built about the year 1727, on a piece of ground given in 1629, by Sir William Walter, to the inhabitants of Croydon, for the purpose of digging gravel for the repair of the parish roads, &c.

The *Barracks*, built in 1794, at the entrance of the town from Mitcham, were originally intended only as a temporary station for cavalry. However, they contain accommodation for three troops, with an "hospital for 34 patients, stabling for 192 horses, a store-room for 1000 sets of harness, with field equipments, riding-house, and the accustomed offices."

A *Canal* was opened at Croydon on the 22nd of October, 1809. After running from the north end of the town through Norwood, Penge-common, Sydenham, Forest-wood, and New-cross, it united with the Thames at Rotherhithe. Not paying its expenses, it was purchased by the Croydon Railway company; and the upper part, having been filled up, now forms a portion of the railway line.

The *Railway* from London to Croydon, laid down at the expense of a joint-stock company, was opened in June, 1839. Its London terminus is in Tooley-street, near the southern foot of London bridge; that of Croydon is at North-end, at the entrance of the town. The Croydon railway trains run, for a short distance from the metropolis, on the same line as those of the Greenwich company, to which it pays a toll of four-pence-halfpenny for each passenger, &c. The trains of the Brighton and of the Dover companies run on the same line as those of the Croydon company; the proprietors of the two former paying to those of the latter, a fixed toll of one shilling for each passenger, according to the act. The Brighton company, however, has a station of its own, eastward of Whitgift's hospital, on what is termed the Addiscombe road.

Like most other towns of note, Croydon has a *Literary and Scientific Institution*, which was founded about the year 1838. Having for its patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and for its president, the Earl of Eldon, it appears, though yet in its infancy, and requiring *stimuli*, to be in a tolerably flourishing condition. It has a reading room, a lecture room, a library of reference, a library of circulation, the nucleus of a geological collection, and various advantages, for the comparatively small subscription of ten shillings annually. Institutions so extensively useful in their nature cannot be too liberally patronized by the inhabitants of all classes. The building, with a plain stuccoed front, is on the hill descending towards the church. It was originally erected (in 1800) for theatrical performances; but, for some years, not having proved successful as a theatre, it was converted to its present purpose. It is occasionally let for concerts,

lectures, exhibitions, &c. The more fashionable assemblies of the town have been, for many years, held at the Greyhound inn.

Tradition states, that King James the First, the first institutor of regulations respecting horse-racing, held Croydon and Enfield chase in great estimation as resorts for his favourite pursuit.

Croydon Gas Works.—These useful and extensive works were first established by Messrs. Barnard and Defriese in the year 1829; but the speculation proving unsuccessful, the entire concern was purchased by Mr. Henry Overton, an enterprising and spirited person; who, on taking possession, removed the whole of the apparatus, and placed in its stead, at a vast expense, entirely new and superior machinery. He likewise laid down pipes, erected posts and columns, and put the works into such an efficient condition, as to enable him not only to supply the tradespeople with gas, but also to light the town and its environs to an extent of more than five miles, viz. to a limit which was prescribed by an act of parliament, obtained by the town commissioners in 1823.[29] The railway station at Croydon is also lighted with gas from these works.[30]

ADDINGTON.

Addington is situated on the eastern confines of the county, about three miles east-south-east from Croydon, at the foot of a range of hills to which it gives the name of Addington Common. The parish borders on that of Croydon, on the west and north; on Beckenham and West Wickham, in Kent, on the east; and on Farley and Sanderstead, on the south. The soil is, in general, gravelly; but in some places, consists of clay or chalk.

Antiquaries may feel interested in the fact, that, in the common above the village of Addington, might be traced, not long since, about five-and-twenty tumuli; out of which, fragments of urns, &c. have occasionally been taken. Most of the tumuli were small; but one of them was nearly forty feet in diameter.

[29] Entituled "An Act for lighting, watching, and improving the Town of Croydon, in the County of Surrey; for providing Lodgings for the Judges, at the Assizes holden in the said Town, and for other purposes relating thereto."

[30] On these premises, but on a part not occupied by the works, the river Wandle has one of its first springs. The water, as it issues from a mass of very minute pebbles, rises and falls in perpetual succession, assuming in its upward motion the general form of a mole-hill.

In the Appendix to Garrow's History of Croydon is a long list of *Rare Plants* growing in this vicinity; and, also, another list of various *Fossils* found in the chalk at the gravel-pits at Croydon.

Various circumstances induce belief in a tradition of the inhabitants, that Addington was formerly of much greater extent and importance than it is at present. In the year 1278 (55 Henry III.) Robert, the son of William de Aguilon, who had served the office of sheriff of the county of Surrey from 1261 to 1266, and part of 1267, and was then made governor of Guildford Castle, obtained the royal license to embattle his house at this place; the king, at the same time, granting him free-warren in his manor of Addington. Agreeably with this statement, a hill, at a little distance from the church, retains the name of Castle-hill; and formerly, timbers and other remains of ruined buildings were occasionally discovered by the plough. The castle, or mansion, of Robert de Aguilon, is believed to have been continued as the manorial residence until the close of the fourteenth century; and it appears from the following inscription, over the principal entrance, that a new house was erected on the same spot, between the years 1400 and 1403;—but the latter structure, (composed of flints and chalk), was pulled down about the year 1780:—

"In fourteen hundred and none
There was neither stick nor stone;
In fourteen hundred and three
The goodly building which you see."

Here were two manors, each named *Eddintone*, at the time of the Domesday survey, which are thus described:—

"In Waleton Hundred, Albert the Clerk holds of the King *Eddintone*, which was held by Osward of King Edward. It was then assessed at 8 hides; now, at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. Two are in the demesne; and five villains, and four cottars, with one carucate and a half. The wood yields twenty swine. In the time of King Edward, as at present, it was valued at 100s."

"Tezelin the Cook holds of the King *Edintone*, which Godric held of Edward the Confessor. It was then assessed at 8 hides; now, at one hide. The arable land consists of 4 carucates. There are in the demesne 2 carucates; and eight villains, and nine cottars, with 2 carucates and a half. The wood yields twenty swine. It was and is worth 100s."

The manor of Addington held by the king's cook furnishes an example of the tenure of estates by serjeanty; which has been continued to the present time. From the *Testa de Nevill*, (which may be regarded as the most valuable record of the state of landed property in England, next to the Domesday book), we learn that Bartholomew de Chennay, or Chesnaye, held of the king a certain part of Addington, *per serjanciam Coquinæ*; that Richard the First had given the manor to Peter Fitz-Alwin, with the daughter of Bartholomew; and that King John bestowed it on Ralph Parmentar, with the daughter of Peter: in the time of Henry the Third, it had fallen into the hands of the king. In another part of the same record it is stated, that

William Aguilon held certain land in Addington by the serjeanty of making *hastias* in the king's kitchen, on the day of his coronation; or providing some one, as his deputy, to make a dish called *Girunt*, and if suet was added, it was called *Malpigernoun*.[1]

The manorial estate passed from the family of Aguilon by the marriage of Isabel, the daughter of Robert Aguilon, with Hugh Bardolf; whose descendants held it until the time of Henry the Fourth. Philippa, queen of Edward the Third, received the profits of this manor, by the grant of her husband, from the death of John Bardolf, in 1364, to the time of her decease, in 1369; after which, the king enjoyed the profits during the minority of William, son of the aforesaid John Bardolf. In 1367, the queen granted the wardship and marriage of this William Bardolf to Sir Michael Poynings, with the view of his marrying Agnes, the daughter of Sir Michael. This he afterwards did, and had livery of his lands. Thomas, Lord Bardolf, his son, joined the Earl of Northumberland and others in an insurrection against Henry the Fourth, in 1404. They were attacked by the king's troops, under the sheriff of Yorkshire, Sir Thomas Rokeby, near Thirsk; when Northumberland fell in the field; and Bardolf, being wounded and taken prisoner, died soon after. His body was quartered and set on the gates of several towns; but at length, his widow obtained the king's leave to take the quarters down and bury them. He was attainted, and his great estates were seized; but he had previously settled the manor of Addington on his younger son, William. Soon after the year 1424, the manor became vested in William Uvedale; but whether as a purchaser, or as a trustee for the two daughters of William Bardolf, does not appear. It next passed, by purchase, to John Legh, Leigh, or At Lee; who had other possessions in the parish: he died in 1479. Nicholas, his grandson, married

[1] The dish is mentioned by various names; and it was to be prepared, we are told, *in olla lutea*. By some, it is called *giranit*, or *gyroun*; and if *seym* (a Saxon word for *fat*) were put in, it was called *malpigernoun*. When the manor was held by the *Bardolfs*, in the reign of Edward the Third, it was said, in stating the service, that the lord "was to provide three dishes; one for the King, one for the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other for whoever the King pleased." Lysons, in his "*Environs*," observes that he cannot find that there exists any ancient receipt for making the mess, unless it be that called *Bardolf*, in a collection of ancient cookery receipts in the fourteenth century, printed at the end of the "Royal Household Establishments," published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, in 1790. It was called a pottage; and consisted of almond milk, brawn of capons, sugar, and spices, chicken parboiled and chopped, &c. The service, as we have said, is still kept up; and "a dish of pottage" is always presented, by the lord of the manor of Addington, to the Sovereign, at his or her coronation. It appears, from an account of the coronation of King James the Second, that it was customary for the king, on receiving the dish, to confer the honour of knighthood on the lord of the manor of Bardolf.—Vide Lysons, Environs, vol. i. pp. 5 and 6.

Ann, the eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew. John, the son of Nicholas, built the mansion called Addington-Place, in 1544. He married Joan, the daughter of James Olliph, of West Wickham; and, dying in 1576, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Olliph Leigh; from whom the manor descended to Sir John Leigh, who died without surviving issue, in November, 1737; and a will which he had made in favour of the relations of his second wife being set aside, his estates, by a decree of the House of Lords in 1744, were given to Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Spencer, the daughters of his uncle, Wolley Leigh, esq. In 1767, an act of parliament was obtained for vesting these estates in trustees, for the purpose of making a division; in consequence of which, Addington, with other property, was assigned to Mrs. Spencer, in January, 1768. In the same month, this lady and her eldest son (Wolley Leigh Spencer) sold the manor of Addington, the mansion, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, with all the farms and lands, to Barlow Trecothick, esq., one of the aldermen of London, (and lord-mayor in 1770), for 38,500*l.* In the particulars of sale, the lands were computed at five thousand acres; of which, about five hundred were wood, and one thousand waste.[2]

In 1770, Mr. Trecothick, having lost his first wife,[3] married Ann Meredith, of Henbury in Cheshire, and settled on her an annuity for life, payable out of this estate. Leaving no issue, Mr. Trecothick devised the Addington property to his nephew, James Ivers, who took the name and arms of Trecothick. The alderman died in 1775. In 1803, his nephew sold this estate in lots; when the manor, mansion-house, rectory, advowson, and some of the lands, were sold to —. Coles, esq.; who, in 1807, transferred the same, by sale, to the trustees of the archbishop of Canterbury; and Addington park thus became the property of the primate for the time being, instead of the old palace at Croydon, which was sold under the authority of an act of parliament.

There was another manor in the parish of Addington, which Mr. Manning represents as being the same with that held by Albert the Clerk at the time of the Domesday survey. This statement, at best, is doubtful, for that manor was held of the king, *in capite*, whilst the manor to which the Surrey historian refers was, as he himself informs us, subordinate to that of Croydon, belonging to the See of Canterbury. Walter de Merton gave this manor to the Knights Templars,

[2] On the inclosure of Croydon common, in 1797, a large part of the common between Addiscombe and Addington was claimed by Mr. Trecothick, in right of his manor of Addington; and, on a trial, the claim was admitted to be just.

[3] There is a white marble monument in the church, to the memory of Mr. Trecothick's first wife, *Grizzell*, who died at Addington July 31st, 1769, aged forty-one.

to hold of the archbishop's manor of Croydon, by the payment of a rent of thirty-two shillings and one penny. This religious order having been dissolved in the reign of Edward the Second, an act of parliament was passed in 1324, whereby the estates of the Templars in this country were granted to the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who held Addington till the suppression of their order in England, in 1540. A lease of this manor had been granted in 1523 to a person named Middleton; who, in 1540, sold it to Nicholas Leigh, esq., who held the other manor of Addington, and he obtained from the king a grant *in fee* of this manor, dated June 25th, 1545.

There was a third manor or estate here, belonging to the monastery of St. Mary Overie, in Southwark; to which was annexed the rectory and advowson of the church. It was rated at ten shillings. Twelve acres of land in this parish were held by that convent, on condition of keeping a lamp burning every night in the church. This estate, including the advowson, is said to have been the gift of Bartholomew de Kaisnet,[4] probably the person who, in the *Testa de Nevill*, is called Bartholomew de Chesney, lord of the principal manor held of the crown by serjeanty: and hence it may be concluded, that the land was originally a portion of that manor, which, reverting to the king when the convent was suppressed, was included with the manor of the Templars in the grant of Henry the Eighth to Nicholas Leigh, esq.

Addington Park.—Addington park and mansion, the country residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, with several farms and woods, were purchased, as already stated, in the year 1807, by Archbishop Sutton, with trust-moneys of the see which had been assigned for the purpose; and contiguous lands have been added by purchases made with similar funds by His Grace the most Rev. William Howley, D.D., the present primate.

The mansion was built by Mr. Alderman Trecothick about seventy years ago; but, in 1829 and 1830, a chapel, a library, and many other suitable apartments, were added; and the residence was, in every respect, greatly improved. These improvements were designed and executed by Henry Harrison, esq., architect; the expenses being defrayed, chiefly, by money raised by a mortgage of the revenues of the archiepiscopal see, and a fund which was applicable to the erection of a chapel. Altogether, this mansion is now one of the most convenient houses, for a large family, that could well be contrived. The rooms, though not very large, are of good proportion, well arranged, and furnished in a style of elegant simplicity.

The archbishop passes about half the year at Addington; and he

[4] Dugdale's Monasticon.

employs many of the villagers in the improvement of the park, which is beautifully situated near the far-famed Addington hills. From many parts of the park delightful views are commanded, in both Surrey and Kent. It is considered to be eminently salubrious; and as there is no public road or path through the park, it seems to be a retirement admirably calculated for its dignified owner.

The *Rectory*, *Vicarage*, and *Church*.—Although not mentioned in the Domesday survey, it is supposed that there was a church at Addington previously to the Conquest. The rectory, with the church, and the chapel of All-Saints (formerly annexed to it, and the patronage of which belonged to Reginald de Edintone, or Edindone), was given by Bartholomew de Chesney to the priory of St. Mary Overie. In the sixteenth century, it was granted to Nicholas Leigh; and has passed with the principal estate ever since.

The benefice is now a vicarage in the deanery of Ewell, in the diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. It "is assessed at 10 marcs in the Valor of Edward I.; is rated in the King's Books at 4*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; and pays for synodals to the bishop 2*s.* 1*d.* The vicar had, formerly, half of the small tithes of Aguilon's manor, and the 20th of the sheaves belonging to the manor of St. Mary Overie, but nothing from the Templars' manor, nor from the 12 acres of which the Priory of St. Mary Overie kept a lamp burning in the church."[5]

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure, "originally of flint, with the window-cases of friable stone, and the roof covered with tiles." This description applies now only to the chancel; the exterior walls of the body of the church having been rebuilt with brick, by Alderman Trecothick, about the year 1773. At the west end is a large, low, square tower, embattled, and containing four bells: this was originally of flint, but has been mostly renewed with brickwork. A small south aisle is separated from the nave by three plain pointed arches, supported by four massy pillars of rude workmanship; two of which are round, and two octagonal. These, with the chancel, are thought to be coeval with the original building; the windows in the north wall appear to be of the time of Edward the Third, when the church is understood to have been in a great measure rebuilt. In the chancel are several lancet windows; and there are two others in the south aisle. The windows at the east end of the chancel are blocked up by a large monument for Mr. Alderman Trecothick, who was a liberal benefactor to the church; and, besides rebuilding the outer walls, as already mentioned, he new-pewed the edifice throughout.

[5] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 563.

In the summer of 1843, Addington church was thoroughly repaired—it may almost be said, renovated—internally and externally, at the expense of the present archbishop. The outer walls were cleansed, and newly pointed; and the tower was neatly stuccoed. The interior, also, was cleansed and white-washed; the old pews have been replaced by backed seats, affording accommodation for about two hundred and sixty persons; and there is a new stone font.

Of the numerous old monuments with which this structure was formerly enriched, many are entirely lost; and most of those that remain are in a very dilapidated state.

Against the north wall is a costly monument, of alabaster and black marble, superior in execution to most of the remains of the same period. It was erected by Sir Olliph Leigh, knt., in memory of his father and mother. In the upper part are two arches; under one of which are kneeling figures of John Leigh, esq. (father of Sir Olliph), who died on the 31st of March, 1576, and his wife *Joan*, daughter and heir of Sir John Olliph, knt. Under the other arch are figures in the same posture, of Nicholas Leigh, the grandfather, who died in 1565, and his wife *Anne*, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew. The figures are in the habits of their time, and in proper, but now faded, colours.—Underneath, is a recumbent statue of Sir Olliph Leigh, who erected the monument, and who died on the 14th of March, 1612. He is represented as completely armed, and reclining upon his elbow. In a lower compartment, are the effigies of his wife, *Jane*, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, of Betchworth, knt., leaning on her right hand, with a book in her left.

In the north-east corner of the chancel is an altar-tomb, of Sussex marble, on which are engraved *Brasses* of a man and woman in a standing posture, with their hands closed as in prayer, and supplicatory labels issuing from their lips:[6] beneath, are the figures of five children. The slab is decorated with the arms and quarterings of the Leighs and Harveys; the whole being surrounded with an inscribed border of brass, shewing that this tomb was raised in memory of John Leigh, esq., who died on the 23rd of April, 1509; and *Isabell* his wife, the sister of Sir George Harvey, knt.; ob. Jan. 8th, 1544.—Above this tomb is the monument of *Sarah*, wife of Sir Francis Leigh, and of her mother, Elizabeth Lovel, sister of Henry Guy, esq., of Tring in Hertfordshire, who died in 1691.

On a slab near the communion table, is a *brass* figure of a man in armour; and underneath an inscription, in black letter, to Thomas

[6] Bearing a remarkable resemblance to these, are two small detached *Brasses*, preserved in the neighbouring church of Sanderstead.

Hatteclyff, esq., "su'tyme one of ye fowre masters of the howsholde to our sov'aigne Lord Kyng Henry ye VIII."[7]—Amongst the other memorials are some neat mural tablets of modern date.

Various hatchments, commemorative of honourable persons interred here, appear in the chancel; together with some miserable relics of streamers, armour, &c., which belonged to the Leigh family.—The Registers of this church commence in the year 1559.

Vicars of Addington in and since 1800:—

Thos. Mc Culloch.
George Edmonstone.
Henry James Todd, A.M. Resigned.
John Collinson Bissett; instituted January 3rd, 1821.
Matthew Thomas Farrer, (half-brother of the present Earl of Eldon); instituted in April, 1843.

In the little district of Shirley, situated between the village of Addington and the town of Croydon, is a new district *Chapel*, dedicated to St. John, which was built by local subscriptions, aided by the Church-Building Society, at the cost of 1,300*l.* It was consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1835. It is a plain but neat structure, with sittings for two hundred and thirty persons. The Rev. Matthew Thomas Farrer, vicar of Addington, is the perpetual curate.—Near Shirley chapel is a good house for the residence of the curate; and a small school for children.

The number of acres in this parish, estimated and titheable, is 3900; of which, 1995 are arable, 548 meadow, 592 woodlands, and 765 waste and roads. The commuted rent-charge is as follows:—rectorial tithes, 600*l.*; vicarial ditto, 208*l.* 5*s.* About half an acre of glebe land belongs to this vicarage; but there is no glebe house.

CHALDON.

This parish, lying on the north side of the transverse range of chalk-hills which intersects the county, is bounded on the north by Coulsdon; on the east, by Caterham; on the south, by Blechingley; and on the west, by Merstham and Chipstead. Through the parish extends a road called in old deeds the "ancient Stansted," supposed to have been originally of Roman construction. At the foot of the hill, in Chaldon, are stone quarries, which, in the time of Edward the Third, belonged to the crown, and were considered of so much importance, that they were placed under the charge of a bailiff specially appointed.[1] They are not now worked.

[7] Many of the inscriptions, no longer visible in the church, are preserved in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 363—365.

[1] Vide Rot. Pat. 33 Edward III. pt. 3.

The manor is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"The same Ralph [de Felgeres] holds of the Bishop (of Baieux) *Calvedone*,[2] which Derinc held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 2 hides: now at the same. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates: and there are in the demesne ———; and there is a Church. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40 shillings; afterwards at 20; and now at 4 pounds."

In the reign of Henry the Second, this manor, with the advowson of the living, belonged to Sir Richard Covert, said to have been the son of Bartholomew Covert, who came into England with the Norman Conqueror, and obtained from him large estates in Sussex. Roger Covert, or de Covert, the sixth in descent from Sir Richard, conveyed the estate to Sir John Haunsard and Gundreda his wife, for their joint lives, in 1275; and it reverted to the Covert family in or before 1298; when Roger de Covert died seised of it. From an inquiry which took place in the 28th of Edward the First, it appears that the manor of Chalvedon was held of the king, in socage, and not by knights' service. In the fifteenth century, it was sold by William Covert of Sullington, who died in 1444; and his grandson, William Covert of Slaugham, in 1476, released all his right in the manor of Chalvedon, to certain persons who were probably trustees for Ann, the widow of John Elmebrigge; whose son, Thomas Elmebrigge, left a daughter his sole heiress, who became the wife of Sir John Dannett. The estate was sold by Leonard Dannett, (supposed to have been the son of Sir John,) to John Southcott, a serjeant-at-law, and afterwards a Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1585; and from his family it was transferred, by sale, to Paul Docminique, esq.; who died March the 17th, 1734-5. He was succeeded by his only surviving son, Charles, who dying without issue in 1745, left it to his cousin, Paul Humphreys, esq. That gentleman died a bachelor, in 1751; and his sister and heiress settled this and other estates on her second husband, the Rev. John Tattersall; who, having no children, bequeathed the property to his brother, the Rev. Jas. Tattersall, rector of Streatham; and he, dying in 1784, devised it to trustees for sale. This estate, consisting of Chaldon Court-house and Tolsworth farms, was then purchased by William Jolliffe, esq., grandfather of the present proprietor, Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, bart., of Merstham in this county.[3] The lordship of this manor is, we understand, contested

[2] In the *fac-simile* of Domesday (SURREY) in Manning, the name is written *Salvedone*, probably by mistake.

[3] This gentleman, created a baronet on the 20th of August, 1821, is the eldest son of the Rev. William Jolliffe, by Julia, daughter of Sir Abraham Pytches, knt., of Streatham in this county, and grandson of William Jolliffe, esq. M.P. (the descendant of an ancient Staffordshire family, originally called Jolly), and his wife, Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Hylton, baronet, of Hayton Castle, in the county of Cumberland.

between Sir W. Jolliffe, bart., and Sir William Clayton, bart., of Morden park in this county.

The manor and farm of *Tolsworth*, or *Tullesworth*, in Chaldon and Merstham, formerly belonged to the Prior and canons of Merton. Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, granted it to John and Thomas Roche; and after repeated transfers, it was bought, in 1724, by Paul Docminique, esq.; and subsequently passed as above stated.

The Manor of Willey.—In the 6th of Edward the Third, John de Warblington died seised of a tenement in Chalvedon called *Willwyke*; and his son and heir, of the same name, in 1368, obtained a grant of free-warren in this manor. Margaret de Warblington held it in 1485. John Cooke, in 1552, conveyed the estate to Sir Thomas Cawarden of Blechingley, who had the right of free-warren confirmed, by a grant from Queen Mary, in the beginning of her reign. Sir Thomas left it, by will, to John Brown and Alice his wife; whose son conveyed it to Richard Betenson, esq.; and one of his descendants, Sir Edward Betenson, bart., died seised of it in 1733. He had suffered a recovery of this estate in 1691; and leaving no issue, Willey, on his death, came into the possession of Albinia, the eldest of his four sisters, who married Brigadier-General Selwyn. In 1734, that lady sold the property to Sir William Clayton, bart.; whose collateral descendant, the present Sir Wm. Clayton, bart., is now owner.

Stansted.—This estate, formerly, was the property of a family which took its name from the place. George Roffey, esq., of Camberwell, in 1708, gave by will, farms and lands called Stansted, *alias* Fryerne, in Chaldon, to his daughter Joanna, and the heirs of her body; with remainder to his nephew, George Roffey, and his heirs male; remainder to his own heirs. The estate came into the possession of the last-named George Roffey; whose two sons and daughter, in 1770, joined in a sale to Matthew Robinson; who, in 1781, resold Stansted to Richard Hewetson of Croydon; and he, dying in 1799, devised it to his nephew, Henry Hewetson, esq., to whom it now belongs.

This Living is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell. According to Ecton, it is dedicated to St. Peter; to St. John, according to Willis; but, from the will of Isabel, widow of Baldwin Covert, dated September the 8th, 1440, it appears to have St. Peter and St. Paul for its patron saints.[4] In the 20th of Edward the First, Chaldon rectory was valued at fifteen marks. It pays 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals; and 7*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations.

[4] By the will above-mentioned, the body of Isabel Covert was ordered "to be buried in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Chalvedon, next the tomb of her husband."

Rectors of Chaldon in and since 1800:—

Robert Welton. Instituted on the 8th of June, 1780.
Thomas Welton. Instituted on November the 8th, 1811.
James Legrew, M.A. Instituted on the 30th of March, 1830.

The *Church*, occupying a slightly-elevated site, with the command of agreeably-varied scenery, is believed to have been founded, at least, eight hundred years ago. It has a nave, a south aisle the length of the building (forty-two feet), and a north aisle not so long. Two arches, on each side, resting on round columns, divide the nave from the aisles. The chancel, which was efficiently restored in the year 1807, is separated from the nave by a low pointed arch. A small vestry, lighted by a window, where probably a north door formerly existed, was built in 1842. Originally, this edifice had neither tower nor spire; although, from an existing basement suitable for the former, the builder appears to have contemplated such an erection at a future period. Accordingly, in the summer and autumn of 1843, the deficiency was supplied, at an expense of about two hundred pounds, defrayed by the rector and the principal inhabitants. The tower, built of stone from the Merstham quarries, is surmounted by a small shingled spire, rising together to the height of about fifty feet, and constituting an agreeable object in the distance. There is one bell, which is hung in the church roof. The most remarkable monument here, is a freestone tablet, within a niche, on the north side of the chancel: it is fixed between pilasters, surmounted by a pediment; in the centre of which is the sun with a human face, thus surrounded:—

R
I ☼ E
1562.

The inscription, though not divided into lines, is of rude rhythmical construction, viz.—

Good Redar, warne all men and women whil they be here to be ever good to the poore and nedy, the poore ever in thys worlde shall ye have, God grante us sumwhat in stoore, for to save the cry of the poore is extreme and very sore. God graunte us to be goode evermore in this worlde we run oure rase. God graunte us to be with Christ in tyme and space.[5]

Against the north wall, near the vestry door, is a neat white marble tablet; on which, between two pillars, surmounted by a pediment, with a white shell over its apex, is the following inscription:—

Near this marble lye the remains of *Christian*, the wife of *John Home*, a woman of great natural sagacity, sincerity of heart, and firmness of mind. She suffered shipwreck,

[5] All trace of the family to which this monument relates has long been lost; and their burial-place has been in consequence appropriated to the Tomlins' family, now holding possessions in the parish; and of which there are several memorials in the church.

and narrowly escaped with life in crossing the seas to her husband in *Jamaica*. She made a second attempt and arrived in that unhealthy island, where she lost a happy constitution. Her latter years proved her an uncommon pattern of exemplary patience, having long sustained with decency and temper all the severities of a painfull and hopeless disease. She was born in *Scotland* 22nd July, 1710, and died 29th December, 1752.

Just to thy worth, he whom thou most held dear,
Inscribes thy tomb, and drops a tender tear.

Here also are deposited the remains of the above-mentioned *John Home*. He died 21st April, 1770, aged 70 years. The love and esteem of all who knew him is the best testimony of his real character.

The pulpit, hexagonal in form, is inscribed, "Patience Lambert, 1657." The font is an ancient square basin, with an octagon shaft, of Merstham freestone. Here are sittings for about two hundred persons. The children of the poor are educated and clothed in a small free School, chiefly supported by the rector.

Strictly speaking, there are no gentlemen's seats in Chaldon; neither is there a public-house, nor a shop, of any description. Large numbers of sheep are bred and grazed here. The whole parish is disposed in four large farms, and one small one, as follows:—

Chaldon Court.—Owner, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bart. In the occupation of Mr. Hoare.

Tolesworth.—Owner, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bart. In the occupation of Mr. Budgen.

Quarry and Willey Farms.—Owner, Sir William Clayton, bart., of Morden park. In the occupation of Mr. Langford.

Fryerne Farm (said to have once belonged to the Friars of Bermondsey).—Owner, Henry Hewetson, esq.

New House.—Owner, R. Roffey, esq. In the occupation of Mr. Richmond.

The entire number of acres in Chaldon parish is 1653 . 1 . 10; of which the appropriation follows:—arable, 1105 . 1 . 12; meadow, 114 . 0 . 9; wood, 347 . 2 . 35; common, 84 . 2 . 28; parsonage garden, &c., 1 . 2 . 6. In this parish, says Aubrey, "are two Freestone Quarries, from whose *Meanders* the Country people pretend to draw stone with their Oxen and Hurdles for above half a mile."[6]

COULSDON.

This parish is situated on the central chalk-hills of Surrey, bordering, on the north, on Croydon; on the east, on Sanderstead; on the south, on Caterham; and on the west, on Chipstead and Beddington. The land is partly arable, with wood lands, and open downs adapted for the pasturage of sheep, many of which are bred here. Formerly, at Hartley-down, there was a rabbit warren of seventy-seven acres; but it was inclosed, and converted into arable land, in 1760. The entire number of acres in this parish, has been estimated at 4,403, and

[6] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 95.

classed as follows:—arable, 2600 . 1 . 0; meadow and pasture, 543.3.0; wood, 202 . 3 . 0; down, 550 . 0 . 0; orchards and gardens, 28 . 3 . 0; glebe, 84 . 0 . 0; waste, 398 . 0 . 0.

Various ancient remains, some of them probably British, others Roman, are still perceptible in this parish. The Roman road called the *Stane-street*, passed through Coulsdon, from Sussex; and the name of *Wall-street* is also mentioned in the Chertsey Ledger-book, as in Coulsdon. At the entrance of Farthing down are faint traces of three dykes, which extend about a quarter of a mile, and seem to have been thrown up as a barricade. On the hill, ascending from Smitham-bottom, are several small barrows; in one of which, opened about eighty years ago, a complete skeleton is said to have been found.[1]

There were two manors in the parish of Coulsdon at the time of the Domesday survey, which are thus described:—

"The Abbey of Certesy holds *Colesdone*.[2] In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 20 hides: now at 3½ hides. The land is 10 carucates. One carucate is in demesne: and there are ten villains, and four cottars, with 6 carucates. There is a church. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 6 pounds: now at 7 pounds."

(Whattington, or Waddon, in Coulsdon.)

"The same Abbey holds *Watendone*, which in the time of King Edward was assessed at 20 hides; but now at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to eight carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and there are seventeen villains, and two cottars, with 5 carucates. There is a church. The wood yields six swine for pannage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 6 pounds: now at 7 pounds."

Roger de Horne and Maud his wife, in 1269, purchased 161½ acres of land in *Cullesdon*, which Sir John Horne, knt., in 1307, conveyed to trustees, for the foundation of a chantry in Chertsey abbey, and the support of a secular chaplain. In 1321, Roger Horne, the son of Sir John, released the same lands to Charles de Seggeford, rector of Cullesdon, who conveyed them to the abbey for the purpose just mentioned. The estate was held of the manor of Coulsdon, as one-eighth of a knight's fee. Lands, also, belonging to this manor, which had been given at different times, and by different donors, were held of the abbot and convent of Chertsey, by the master and brethren of

[1] "At the entrance of Hooley-lane from Smitham-bottom a double bank and double ditch come down the hill from a little wood on the left to the road in Hooley-lane, now (1805) a good deal of them has been removed, but enough still remains to shew them clearly; on the top of the opposite hill they appear again, and are now the more visible from their ends having been lately cut off in making a new chalk-pit. On Riddles-down are similar banks and ditches descending from the top of the hill to the inclosures below, where, the land being arable, they are lost. Their direction points to those in Hooley-lane. This ditch seems to be that which in the *Chertsey Ledger-book* is called *Newedich* or *Widedich*."—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 448.

[2] There are, at least, sixteen different ways of spelling the name of this parish; but that of *Coulsdon* has obtained for a long series of years.

the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, in London; and by the abbot and convent of Waltham, in Essex.

In 1538, the abbot of Chertsey sold this manor, with those of Epsom, Sutton, and Horley, to King Henry the Eighth; who, in the same year, granted them to Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, then in high favour with his capricious sovereign. The disgrace and death of this courtier, with the forfeiture of his estates, and their restoration to his family by Queen Mary, will be found related in the account of Beddington. Sir Francis Carew, the son of Sir Nicholas, died unmarried, seised, *inter alia*, of this manorial estate, which, according to a settlement made in 1609, came into the possession of Sir Robert Darcy, descended from a sister of Sir Francis Carew. Sir Edward Darcy held Coulsdon in 1668; and, probably, sold it to Sir Richard Mason, to whom it belonged in 1670. He left the estate, by will, in 1685, to his wife and daughter; who, in 1688, executed a joint conveyance to Sir Edward des Bouveries, an eminent Turkey merchant, whose son and successor, Sir William, was created a baronet in 1714. He had two sons, the elder of whom having died without issue, this property devolved on his brother, Jacob de Bouverie, who, in 1747, was created Baron Longford, and Viscount Folkestone. This nobleman was very active in the formation of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of which he was president in 1753; and he held the office until his death, which happened on the 17th of February, 1761. His son and heir, William, who was made earl of Radnor in 1765, sold the manor and estate of Coulsdon, in 1782, to Thomas Byron, esq.; whose son, Thomas Byron, esq., is the present possessor.—The manor of Coulsdon includes the whole parish; and at the court-leet a tithing-man is appointed for Chipstead. The metes and bounds of the manor are fully described in the Chertsey Ledger-book.[3]

[3] "A Court Roll of this manor (observes Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 448,) contains many curious particulars, some are such as I do not remember to have seen in any other. Amongst them actions of trespass were here tried. In 13 Richard II. 1390, Richard Chapelet brought an action of trespass against William Lorkyn for taking away Katharine his wife, with divers goods and chattels to the value of £10, to his damage of 100 shillings. And he brought another action against the same for detaining a hog, value 3s. 4d. These disputes were perhaps amicably settled, for there is no further entry relating to them. In another action, damages were taxed at one bushel *sprygg* [a species of corn] price 7d.; in another at one bushel of oats price 3d. 15 Richard II. 1392, the tallage of the customary tenants this year was 20s.; the pannage of the hogs 2s. 5½d. 19 Richard II. 1396, a man being admitted to a copyhold found pledges for his residing in the house and doing no waste. Joh'es atte Brome refused to sell ale without shewing a sign, therefore he is in mercy. Jno. Prymme who held of the Lord a tenement and half a virgate of native land to him and his, has removed out of the lordship and refused to hold the land, whereupon there happened to the Lord for a heriot a heifer which

The chief residence in the parish is Hurtley, occupied by Thomas Byron, esq., son of the present lord of the manor.—*Coulsdon Court*, close to the church, is tenanted by Charles Bleaden, esq.—*Hooley House* was recently purchased by Richard Shuter, esq., of London.—*Wood Place*, supposed to be "*La Wode*, in Colesden," (mentioned in the Bishop's Register, *Edindon*, II. 37. a.) where, in 1357, Peter at Wode had the bishop's license for an oratory in his house, is occupied by Mr. Oades.—*Portnall's Farm*, the property of Sir Nicholas Carew, in the time of Charles the First; of Sir John Stanley, in 1762; and of John Hibbert, esq., in 1808; is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Barrett.—*Fountains Farm* is tenanted by Mr. Robert Russell.

Whattington, *Wodindon*, or *Waddington*, described in the Domesday book, under the name of *Watendone*, as a distinct manor, has long since been united with that of Coulsdon. King Henry the Eighth obtained, by way of exchange, a part of the estate here of the abbot of Chertsey, called Welcomb's and Lawrence's, and other lands in Whattingdon, which he annexed to the Honour of Hampton-court. In 1546, he granted this estate to Sir Richard, Sir John, and William Gresham; in whose family it continued, at least, until the early part of the seventeenth century. It afterwards passed to several successive proprietors, until, in 1800, it was bought by Christopher Saville, esq.; which name he had assumed in place of that of Atkinson. *Joel de Garston* and *Philippa* his wife were owners of land in Coulsdon in 1269, and also of a tenement in Whatingdon called *Garston*.—Garston Hall is now in the ownership and occupation of —. Castledick, esq.

The benefice of Coulsdon is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. In the 20th of Edward the First, 1292, it was valued at 25 marks: in the King's books at 21*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; paying for synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.*; and for procurations, 7*s.* 7½*d.*

Rectors of Coulsdon in and since 1800:—

Henry Goodricke, B.D. Instituted on the 23rd of June, 1774: died in 1807.

remains in the Lord's hands. 14 Henry IV. 1413, tallage 2s. 6d. pannage 8½d. 3 Henry VI. 1425, John Syrede of Croydon, husbandman, espoused Agnes daughter of William Toller, one of the Lord's villans in gross, without license; he came and paid 6s. 8d. John Combe, Prior of the Holy Cross of Reygate, who held a tenement and lands in Horlee by the Common Seal, is dead, whereupon happened to the Lord for a relief certain, after the death or cession of every Prior there, 10s. 9 Henry VI. 1431, Alice, daughter of Richard Colgrymme, one of the Lord's villans in gross, remains at Chalvedon with Richard Aleyn without chivage, [i.e. money paid by a bondman for leave to go out of a manor], and without license: two others the same; they are ordered to be seized. Thomas Basset came, and gives to the Lord for the chivage of Richard Colgrymme the Lord's bondman, for license to stay with him till Michaelmas next, 8d. Other niefs or bondmen ordered to be seized."

HENRY JOHN TODD, A.M. Instituted in 1807: resigned.
JOHN CUTTS LOCKWOOD. Instituted December 7th, 1820.
WILLIAM WOOD, B.D. Instituted November 25th, 1830.
GEORGE RANDOLPH. Instituted in 1841.

The *Church*, situated about a mile from the Stoat's-Nest station, on the Brighton railway, is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It is built of stone and flint; and at the west end is an embattled tower, surmounted by a small shingled spire, and containing five bells. The exterior of the church having been lately rough-cast, presents a remarkably neat and clean appearance. It has a nave, and a chapel or short aisle on each side; each of which is separated from the nave by two obtuse-pointed arches; and a similar arch divides the nave from the chancel. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone seats, under pointed arches, separated by small round pillars standing clear from the wall. Eastward of these seats was a piscina, (now filled up,) under an arch of similar character, supported by short round pillars. Formerly, in the south chapel, also, was a stone seat under an obtuse-pointed arch; eastward from which, were two other seats, under niches, as in the chancel, one lower than the other; and, still farther to the east, was a piscina under a similar arch. These have all been removed. Indeed, the church has been greatly altered since it was visited and described by Mr. Bray, about the year 1805.[4] It was extensively repaired in 1807; and about fourteen or fifteen years ago, a gallery, over what is now the western and only entrance, was removed. Other repairs and alterations were afterwards effected; and, in the autumn of 1843, the entire building was thoroughly cleaned, and a substantial drain carried round the exterior.

Beneath the pulpit, which is on the left of the entrance, stands the font, consisting of a stone pillar and basin; within the latter is a smaller, and very neat, circular basin, with a cover. A small organ was placed here in the summer of 1843. Of the ancient painted glass in the chancel window described by Aubrey, and vaguely referred to, as of the time of King John, there are some slight remains.

During the different repairs and alterations of the church, many of the old monuments appear to have been taken down and lost sight of. On the south wall, however, although sadly disfigured by whitewash, is one well entitled to the attention of the curious. It consists of the figure of a woman under an arch, standing on a human skull, beneath which are bones banded together. On each side is a cherub. The woman's right hand is on her breast; her left holds a globe; she is looking up to heaven, in which appears a rising sun, bearing the name

[4] Vide Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 454.

Jehovah. From the several inscriptions about this monument, the principal of which are acrostic verses, it would seem that the person thus represented was *Grace Rowed*, the wife of *Thomas Wood*; and that she died on the 10th of November, 1635.[5]

Coulsdon parsonage is a handsome stone building, erected in 1841. There is a small School in this parish for the younger children of the poor.

Whattington Chapel.—In a record of the 13th of Edward the Third, (a deed of John de Passele, relating to Aldebury in Merstham), John de Cattesfield is described as "parson of Wattington;" and the presentations of the church of Coulsdon have sometimes been "*cum Capellâ Whatingdon*;" but no institutions are found in the Bishops' Registers. The chapel referred to escaped the first scramble in the time of Henry the Eighth; but, in the 2nd of Edward the Sixth, it was granted, with other chapels, to Henry Polsted, esq. The church of Coulsdon was included in that grant, but Polsted never obtained possession of the latter. In the following year, William Worde was said to hold the chapel of Whattington in socage. Many years ago, the building was converted into a barn; and, about the year 1780, it was accidentally destroyed by fire. In the Domesday book it is noticed as a *Church.*

SANDERSTEAD.

This parish is situated about three miles to the south-east of Croydon; by which, and that of Addington, it is bounded on the east: it adjoins Warlingham on the south, and Coulsdon on the west. The soil is calcareous, with a superficial stratum of gravel towards the south. Sanderstead contains, by computation, about 2,200 acres, chiefly arable; with 150 of down, and 156 of wood, known as Sanderstead-wood. The downs are private property; there is no common.

Sanderstead is thus described in the Domesday survey:—

"The Abbey of St. Peter of Winchester holds *Sanderstede*. It the time of King Edward it was assessed at 18 hides: now at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 10 carucates. One is in demesne; and there are twenty-one villains, and one cottar, with 8 carucates. There are four bondmen. The wood yields thirty swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100 shillings: afterwards at 7 pounds: now at 12 pounds; and yet it produces 15 pounds."

This manor appears to have been given to the abbot and convent of Hyde, near Winchester, by Ethelfleda, the first wife of the Anglo-Saxon king Edgar, and mother of Edward the Younger, called the Martyr. In the reign of John, or Henry the Third, Watkin Saunders

[5] The inscriptions are given at length, in Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 456.

of Sanderstede, who died without issue, is said to have left this manor, and the advowson of the parish church, to the abbey of Hyde; but as the manor belonged to that monastery before the Norman Conquest, it may be concluded that Saunders held it on lease, and that he only bequeathed his interest in the property. Henry the Eighth, in 1539, granted to the abbot and convent of Hyde a license to alienate to Sir John Gresham the manors of Sandersted and Langhurst; but the dissolution of monasteries supervening shortly after, Sir John obtained from the king a grant, under letters patent, dated November 4th, 1540, of all the monastic possessions in this and some neighbouring parishes. He died in 1556, seised of the manor of Sandersted, with the rectory and advowson, and the burgh of Langhurst, valued at 20*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.* per annum, held with other estates of the crown, *in capite*, by knight's service, as the twentieth part of a fee. This estate descended to Richard Gresham, esq.; who, in 1591, sold Sandersted, with Warlingham, to John Ownsted, esq. of Addington, serjeant of the carriages to Queen Elizabeth. This transfer of property held by a feudal tenure having taken place without a royal license, the estates were seized by the officers of the crown, and Mr. Ownsted was subjected to a fine; which being paid, and license granted, the bargain was ratified, and in 1594, a release from Gresham to Ownsted was duly executed.

Mr. Ownsted was twice married, but died without issue in 1600; having devised his estates in Surrey, after the decease of his second consort, to his cousin, Harman Attwoodd, and his two sisters.[1] Mr. Attwoodd, who was an attorney of Clifford's Inn, London, purchased the shares of the legatees, and thus became proprietor of Sanderstead, as well as other estates which had belonged to Mr. Ownsted. The property was held in succession by several members of the Attwoodd family, until the death of John Atwood, esq., in 1759, who having no children, gave it to his nephew, Thomas Wigsell, attorney-at-law, New Inn, London. This gentleman died in 1778, having devised his estates to his nephew, Atwood Wigsell, who died unmarried; and his brother and successor, the Rev. Thomas Wigsell, having no issue, settled the property on his sister, Susanna Wigsell, for life; with remainder to Atwood Wigsell Taylor, on whom it devolved in 1807, and who assumed the name and arms of Wigsell, in pursuance of the will of the devisee. This gentleman was a minor at the time of his accession

[1] From the monumental inscriptions in the church and church-yard, it appears that the family of Mr. Atwood (whose name has been thus spelt for several generations,) had long been settled here. In the adjoining parish of Coulsdon, the name is found as early as the time of Edward the Second.

to the property. He died in 1821; and, within six weeks after his death, was born (in August,) his son and successor, Atwood Dalton Wigsell, the present lord, who holds a commission in the army; and is owner of nearly the whole of Sanderstead parish.

Purley.—Purley, or *Pirley*, is an estate in this parish formerly belonging to a family to whom it gave name. William de Pirelea, son of Osbert de Pirelea, had a grant from John, abbot of Hide, of the moiety of a wood called Nithea in the manor of Sanderstead; and he purchased other lands here, held of the abbot and convent. In 1332, Reginald de Pirle obtained a license from the bishop of Winchester to have divine service celebrated in his oratory in Sanderstead; and in 1346, a similar license was granted to John de Purle. The estate remained in the possession of the Purleys until the reign of Edward the Fourth, when it appears to have been divided into two parts, called respectively, East and West Purley.

East Purley.—In the time of Queen Elizabeth this estate belonged to Sir Thomas Saunder, remembrancer of the Exchequer; who, on his marriage with the daughter of Sir Edmund Walsingham, settled it on her in dower. In 1580, their son and heir, Edmund Saunder of Charlwood, conveyed the reversion of the estate (or manor) of Purley, *alias* East Purley, to Arnold King, of Beckenham in Kent; who, in the same year, transferred it to Edmund Gresham; and he is supposed to have sold it to Mr. Harman Atwood, sen., to whom it belonged in 1619. East Purley, or Purley Oaks, is now in the occupation of Mr. John Walter, farmer.

West Purley.—The family of Purley probably became extinct before the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1442, Margaret Kiriel and Johanna Frollebury, who may have been coheiresses of that family, granted the lands of North Ridle and West Purle to John Stopynton (master of the Rolls) and John Kiriel; and four years later, Kiriel granted Pirle to Richard Colkote and William Elenbrig. This estate subsequently belonged to the family of Ive, who held it as late as 1538; soon after which, it was the property and residence of Henry Polsted, sen.; who, jointly with his son, in 1554, conveyed it to Humphrey Cavell. It then passed in succession to several proprietors; and in the reign of Charles the First, Ralph Hawtrey, who died seised of it, left several sons, who conveyed it to Lewis Audeley, esq. This gentleman, who had married the widow of Mr. Hawtrey, held the commission of Major in the army of the Parliament during the civil war, and was appointed by Oliver Cromwell, a commissioner for the regulation of church benefices. It is said that through his interest, the Rev. King Atwood, rector of Sanderstead, was allowed

to continue the service of the established church in his parish during the interregnum.[2] In 1661, Major Audeley conveyed this estate to Harman Atwood, the younger, who also obtained a further conveyance from the heirs of Ralph Hawtrey; thus he became possessed of both East and West Purley, as well as Sanderstead; and the whole property subsequently descended through the Wigsells to the present owner, Atwood Dalton Wigsell, esq.—West Purley is now tenanted by Edward Bedwell Kemble, esq.

Purley House, on this estate, was formerly the property and residence of the late John Horne Tooke, esq.; whose celebrated philological work intituled, "Επεα Πτεροεντα, or the Diversions of Purley," was written here, and first published, in octavo, in 1786.[3]

Sanderstead House, or Place, which is the manorial residence, is at present occupied by George Clive, esq., a police magistrate of Wandsworth. The house, a spacious brick-built mansion, stands in a park of between fifty and sixty acres in extent (adjoining the church), in which are some large and stately elms; and, behind the house, is a remarkably fine cedar of Lebanon.[4]

The Living of Sanderstead is a rectory, valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and in the King's books at 7*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*: paying 7*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations, and 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals. The advowson, which anciently belonged to the abbot of Hyde, near Winchester, was granted with the manor, by King Henry the Eighth, to Sir John Gresham; and the patronage is now vested in Atwood Dalton Wigsell, esq., as lord of the manor.

[2] For an account of the share of Major Audeley in the defeat of the Royalists at Kingston, in 1648, see Vol. i. p. 64.

[3] That work was afterwards enlarged into two vols., 4to., but never completed. In the introduction the author, with reference to his own political opinions, has humourously alluded to Purley having been once the seat of Bradshaw, president of the High-Court of Justice at the trial of Charles the First. Mr. Tooke died at Wimbledon, in March, 1812, and was buried at Ealing; yet it had long been his intention to be interred in his own garden, and he had a vault and tomb-stone prepared for that purpose under his own direction: on the latter was engraven this epitaph:—

John Horne Tooke,
Late Proprietor, and now Occupier,
Of this spot,
Was born in June 1736;
Died in
Aged years;
Contented and Grateful.

[4] Some forty or fifty years ago, a good house, called the *Place House*, was bought of Sir John Stonehouse, by the Wigsells, by whom it was pulled down, and the ground laid into their park.

Rectors of Sanderstead in and since 1800:—

John Courtney, A.M.

Atwood Wigsell Wigsell, A.M. Died July the 5th, 1821.[5]

John Courtney, A.M. Instituted August the 3rd, 1821.

Sanderstead *Church* is dedicated to All-Saints, and consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south aisles extending the length of the nave only, separated by obtuse arches. It is substantially built with flint; having stone quoins and window frames. At the west end is a slender tower, rough-cast, with two bells, and a shingled spire. The whole is in a state of excellent repair; which was partly effected in 1828, and partly in 1832; in which latter year, the chancel was completely renovated by the Rev. John Courtney, the present incumbent. The only entrance is by a large south porch. In the east window, which is of the pointed form, and in three divisions, are some slight remains of painted glass; but the symbol of the Trinity (mentioned by Manning) has been removed.[6]

There are many hatchments and monuments in this church; together with various old *Brasses*, some of which are in their original positions, and others detached: those most entitled to notice are the following.

Against the north wall is a monument of white marble, shewing the effigy (under an arch), of a man in armour, kneeling before a desk, on which lies an open book: beneath, is this inscription:—

> Here lieth the bodie of John Ownsted Esquyer [of Sanderstede-corte], servaunt to the most excellent Princess and our dread Soveraigne Queene *Elizabeth*, and Serjant of her Ma^ties^ Carriage by y^e^ space of 40 yeres. He died in y^e^ 66 yere of his age on the 9^th^ of August 1600.

At the east end of the south aisle is a low altar-tomb, on which is the full-length statue (in white marble), of a lady in a winding-sheet, lying upon a mat; her head on a cushion, and her right hand placed over the heart. The execution of the figure is unusually good; and from the inscription, which is in Latin, we learn that it was sculptured in memory of *Mary*, daughter of Matthew Bedell, esq., and the wife, in succession, of Ralph Hawtrey, and Lewis Audeley, esqrs.; both of whom were owners of this manor. She died on the 29th of June, 1655, at the age of forty-five.

Of several memorials for the mercantile family of *Mellish*, the most striking is a black marble tablet placed against the south wall, between two Corinthian columns of white marble. It bears a long Latin inscription to the memory of George Mellish, esq., of London, and of Sanderstead, who died on the 10th of May, 1654. Another inscrip-

[5] The widow of this gentleman died at Florence, in the August following, in child-birth, of a posthumous son and heir.

[6] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 572.

tion, on a white marble tablet affixed to a pillar on the north side of the church, records the death of HENRY MELLISH, merchant, of the Levant, "a person truely generous, who having with great vertue and industrie indured the inconveniencies of several years travell in foreign countries, which contracted a lingering weakness on his body," died on the 24th of June, 1677, aged fifty-four. Beneath, are these verses:—

"Even such is Time, who takes in trust
Our youth, our joys, and all we have,
And payes us home with earth and dust,
Within a dark and silent grave;
When we have travelled all our wayes
Shuts up the glory of our dayes:
From all which earth, and grave, and dust,
The Lord shall raise me up I trust."

On the north wall is a marble monument (surmounted by the arms of Mellish), presenting the bust of a young man, with a large flowing wig. Beneath, are the following somewhat outrageously laudatory lines:—

"Here lies a Youth who virtue's race had run,
When scarce his yeares of manhood were begun:
So swift a progress called for early rest,
And plac'd his soul betimes among the blest.
Another such our age despairs to find,
Of charming person and accomplish'd mind,
Where's manly sense and sweetest temper join'd.
But Fame's large volume would be fill'd to tell
Those qualities in which he did excell!
Then, Reader, dropp a tear, and only say,
Death saw the virtuous youth prepar'd to pay
Great Nature's debt, and call'd before its *day*."

Amongst the monuments to the *Wigsell* family, is a white marble tablet in the chancel, inscribed to the memory of the Rev. ATWOOD WIGSELL WIGSELL, M.A., rector of this parish, who died in his twenty-seventh year, on the 5th of July, 1821.

In the south aisle is a mural monument to the memory of GEORGE SMITH, esq., of Selsdon, brother of Robert, Lord Carrington, nearly forty years M.P., and director of the East India Company. He died on the 26th of December, 1836. The monument was erected by his "widow and thirteen surviving sons and daughters."

In the church-yard are several altar-tombs, and flat stones, to the memory of the *Atwood* family, who have a burial place here, surrounded by an iron-railing.—Much stained by exposure to the weather, is a coarse marble tomb, in memory of "THOMAS KNIGHT, late Mason-in-Chief to the City of London, who dyed the 11th of June, 1680, aged fourty-three years." Some quaint verses conclude the inscription.

Nearly in the centre of the church-yard, is a remarkably fine old yew-tree; and there are two or three smaller ones which, from their appearance, are yet more ancient. The parsonage is a plain brick building, of the date of 1680.

WOODMANSTERNE.

Woodmanston, or, as written by the parochial authorities, *Woodmansterne*, is bounded, on the north and east, by Carshalton; on the south, by Chipstead; and on the west, by Banstead. It is a small parish, partly consisting of downs, used for sheep walks, and reported to be the highest land in the county except Leith-hill.[1] The soil is chalk, with much flint. It is described as follows in the Domesday book:—

"Richard (de Tonbridge holds in demesne *Odemerestor*. Azor held it of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 15 hides, and is now at the same, but never paid the geld. [*nunquam geldum dedit.*] The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. There are 2 carucates in the demesne; and one villain, and twelve cottars, with 3 carucates. There are eighteen bondmen: and a church; and a mill at 20 shillings; and 4 acres of meadow. The wood yields ten swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 10 pounds; subsequently, at 100 shillings; and now, at 8 pounds."[2]

Nigel de Mowbray, who lived in the reign of Henry the First, appears to have held this manor; and he gave to the canons of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, the church of Woodmansterne, with some others; which grant was confirmed by the bishop of Winchester, in 1174. The manor afterwards belonged to William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, who died 1254, leaving, by his first wife Sibil, daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, seven daughters; one of whom, Maud, was thrice married; and by her first husband, William de Kyme, she had two daughters; Mabil, the eldest of whom, was the wife of Fulk de Archiaco, who held the manor as her inheritance, and died seised of it, in or before 1304. This estate afterwards became the subject of controversy between his descendants, and their representa-

[1] The site of the parsonage, a most lovely spot, though by no means the most elevated land in the parish, is said to be on a level with the cross of St. Paul's cathedral.

[2] The designation in the record has been thought by some to be a mistake for Odemereston. The late Dr. Buchanan, (rector of the parish for more than half a century), was, however, accustomed to observe that *Ode* is the *Anglo-Saxon Wode*, omitting the W; that *Mere* is to this day a lake, or pond, in the north of England; that this parish, high as the ground is, has a great deal of wood, and *several* ponds, one of which is called *Mere Pond*; that the two first syllables, therefore, give a plausible etymology for that part of the name; but that the last wants explanation, unless *Tor* may be taken (and apparently it may) as a reference to the height of the ground. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, the parish is styled Wodemerethorne; and in the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, in the time of Edward the Second, Wodemerston, and Wodemerethorne.—(Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 460.) We are informed, however, that in a deed of the 29th of Edward the First (1301), extant among the papers of the Lambert family of this parish, the orthography is the same as that which is now locally used—*Woodmansterne*.

tives, and those of his wife's sister, Cecily, the widow of John Beauchamp, of Hacche, who ultimately vindicated their claim to the property. Woodmansterne appears to have been transferred, together with the Beauchamp estate at Chipstead, to successive proprietors of different families, till about the middle of the sixteenth century; and both were then held by the Scotts of Camberwell, who, however, had only a share of the Woodmansterne property. John Scott died in 1558, seised of two-thirds of the manor of Woodmansterne. Robert Harrys, or Harris, had an interest in this manorial estate; and in 1608, Richard Eliot, esq., died seised of a purparty of the manor. How the several shares became united is uncertain; but in 1653, William Paynter, esq. of Gillingham in Kent, whose mother was the daughter of Robert Harris, conveyed the manor of Woodmansterne, the site of the manor, and lands here, to Sir Edmund Bowyer of Camberwell; and this estate afterwards passed, with the Bowyer property at Camberwell, to Joseph Windham, esq., who had married the neice of Edmund Bowyer, esq., the last heir-male of that family. From the Windham family it passed to that of Sir —. Smith, bart.; but is now said to be the property of the Rev. John George Storie, vicar of Camberwell. The manor-house is in the occupation of George Reid, esq. (brother of Sir John Rae Reid, bart., of Ewell-Grove, in this county), a principal landowner in the parish.

The *Lambert* family has had a house with land here, which is said to have passed in regular descent, ever since the Conquest. The present house, near the church, is in the occupation of its owner, Mrs. Lambert. Its age is evidently considerable; and it contains an old oak-room, regarded as curious.

The advowson of this living was given to the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, by Nigel de Mowbray, early in the twelfth century; but it appears from the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First, that the monks of Bec, in Normandy, derived a pension of 30*s.* from its revenues. It was then valued at 13 marks; and in the King's books, at 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; paying 8*s.* 9*d.* for procurations and synodals. It is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell. The Registers commence in 1566, but are not complete. The patronage is vested in the crown.

Rectors of Woodmansterne in and since 1800:—

Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D. Instituted on the 2nd of January, 1784: died in 1833, or 1834.

C. Maitland Long. Instituted early in 1834. He held the living not more than three months, and was never resident.

Charles John Crawford, M.A. Instituted on the 29th of May, 1834.

The *Church* is dedicated to St. Peter, and consists of a nave and chancel, which are mostly of flint: the whole is rough-cast. A very small wooden tower, with two bells, rises through the roof, at the west end, and is surmounted by a shingled spire.

This edifice was repaired in 1829; and a small vestry was erected a few years ago, on the south of the chancel; the interior is narrow and dark, but kept remarkably neat. Its entire length is about seventy-five feet; and its breadth, twenty feet. The chancel is wainscotted: the pews at the east end, the pulpit, and reading-desk, are also of oak. At the west end is a gallery, and a small organ, given by George Reid, esq. The font is a neat basin of grey marble, on a stone shaft. In the east window, which is separated by mullions into three principal lights, are small figures of St. Peter and St. Paul in painted glass; the former of which was presented about forty years ago, by Joseph Windham, esq., when lord of the manor: the latter is mentioned by Aubrey, among the "*Vestigia*" which, in his time, ornamented the chancel windows.[3]—Some considerable repairs, and improvements of the interior of this church, are shortly to be commenced.

Against the north wall of the chancel are two oval tablets of white marble; the first being inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Casberd, A.M., "Prebendary of Bristoll xxxiv years, minister of St. Thomas, in Southwark, xxxv years, and rector of this church xxi years," who died on the 30th of August, 1751, in his sixty-first year;—and the other, in commemoration of *Jane*, the wife of William Lambert, esq., of this parish, who died October the 29th, 1791, aged thirty years: also, of William Lambert, esq., who died November the 5th, 1838, aged seventy-seven years; and of *Jane*, their daughter, who died December the 20th, 1837, aged fifty years. Over the latter tablet are the arms of Lambert impaling those of Le Grand.

In the church-yard is the tomb of Captain Jacob Barbar, and *Susanna* his wife; the former of whom died in March, 1717, aged sixty-one; and the latter in May, 1718, in her forty-fifth year. Aubrey states, that the lady married him from gratitude, the Captain having saved her life by swimming, in a shipwreck, "to the manifest danger of his own life."

Formerly, the farmers in this parish had great difficulty to obtain a sufficiency of manure; and their poorer lands were kept in saintfoin,

[3] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 83, 84. Above the figure of St. Peter are the arms of Scott and Bretinghurst, viz.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Arg. on a Fess, Sab. 3 Boars' Heads, couped, Or; 2nd and 3rd, Az. on a Fess dancette, Arg. three Martlets, Gu. The same arms are mentioned by Lysons as being engraved on brass, on the monument of John Scott, esq. (in Camberwell church), who was a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

seven or eight years, before being broken up for wheat, which was then sown without dressing. Of late years, however, the principal landowners have, in despite of a heavy expense, obtained manure from the metropolis; and it seems to have answered their purpose. Some of the downs have, also, been broken up, and put under tillage.

THE OAKS.—This delightful residence, long the favourite hunting-seat of the late Earl of Derby, the founder of the Oaks and Derby stakes at Epsom races, is in the parish of Woodmansterne, about two miles south from the village of Carshalton, and on the verge of Banstead downs. It is understood to have taken its name from a grove of ancient oaks, called "Lambert's Oaks," still preserved in the demesne. The house, in its original form, was built by a society of gentlemen known as "the Hunters' Club," to whom the land was leased by Mr. Lambert, whose family had been owners for many generations. Intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season, it was occupied, in succession, by Mr. Simmons; Sir Thomas Gosling, the banker; and Colonel, afterwards Lieut.-general, Burgoyne; by the latter of whom, the house and grounds were much improved, and a dining-room built, (42 feet by 21 feet 6 inches), with an arched ceiling and coved elliptical ends, enriched by a cornice supported by twenty-eight small Corinthian columns, a sculptured chimney-piece, medallions, and other decorations: a better proportioned apartment, or one more pleasing in its general effect, can rarely be seen. Burgoyne sold the lease to Edward, 11th earl of Derby, whose youngest daughter, the lady Charlotte, he had secretly married, when yet a subaltern. Whilst the oaks belonged to that nobleman, a most splendid *Fête Champêtre* was given here in June, 1774, in honour of the approaching nuptials of his grandson, lord Stanley, with the lady Betty Hamilton, (the "Queen of the Oaks"), the only daughter of the duke of Hamilton and Brandon and the duchess of Argyle.[4]

[4] Lord Stanley was married at Argyle-house, in London, on the 23rd of June, 1774; but the festival at the Oaks took place on the 9th of that month, just a fortnight previous to the wedding. On that occasion, a magnificent pavilion of the Corinthian order was erected in the gardens from the designs of Robert Adam, esq., architect, (one of the builders of the Adelphi); which included a state-room one hundred and twenty feet long; with corresponding ball and supper rooms; all which were superbly decorated. Among the invited company (who were arrayed in fancy dresses), were nearly three hundred of our principal nobility; and many thousand persons were admitted into the grounds to witness the entertainments; the report of which had excited great interest, this being the first *Fête Champêtre* given in this country. All the arrangements were conducted by General Burgoyne, who wrote a Sylvan *Masque* for this festival, the music of which was composed by Bartholomew, and was afterwards introduced at Drury-lane theatre, in Burgoyne's once-popular drama, called "The Maid of the Oaks." The rooms and gardens were, at night, most splendidly illuminated; and the trees were hung with festoons of beautiful flowers. Rural games were introduced on the principal lawn; and dances,

On the decease of his grandfather in February, 1776, Lord Stanley, the late earl, succeeded to the estates and honours of his family; and his lordship having acquired the fee-simple of this property in the year 1788, inclosed much of the common-field, and made a plantation about two miles in circumference; the whole at this time comprising upwards of one hundred and eighty acres, in park and wood, shrubbery and garden, arable and pasture. Lord Derby also added, at the west end, a large brick building, with a circular tower at each angle; a similar erection at the east end, but of less elevation, rendering the structure somewhat uniform. Thus, although without any pretension to architectural elegance, the effect of the exterior, in many parts richly mantled with ivy, is extremely pleasing. The drawing-room, contiguous to that appropriated to the festive board, is of handsome proportions, (thirty-nine feet by thirty-three, and about twenty in height), with a French window opening to the lawn. Lord Derby, who was remarkable for his hospitality, had a pack of stag-hounds on this establishment, and could accommodate his guests with upwards of fifty bed-chambers.

After the decease of the earl, on October 21st, 1834, this estate was transferred to Sir Charles Grey; and whilst in his possession, was offered for sale by auction in June, 1840, but as no sufficient bidding was obtained, it remained unsold until the autumn of 1842. It was then disposed of, by private contract, to two gentlemen, Joseph Smith, esq., and John Jones, esq.; who, at considerable expense, have placed the mansion in a state of complete repair. Having married two sisters, they have converted the house into distinct residences, but without in the slightest degree injuring its effect, either *en masse*, or in detail.

both serious and comic, were performed under the direction of the ballet-master of the Opera-house; independently of minuets and country dances by the assembled company.—The lady for whose entertainment these joyous scenes had been devised, died on the 14th of March, 1797; and the earl married 2ndly, on the 1st of May following, the celebrated actress, Miss Farren, who died on the 23rd of April, 1829.

Two cleverly-executed engravings, by Caldwell and C. Grignion, (each 22 inches by 16½ inches), of the interiors of the ball and supper rooms in the pavilion, were published in 1780. They give a fair idea of the gay dresses of the company, and of the rich effect of the architectural arrangements and decorations. A detailed description of the Fête was published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1774; and a more brief account in the "Annual Register" for the same year.—During the American war General Burgoyne led the army which was to penetrate from Canada into the revolted provinces. He experienced serious reverses; and was obliged to surrender his entire force to the Americans at Saratoga. Being disgusted with his reception from government, after his return from America, he resigned his military employments. "The Maid of the Oaks" was not the only dramatic production of his pen: he wrote, also, "The Heiress," and "Richard, Cœur de Lion;" and converted Beaumont and Fletcher's "Custom of the Country" into "The Lord of the Manor." He died suddenly in June, 1792, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

The views in this demesne are finely diversified; the gardens—fruit, flower, and vegetable, (with conservatories, peach-houses, &c.)—are extremely well laid out; and the lawns are spacious, and command extensive and varied prospects over many parts of Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex.[5]

BEDDINGTON.

This parish is bounded on the north by Mitcham; on the east, by Croydon; on the south, by Coulsdon and Woodmansterne; and on the west, by Carshalton. It contains about three thousand eight hundred acres of land; of which, upwards of three thousand acres are under tillage; and the remainder, pasture and gardens. Even in the Conqueror's time, there were twenty-five plough-lands in the two manors, noticed under *Beddingtone* in the Domesday book, and which appear to correspond with those afterwards called Home-Beddington, or West-court, and Huscarle's manor. Within this parish, also, is the manor of Wallington, which gave name to the hundred, and the reputed manors of Bandon, or Forester's, Freres, and the archbishop of Nazareth's.[1]

Within this parish, and especially at *Woodcote*, urns and other antique relics, apparently of Roman origin, have been found. The ancient road called Stane-street, crossing this county from south to north, appears to have passed by Woodcote, which is supposed by Talbot (the commentator on the Itinerary of Antoninus), to have been the site of the station called *Noviomagus*;[2] and Camden and other learned antiquaries have advanced the same opinion. Salmon states that foundations of buildings have been discovered, and urns, spear-heads, and other ancient remains disinterred, both at Beddington and Wallington.

[5] The pleasure grounds, which contain some fine cedars, American oaks, and other exotics, are also remarkable for many ancient beeches. In one of these trees, near the mansion, there was said to be a spring, as it was always found to contain water, although the well, by which the house is supplied, is three hundred feet deep. The statement is evidently a fallacy; and the alleged phenomenon is readily accounted for. The branches of this magnificent tree are intertwisted together in a most extraordinary manner, forming capacious hollows in the trunk; those hollows receiving and retaining the rain which, from time to time, may be said to distil from the branches. From the well, which adjoins the house, the water is raised by machinery, worked by a horse, and conveyed to the top of the building. The supply is copious, and of the finest quality.

[1] In the 26th of Edward the Third's reign, the archbishop of Nazareth demised "his manor of Beddington" to John Burgeys, citizen of London, for thirteen years; but Manning, with much probability, considers that this was nothing more than a house belonging to the archbishop, the houses of the Religious [Ecclesiastics] being at that time frequently called manors.—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 528.

[2] See Leland, Itinerary, vol. iii. p. 136, and 157.

MANOR of HOME-BEDDINGTON.—

"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard [de Tonbridge] *Beddingtone*, which Azor held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 25 hides: now at 3 hides. The arable land consists of 6 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are sixteen villains, and fourteen cottars, with 5 carucates. There is a church; and five bondmen; and two mills at 40 shillings; and 24 acres of meadow. The wood yields five swine. Fifteen houses in London pertain to this manor, paying 12 shillings and 4 pence. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £10, and the same at present; but when received, at £6."

The de Wateviles, by purchase or otherwise, subsequently obtained full possession of this manor, and held it immediately of the crown, by the service of rendering, annually, a *wooden cross-bow*.

In 1159, Ingelram de Funteneys [Fontibus] and Sibyl de Watevile, sister of William de Watevile, and wife of Alan Pirot, gave the advowson of the church of Beddington to the priory of Bermondsey.[3] In 1196, the estate had fallen into the hands of the king; for in that year the sheriff of Surrey rendered an account of 8*l.* for the firm of Bedinton, which had belonged to Ingelram de Fontibus; and from the *Testa de Nevill* we find that Richard the First gave ten shillings rent in Beddington to William de Es. His son, Eustace de Es, died in 1205; and the land again reverted to the crown. Henry the Third, in 1245, granted to Raymund de Laik, or Lucas, and his heirs, all the lands in Beddington which had been held by the family of Eys, or Es, to hold by the service of presenting a wooden bow at Pentecost.[4] Isabella, the daughter and heiress of Raymund de Laik, married Reginald Gacelin; and dying in 1262, left a son called John de Roges, or Rogers, whose legitimacy was disputed; but afterwards, in 1287, he paid 20*s.* for the relief of the lands held by Isabel of the king *in capite*, at the time of her decease. He died without issue in 1302; when the manor escheated to the king, Edward the First; who, in the same year, granted it to Thomas Corbet, his valet (*valectus suus*), to hold on the same terms as the preceding tenants. The estate remained in the possession of the Corbets until the 12th year of Edward the Third; when Thomas de Merle, who had probably bought it of the Corbet family, obtained the king's license to hold it under the same condition as it had been previously held.

Some irregularities in the transfer of the manor (1st, to Thomas de Brayton, clerk, and 2ndly, to Richard de Wyloghby, or Willoughby, sen.) soon after took place; and in 1345, the king granted his pardon for an alienation without license, on the payment of a fine of 100*s.* Sir Richard de Wyloghby had an only daughter, named Lucy, who was first married to Sir Thomas Huscarle, and afterwards to Nicholas

[3] Dugdale, MONASTICON, vol. v. p. 97.

[4] CART. ANTIQ. K. K. 7. 29 Hen. III.; in Harl. MS. No. 85.

Carreu; to the latter of whom, and his heirs, the fee-simple of this manor was alienated by his wife's father, about the year 1360, it being then of the annual value of 100*s*. Shortly after, Carreu purchased the other manor called *Huscarle's*; and hence, both manors became consolidated, and (with a short intermission,) have ever since been held by the Carew family.

Manor of Beddington-Huscarle.—This manor is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"Milo Crispin holds *Beddingtone*, and William the son of Turold holds it of him. Ulf held it of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 25 hides; now at 3 only. There are 6 carucates of arable land. One is in demesne; and thirteen villains, and thirteen cottars have 6 carucates. There is one bondman, and two mills at 35 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow. The wood yields five hogs. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at £10; afterwards at £6; and now at £9 10s. Twenty one houses, (13 in London, and 8 in *Sudwerche*, Southwark), belonging to this manor, which paid 12 shillings, have been detached, and are held by Earl Roger [de Montgomery]."

This manor appears to have been held by the *Huscarles* as early as the reign of King John; who, in his 17th year, granted to Dionysius, his chaplain, land at Bedington, which had belonged to William Huscarle. The lady Beatrice Huscarle was in possession in 1321; and in 1348, (21st Edward the Third,) Bishop Edindon granted license to Sir Thomas Huscarle, and Lucy his wife (the daughter of Sir Richard Wyloghby), to have a private chapel in their manor-house at Beddington. In the following year, it was found that Simon at *Woodcote* held a toft and six acres of land here, of Thos. de Huscarle, by the service of one *rose*, of the value of three shillings per annum. After the decease of Sir Thomas, his relict, as before stated, married Nicholas de Carreu, who subsequently obtained releases, from the several coheirs of Sir Thomas Huscarle, of all their respective claims and rights as to this property.

Nicholas de Carew was a person of considerable talent. In 1362, he was one of the knights of the shire for Surrey; and in 1372, he was made keeper of the privy-seal, by Edward the Third, who likewise appointed him one of his executors. He died in 1391 (14th Richard the Second), seised of the manors of Home-Beddington and Huscarles, and several other manors and portions of manors in the neighbouring parishes.[5]

Nicholas, his son and heir, was sheriff of Surrey in the 15th of

[5] By his will, dated at Beddington in 1387, he directed that his body should be interred between the grave of his brother John and the south door of the church of St. Mary at Beddington: and he devised considerable legacies to that church, and for other religious purposes. He gave to his daughter Margaret Turbevyle, 100 marks; to his daughter Lucie, prioress of Roosparre [Rusper, in Sussex], £10; to Joan Huscarle, a nun, 40*s*.; leaving the residue of his property between his son Nicholas de Carru and Nicholas de Mockyng.

Richard the Second; and again in the 2nd of Henry the Fourth: he also represented this county in several parliaments. In the 9th of Henry the Fifth (1422), he made a settlement of his estates; from which it appears that he had manors and possessions in, at least, eighteen different parishes in Surrey.[6] Dying in 1432, he bequeathed this manor to Nicholas, his second son, (his eldest having previously deceased), who was sheriff of Surrey in the 19th of Henry the Sixth. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Fienes, knt.; by whom he had two sons, Nicholas and James; of whom the former succeeded him in 1458. He died in 1466, leaving an only son, a minor; after whose decease, without issue, this property descended to Richard Carew, who was the only son of the above James, by his wife Eleanor; a daughter of Thomas, lord Hoo and Hastings, and of his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Leonard, lord Welles, of which family her issue were also coheirs. Richard Carew was made a knight banneret at the battle of Blackheath in 1497; in 1501, he was sheriff of Surrey; and he held the high office of lieutenant of Calais in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth. He officiated as sewer at the enthronization of Archbishop Warham in 1504-5; and dying on the 18th of May, 1520, was interred in the church at Beddington.

Sir Nicholas Carew, son and heir of the preceding, succeeded his father in the lieutenancy of Calais. Having been introduced at court when young, he became a great favourite with Henry the Eighth, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber; and he was for several years the almost constant companion of the king, "and a partaker with him in all justs, tournaments, masques, and other diversions of the same kind, with which that reign abounded," and which are so minutely described in Hall's Chronicle. In 1523, he was raised to the high office of master of the horse; and afterwards created a knight of the Garter. Notwithstanding his great obligations to his master, he appears to have engaged in a conspiracy with the Marquess of Exeter; Henry Pole, lord Montacute; Sir Edward Neville, and others (all zealous Catholics), to overthrow his government, and seat Cardinal Pole upon the throne. The plot was discovered through the agency of Sir Geoffrey Pole, lord Montacute's brother, and after a summary trial, all the conspirators were executed; Sir Nicholas, himself, was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 3rd of March, 1539, at the age of forty-three; when, according to Holinshed, he made "a godly confession, both of his fault and superstitious faith." He was buried in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; in which there is a small

[6] Vide Rot. Claus. 9th Henry V. m. 6.

monument inscribed with his name, and of others of his family who were interred there.[7]

Having been attainted of treason, the forfeited estates of Sir Nicholas were seized by the crown, and the custody of the manor-house at Beddington was entrusted to Sir Michael Stanhope.[8] The manor was subsequently granted, for life, to Walter Gorges, who died in 1553 (6th of Edward the Sixth); and in the same year, the king regranted this and other estates, the property of the Carews, to Thomas, lord Darcy, of Chiche, (then lord-chamberlain), in exchange for manors and lands in Essex, which he had previously bestowed upon that nobleman.

Sir Francis Carew, the only son of Sir Nicholas, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Brian, knt., was in the service of Queen Mary, through whose favour he obtained the restitution of his ancestral inheritance, under a grant made by the Queen in July, 1554, and who had taken a reconveyance from Lord Darcy, of all the Carew estates which had been given to him by her brother. For greater security, however, Sir Francis himself took a new conveyance, by purchase, from that nobleman, under a license granted in the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary. After being thus secured in the full possession of his estate, this gentleman erected a magnificent mansion at Beddington: in which he had the honour of being twice visited by Queen Elizabeth, in the years 1599 and 1600. He died, unmarried, on the 16th of May, 1611, at the age of eighty-one, having bequeathed this and other estates to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, the youngest son of his sister Anne, whom he had adopted; and who, in consequence, assumed the name and arms of *Carew*. He died in 1644; and his son and successor, Sir Francis Carew, K.B., died in 1649. From that time, the inheritance descended regularly to Sir Nicholas Carew, who was created a baronet in 1714; and elected a knight of the shire for

[7] The following traditionary anecdote relating to Sir Nicholas Carew, is given by Fuller:—"Tradition in this family reporteth, how King Henry, then at *bowls*, gave this Knight opprobrious Language, betwixt *jest* and *earnest*, to which the other returned an Answer more true than discretionary, as more consulting therein his own Animosity than Allegiance. The King, who in this kind would *give* and not *take*, being no *Good Fellow* in tart *Repartees*, was so highly offended thereat, that Sir Nicholas fell from the top of his Favour to the bottom of his Displeasure, and was bruised to Death thereby. This was the true cause of his Execution, though in our Chronicles all is scored on his complying in a Plot with Henry, marquess of Exeter, and Henry, Lord Montague."—Fuller, Worthies, vol. ii. p. 379; edit. 1811.

[8] Among the Harleian manuscripts is a volume containing an Inventory of the Wardrobe of King Henry the Eighth, including "The Guarderobe at the Mannour of Bedington in the Countie of Surrey, in the Charge of Sir Michael Stanhopp Knight, Keaper of the same House." In this inventory is mentioned, a press, made with drawers, full of Evidences, Court-rolls, and other writings, "as well concerning Sir Nicholas Carew, his landes, as other men's landes."—Vide Harleian MSS. No. 1419, art. 30, fol. 373.

Surrey in 1722. He died in March, 1726-7, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, bart.; whose decease occurred on the 8th of August, 1762. By his will, dated on the 1st of July in the same year, he devised all his estates to Mr. William Pellatt, an attorney in trust, to permit his only surviving daughter, Catherine, to hold the manor of Beddington for life, and to pay her the net amount of the rents, if she continued single; but on her death, or marriage, the estate was to devolve on the eldest and other sons of his cousin, Dr. John Fountain, dean of York, in tail-male; remainder to the eldest son of his kinsman, William Farrer, in tail-male; remainder to the eldest son of Richard Gee, esq., of Orpington in Kent, descended from Philippa Carew, an aunt of Sir Nicholas Carew, bart., mentioned above. Miss Catherine Carew died unmarried in 1769; and the only son of the dean of York having died in 1780, before he had attained the age of twenty-five, at which he was to inherit, the estate came into the possession of Richard Gee, esq.; who, in 1780, obtained an act of parliament, authorizing him to take the name and arms of the family of Carew.[9]

The Manor of Wallington.—This manor, called *Waleton* in the Domesday book, gave name to the hundred, and is thus described:—

"The King holds Waleton in demesne. It was assessed at 11 hides in the time of King Edward, as at present. The arable land consists of 11 carucates, one of which is in demesne; and there are fifteen villains, and fourteen bordars, with ten carucates. There are three bondmen; and two mills, at 30 shillings; and 8 acres of meadow. The wood belonging to it is in Kent. Richard de Tonbridge holds of this manor one virgate, with the wood, whence he removed a countryman, who dwelt there. Now it yields to the Sheriff 10 shillings a year. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 15 pounds; now at 10 pounds."

It is stated in the *Testa de Nevill* that Henry the Second granted a part of the manor of Waletun, in the hundred of Waletun (or Wallington), to Maurice de Creon; who gave it, with his daughter, to Guy de la Val; and he, according to Manning, having joined the barons in the war against King John,[10] his estate was seized by the officers of

[9] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 527. See, also, the Pedigree of Carew, in the same volume.—Further particulars of the descent will be annexed to the account of the manor-house.

[10] Banks, (Dormant and Extinct Baronage, vol. i. p. 66,) probably on the authority of Dugdale, says—"This Guy, who married the daughter of Maurice de Creon, died in the first of John; and was succeeded by Gilbert de la Val, said to have been in arms against King John, in the 17th of his reign."—Matt. Paris (Hist. Angl. p. 252,) mentions Gilbert de la Val as one of the twenty-five barons appointed to secure the performance of the stipulations contained in the Great Charter and the Forest Charter, extorted from King John; and he appears to have been a prominent member of the confederacy against that tyrannical prince. Gilbert de la Val, therefore, who may have been the brother or nephew of Guy, must have been the baron whose estate at Waletun was seized by King John, and thus permanently alienated.

the crown; and John Fitz-Lucy, who subsequently obtained a grant of it, incurred a forfeiture by remaining in Normandy: the king then gave it to Eustace de Curtenay, or Courtenay. It subsequently belonged to the families of Salinis, Walter de la Lynde, and Lodelawe; and Katharine, widow of Thomas Lodelawe, died seised of this manor in 1394, 17th of Richard the Second. On her decease, the reversion devolved on Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lodelawe the younger, and wife of Sir John Dymock; whose descendants held Tooting, and probably Wallington also, until the 35th of Elizabeth; about which time, Sir Edward Dymock sold this manor to James Harrington, esq. (afterwards knighted); who appears to have transferred it, in 1596, to Sir Francis Carew. His family continued owners until 1684; when Sir Nicholas Carew granted it for a term of five hundred years from Michaelmas 1683, to Robert Spencer, Anthony Bowyer, and John Spencer. Afterwards, this estate was conveyed to William Bridges, esq., surveyor-general of the Ordnance; and he, dying in 1714, devised it to his sister, Elizabeth Bridges, spinster, who resided at *Wallington-House*. She died in 1745, having by her will, dated in April, 1743, bequeathed this property to her great-nephew, Bridges Baldwin, esq. (afterwards knighted); with remainders, on failure of his issue-male, to two other great-nephews; in consequence of which, the estate descended to Wm. Bridges, esq., who, dying in 1805, devised it to Brook Bridges, esq.; and his son John is the present owner.

The Manor of Bandon.—But few notices of this manor are found in ancient records. Lysons says—"It probably took its name from Margery de Bandon, or some one of that name, whose property it was: her land is mentioned in an old rental of Reginald Forester's." It is more probable, however, that the family to which this lady belonged was named from the manor; over which seignorial jurisdiction was claimed by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in 1279. In the 3rd of Edward the Second, Simon Stowe appears to have had property here; for in that year, he obtained a writ, *ad quod Damnum*, for the brethren of the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark, relative to the transfer of a messuage and lands in Bedyngton, Bandon, and other places in Surrey. Early in the reign of Edward the Third, Reginald le Forester held a messuage and eighty acres of land in Bandon and Beddington of Thomas Corbet, as of his manor of Beddington, by the service of 8*s.* 4*d.* a year; and the grant was confirmed by letters patent, dated 13th of Edward the Third. The manor of Bandon, together with Beddington, at length came into the possession of the Carew family; and Nicholas Carru, in 1448, obtained a grant of the leet of Bandon and Beddington, at an annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the

property has since descended, with the other estates of the Carews, to their present representative.[11]

The Living of Beddington is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell; valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 40 marks, from which was deducted 100*s.* payable to the prior of Bermondsey; to whom the advowson had been given by Sibylla de Wateville and Ingram de Fountenays, (the owners of the manor), in 1159; and in 1530, Sir Nicholas Carew presented to the rectory, on demise from the abbot and convent. On the subsequent dissolution of the monastery, and the attainder of Carew, the patronage became vested in the crown; but Sir Francis Carew having procured a reversal of his father's attainder, and recovered the family estates, had this advowson also, and it still remains annexed to the manor. In the King's books the value of the living is stated at 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; paying for synodals, 9*s.* 8½*d.*[12]—In 1841, the tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of 1212*l.* per annum.

[11] Of the other manors, or reputed manors in this parish, but little information can be obtained.—That called *Foresters* may have been so designated from Reginald le Forester, who held lands in Bandon and Beddington in the 3rd of Edward the Third; in which year he probably died. Reginald le Forester, who had a license for an oratory in his manor-house in the parish of Beddington, in 1347, may have been the son of this gentleman. The manor appears, at length, to have been united with that of Bandon; for Nicholas Carew, esq., who died in 1467, is stated (in the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, for the 6th of Edward the Fourth,) to have been seised, *inter alia*, of the manor of Bandon, alias Forsters.

The estate here belonging to the brethren of the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark, already noticed in the account of Bandon, was styled the manor of the *Freres*, Friars, or Brethren. In the reign of Richard the Second, it was granted to Nicholas Carreu, in exchange for some lands at Lambeth, as appears from the Patent-rolls of the second year of that king.

The Prior and Convent of Merton held lands and tenements in Beddington, Bandon, and Wallington, in the reign of Edward the Third. It appears from the valuation of ecclesiastical property made in the 32nd of Henry the Eighth, that there was a fee farm-rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* from lands at Bedyngton; 2*l.* from Cross lands in Wallyngton, and 2*s.* from a mill there, belonging to the priory at its dissolution.—Dugdale, Monast. vol. vi. p. 248.

[12] In the year 1454 a Commission was issued to inquire into the value of this rectory; and in the certificate returned to the bishop (Waynflete) was a specific statement, both of its revenues, and its reprises, or deductions. We gather from it, that, at the time, wheat was at 5*s.* a quarter; barley at 3*s.* a quarter; and oats at 20 pence a quarter:—that the value of a lamb was sixpence; and a fleece of wool, 2½*d.*: the tithe of the mill was 16*s.* 8*d.*; that of the rabbits and doves of Nicholas Carew, 13*s.* 4*d.*; and of the rabbits of Synclo (probably Saintlow), 2*s.*: the offerings amounted to 18*s.*—The total of the revenues was 21*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; and that of reprises—which included the charges for collecting, carrying, and thrashing the corn, for collecting the wool and lambs, for bread, wine, frankincense and wax (3*s.* 4*d.*), for annual repairs (1*l.*), and the abbot of Bermondsey's pension (5*l.*), amounted to 11*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* Lysons, Environs, vol. i. pp. 62, 63; from Regist. Winton.

A distinct portion of the revenues of this living, forming a sinecure benefice, was detached from it at an early period, the patronage of which was annexed to the manor of Beddington-Huscarle. Its emoluments in 1473, estimated at 40*s.* nett, principally arose

The Registers commence with the year 1538. Among the entries is the following:—"William Stuart, commonly called *Old Scott*, aged one hundred and ten years and two months, was buried Jan. 31, 1704-5."

Rectors of Beddington in and since 1800:—

John Bromfield Ferrers, A.M. Instituted in January, 1783: died on the 6th of June, 1841, at the age of eighty-three; having held the living fifty-eight years.

James Hamilton, A.M. Instituted in August, 1841.

Among the rectors of Beddington was John Leng, D.D., who in 1723 was made bishop of Norwich, and held this living, *in commendam*, until his death, at the age of sixty-two, occasioned by the small-pox, which he caught at the coronation of George the Second, in 1727. This prelate preached the Sermons at Boyle's Lecture in Bow church, in 1719, afterwards published: he likewise published other Sermons, and was the editor of two of the Comedies of Aristophanes, and of the six Comedies of Terence. He was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

BEDDINGTON CHURCH.

Beddington *Church* is mentioned in the Domesday book; but no part of the present structure can be referred to the remote era of that record. It would seem, indeed, from the style of the architecture, to have been erected during the reign of Richard the Second; a surmise, receiving corroboration from a bequest made by Nicholas de Carreu,

from the tithes of two hundred acres of land, called Huscarles Feod (fee), on the north side of the church; and from a house and twenty acres of land on the south side. The Rev. Charles Carew, who held the superior rectory of Beddington from March 1530 to 1540, was also the portionist, or holder of this free benefice. After his attainder and execution, as an accomplice in the plot for which his relation (Sir Nicholas Carew) suffered, the king, in August 1540, presented this sinecure to Richard Benese; who is the last portionist whose name occurs in the registers of the diocese. He had been a canon of Merton priory; and was the author of a treatise on the Mensuration of Land, of which an early edition was printed in St. Thomas' Hospital, Southwark. In the King's books, this portion is valued at 8*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*: it accounted for two marks to Bermondsey abbey.

(the first lord of Beddington of that name), in 1390, of 20*l.* "to the building of the church."—This edifice is dedicated to St. Mary; and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and, at the west end, a massive tower; together with a large south porch, and a monumental chapel for the Carew family attached to the chancel, and opening into it, on the south side. The tower, which is supported by strong buttresses at the angles, being in a dangerous state, was partly rebuilt on the old plan about the year 1829, at an expense of 350*l.*; and in 1839, a rate (amounting to 160*l.*) was granted by the parish for repairing the roof and interior of the church: to that sum, 231*l.* was added by subscription, which enabled the committee, under whose direction the work was done, not only to execute all the necessary repairs, but likewise, to annex new galleries, and substitute new pewing on the same principle for rich and poor, instead of the old square pews which had previously encumbered the area. In the same year, 227*l.* was subscribed for a new Organ, which has been erected in place of the old one, under a high-pointed arch that opens from the tower.[13]

In the singers' gallery, which partly occupies the space behind the organ, are four old wooden stalls, having turn-up seats, or miseries, ornamented with foliage, shields, a female head in a reticulated head-dress, and other carvings.[14] The entrance doorway to the tower is formed by a high-pointed arch, over which is a very large and handsome window, comprising three tiers of trefoil-headed lights,

[13] The following particulars respecting the Charities in this parish are inscribed on the front of the organ-gallery:—

"*Donations* and *Bequests* to the parish of Beddington and Wallington.

"December 5th, 1825, Mrs. Ann Paston Gee bequeathed by her Will 1000*l.*, to be invested in the funds, the interest thereof to be given to the poor on Christmas eve, in every year."—The interest (30*l.*) is expended in clothing, &c., which is distributed among the poor, by the rector and churchwardens.

1625. "Henry Smith, by will, bequeathed 2*l.* per year to the poor of Beddington."—Expended on the aged and infirm, and in apprenticing poor children.

"February 6th, 1830, John Bristow, esq., 100*l.* interest."

"Several allotments of land were awarded by the Commissioners under the Beddington Inclosure Act, [52nd Geo. III. c. 208], for the use of the poor. They also awarded a piece of land, called Church Mead, to Beddington Church, 1 acre and 29 perches."

"Mrs. Ann Paston Gee gave a piece of land called *Cats Brains*, containing 3 acres and 5 perches, in exchange for cottages and land on Chats Hill, also belonging to Beddington Church."

"William Bridges, esq., gave 200*l.*, 3 per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, to the poor of the hamlet of Wallington; on account of the inclosure of a piece of land in the same hamlet."

[14] It seems probable, that the above Stalls were originally provided for the "four fit Chaplains," which Sir Nicholas de Carreu, in his will (before noticed), dated in 1387, and proved at Croydon in Sept. 1390, directs "should be found, one of them for ever, and the others for five years, to pray for his soul, and all Christian souls, in the church of Beddington."—Lambeth, Register, Courtney, f. 147, b.

progressively rising to the apex.—The materials of this edifice are principally stone, flints, and rubble-work; and the roofs are tiled. The entrance from the porch is by a pointed arch, with deep cavettos in the mouldings, and quatrefoils in the spandrils. At the angles of the Carew chapel, which was erected about the year 1520, are strong but ill-formed buttresses.

The nave is surrounded by galleries, and closely pewed: the roof is waggon-shaped, but devoid of ornament. There is a dial in front of the organ-gallery; and beneath it, is an ancient dipping font, of a square form, but with a circular basin: it is supported by a central, and four smaller columns, standing on a low plinth. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed near the chancel, on the north side; and in the angle opposite the pulpit, is the handsome monument of Nicholas Carew, esq. (the second son of Sir Nicholas Carew, bart.), who died on the 11th of January, 1721-22, aged fifty-three; and his wife, *Ann*, daughter of Sir Stephen Lennard, bart., of Wickham-court in Kent: she died in August, 1722, and was buried here in the same vault with her husband. It is of white marble, and consists of a large inscribed tablet, in Latin, surrounded by pendant drapery, and crowned by a helmet and shield of arms, viz.—*Carew*, impaling Or, on a fess Gu. three Fleurs-de-lis of the Field, for *Lennard*.

The altar-piece, which is of wainscot, and ornamented by the figures of Moses and Aaron in stone colour, together with tables of the Decalogue, Creed, &c., was given by the gallant Admiral Sir John Leake, in 1710, whilst residing in this parish.

In the chancel, on the south side, are neat mural tablets in memory of John Tritton, esq., who died on the 19th of January, 1832, in his forty-fourth year; and *Eliz. Mary*, his widow, who deceased in 1834, aged thirty-nine.—John Walton, esq., ob. 19th of April, 1802, aged sixty-three; *Anne*, his relict, ob. August 15th, 1816, aged sixty; and *Anne*, his sister, who died on the 11th of July, 1823, in her seventy-second year: the latter is ornamented with an enwreathed urn.—On the north side, is a handsome monument of white marble, on a dove-coloured ground, in memory of William Bridges, esq., of Wallington-house, who died on the 21st of November, 1805, aged eighty-seven: this was executed by the younger Bacon, and is ornamented by an enriched urn, having the arms of the deceased sculptured on its pedestal. Near it, is another attractive memorial, in a Grecian style of design, by Henry Westmacott, commemorative of *Elizabeth*, daughter of Chas. Proby of Chatham, and wife of Paul Tchitchagoff, superintendent of naval affairs in Russia: she died in 1811, at the age of thirty-six.

+ In gracia & misericordia dei hic iacent
corpora Nicholai Carreu Armigeri & dñi quondam huius ville Isabelle uxoris sue et Thome filii eorundem qui quidem Nicholai's senex et plenus dier' in pace quiebit quarto die mensis Septembris Anno domini M CCC XXXII°
Nicholas Carew × Thomas Olep in pace

Against the same wall is affixed a large upright monument of an architectural kind, having Corinthian pilasters at the sides, and a cornice above, upon which, between two flaming urns, is a shield of arms, crest, and mantling. The inscription is in Latin, and records the piety and virtues of *Elizabeth*, wife of *Wm. Chapman*, gent., and daughter of John Neather, esq., of Wallington: she died at Bath, on the 10th of November, 1718, in her fortieth year.

In the pavement, immediately in front of the altar steps, but protected by a mat, is a slab of black marble, nine feet long, and four feet in breadth, which is inlaid with full-length *Brasses*, in excellent preservation, of Nicholas Carreu, (the second of that name who settled at Beddington), and *Isabella*, his first wife, who died many years before him. They are standing under a rich Gothic canopy, as shewn in the annexed wood-cut. The inscription is as follows:—

Grave-stone of Nicholas Carreu and his Lady.

In gracia et misericordia Dei hic iacent corpora Nicholai Carreu, armigeri, et D'ni quondam huius ville, Isabelle uxoris sue, et Thome filii eoru'dem; qui quidem Nicholai's senex et plenus dier' in pace quiebit quarto die mensis Septembris, Anno domini M CCC XXXII° — —.

At the corners were the symbols of the Evangelists, and above and below the canopy, these arms, viz.—Or, three Lions passant, Sab. for *Carew*; and *Carew* imp. Gu. two Lions passant, Arg. for *Delamar*.

In the *Carew* Chapel, which is partly separated from the chancel by a wooden screen, and has a distinct entrance, are several interesting monuments, the oldest being that of the founder, Sir Richard Carew, knt. banneret, governor of Calais, and his wife, *Malyn*, or Magdalen, who, according to the Carew Pedigree in Lysons's "*Environs*," was a daughter of Sir Robert Oxenbridge, knt. It consists of an altar-tomb of freestone, surmounted by a kind of frame-work, ornamented with vine branches, armorial bearings, &c., and inclosing a recessed elliptical arch enriched with Gothic panelling. On the tomb were, formerly, small *Brasses* of a knight in armour and his lady, now gone, and along the verge an inscription in black letter, of which the latter part only remains, viz.: ..... *whiche S^r^ Richard decessyd the xxiii day of May, Anno dn̄i M^o^V^e^xx; & the said dame Malyn dyed y^e^ day of An^o^ M^o^V^e^xx — —.*

Over this monument is an upright memorial of much elegance for Sir Nicholas Carew, bart., who died on the 18th of August, 1742; his relict, *Catherine*, and their daughter of the same name;—and also of Richard Gee, of Orpington in Kent, esq., who took the name of *Carew* on succeeding to the Beddington property in 1780, and died on the 18th of December, 1816, aged seventy-one years. It consists of a framed tablet, surmounted by a beautifully-wrought canopy, ornamented with vine branches, &c., in open-work sculpture, above which is the emblem of the Holy Spirit. Over the inscription are the arms, supporters, and crest of the Carew family, in relief. The whole is of pure white marble, on a dove-coloured back-ground, and was executed by Henry Westmacott.

Near the above, is a small but very neat mural monument, inscribed by Sir Francis Carew, K.B., to *Mary*, (daughter of Sir George More, of Loseley), his "Deare Mother the Lady Carew, late wife of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington,

> "Whose virtuous life doth memory deserve,
> Who taught her children, Heaven's Great God to serve."

She died on the 4th of December, in the year 1633.

Further eastward, and guarded by iron rails, is the costly monument of Sir Francis Carew, knt., which is wrought of different coloured marbles, and must be regarded as a fine example of the sepulchral style of James the First's reign. It consists of a long altar-tomb, upon which, between two Corinthian columns of black marble, supporting an enriched entablature, lies a full-length statue of the deceased, sculptured in alabaster, upon a mat. He is represented in complete armour, but with a scull-cap, instead of the helmet: his hands are as

in prayer. At the back are two framed tablets, each of which is bordered by six small shields of arms, viz.—

On the left: 1st, Quarterly, Sab. and Arg. for *Hoo*; impaling Or, a Lion rampant, double-queued, Sab. *Welles*. 2nd, Or, three Lions passant, Sab. *Carew*; imp. Gu. a Lion rampant Arg. within a border Az. bezanty; *Oxenbridge*. 3rd, Arg. three Snakes, nowed, Prop. for *Odron* (an Irish barony); imp. Gu. a dexter Arm, Prop. habited with a Maunch, Erm. holding a Fleur-de-lis, Or, *Mohun*. 4th, *Carew*, imp. *Hoo*. 5th, *Carew*, imp. Arg. three Piles, wavy, issuing out of the chief, and nearly meeting in base, Vert, within a border Az. bezanty; *Bryan*. 6th, *Carew*, imp. Az. on a Cross Arg. five Martlets, Sab. *More*, of Loseley.[15]

In front of the tomb, on a low plinth, and kneeling upon cushions, are small figures of a Knight in armour, and his lady in a ruff and long cloak, together with five sons and two daughters; the latter wearing ruffs and farthingales. These, as we learn from an affixed tablet, represent *Sir Nicholas Throckmorton*, alias *Carew*, who erected this monument "to the memorie of his deare and well deserving unckle"; *Mary*, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Geo. More, of Loseley, knt.; and their issue, namely, "Francis, Nicholas, George, Edmund, Oliphe, Elizabeth, and Marie."—At each end, over the entablature, is an obelisk, and in the middle, crowning the whole, a large shield, with mantling and helmet, of the Carew arms and quarterings, viz.:—

1st, *Carew*; 2nd, *Odron*; 3rd, *Mohun*; 4th, *Hoo*; (all as before described); 5th, Gu. a Fess checkie, Sab. and Arg. betw. six Cross crosslets of the first. 6th, Az. three sinister Hands, couped at the wrists, Arg. *Malmains*. 7th, Erm. on a Chief, Az. three Cross pattées, Arg. *Wichingham*. 8th, Az. a Frett, Arg. 9th, *Welles*. 10th, Gu. a Fess dancette, betw. six Cross crosslets, Or. 11th, Barry of Six, Erm. and Gu. over all three Crescents, Arg. 12th, *Bryan*.

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[15] The inscriptions are as follow; the one being in English; the other, which is sufficiently laudatory, in Latin:—

Here resteth Sir Francis Carew, Knight, sonne and heire of Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight of the honorable Order of the Garter, Maister of the Horse, and Privye Councellour to King Henry the VIII. The said Sir Francis living unmarried, adopted *Sir Nicholas Throckmorton*, sonne of Anne Throckmorton, his sister, to be heire of his estate, and to beare his surname; and having lived lxxxj yeares, he in assured hope to rise in Christ ended this transitory life the xvj day of May mdcxi.

Virtutis splendore, et equestri clarus honore,
Franciscus Carew conditur hoc tumulo,
Principibus fidus, percharus amicus amicis,
Pauperibus largus, munificusq' bonis.
Hospitio excepit Reges, proceresq' frequenter,
Hospitibus cunctis semper aperta domus.
Innocui mores niveo candore politi,
Lingua dolo caruit, mens sine fraude fuit.
Laudatam vitam laudandâ morte peregit,
Solus in extremis anchora Christus erat.
Avunculo optimè merito Nepos mœstissimus
Hoc monumentum honoris et memoriæ ergo posuit.

Below the east window is a neat monumental sarcophagus, inscribed to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B., who was born on the 1st of January, 1761; and died on the 2nd of September, 1834. It is decorated with a flag (the staff broken), a naval sword, a branch of laurel, and the word *Nile*; in which battle, fought under Nelson, the bravery and talents of Sir Benjamin were eminently conspicuous.—Another elegant memorial, on the north side of the window, records the decease of William Gee, esq. (of Beddington), on the 3rd of August, 1815, aged sixty-nine; and, also, of his relict, *Ann Paston Gee*, (by whom this monument had been erected), on the 28th of March, 1828, aged seventy-one. The inscriptive tablets are surmounted by the arms and crest of the deceased, the whole being inclosed in a border of vine-branches, rising from the plinth, which is supported by blank shields.[16]

Affixed to the wall under the north gallery, is a wooden frame, inclosing a *brass* tablet, thus inscribed:—

Mors Svper Virides Montes

Thos. Greenhill Borne & Bredd in y^e famoves University of Oxon̄ Bachelor of Artes & sometymes Student in Magd. Coll. Steward to y^e noble S^r Nicholas Carew of Beddington: who deceasd Sept. 17th day An^o 1633. Aged 33 years.

Will. Greenhill, Master of Artes, his brother, and Mary his sister, to his memory erected this:

Vnder thy feete interrd is here
A native born in Oxfordsheere,
First, life and learning Oxford gave
Surrey to him his death and grave.
Hee once a *Hill* was fresh and *Greene*
Now wither'd is not to bee seene.
Earth in Earth shovel'd is shut
A *Hill* into a Hole is put.
Dan. xii. 3. But darksome Earth by Power Divine
Mar. xiii. 43. Bright at last as a Sun may shine.

W. G.

At the top is a skull and cross-bones; on each side a skeleton; and at the bottom, a winged hour-glass and this sentence:—

Sicvt Hora Sic Vita.

There are many tombs and other sepulchral memorials in the church-yard; the principal of which are in memory of different individuals of the *Bridges* family, of Wallington-house. Against the chancel wall, on the south side, is an inscribed tablet commemorative of

[16] The arms of *Gee*, as certified at the College of Arms in May, 1779, are—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. a Sword in Bend, Ppr. hilt and pomel, Or; 2nd and 3rd, Quarterly, Arg. and Gu. on the second and third quarters, a Fret, Or; over all, on a Bend Sab. three Escallops of the First. Crest, a gauntlet, erect, Ppr. grasping a Sword of the last, hilt and pomel, Or.—On the monument, these arms are impaled with the following, namely, On a Chev. betw. three Roses, three Trefoils slipped.

the Rev. J. B. Ferrers, A.M., the late rector, who died at the age of eighty-three, in June, 1841.—The aisles are partly shrouded with ivy; and some noble elms, and a wide-spreading yew tree, overshadow the graves in this inclosure.

Beddington House, the long-continued residence of the ancient family of the *Carews*, (originally from Devonshire), and now the seat of Capt. Charles Hallowell Carew, R.N., is situated in an extensive and pleasant park, immediately adjacent to the church, and at the distance from Croydon of about one mile and a half.[17]—It has already been stated, that Richard Gee, esq., on whom this property devolved in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew, under the authority of an act of parliament. That gentleman, dying (unmarried), in December, 1816, aged seventy-one, demised his entire property, both real and personal, to Mrs. Ann Paston Gee, the widow of his brother, Wm. Gee, who had been resident at Beddington, and had died there on the 3rd of August, 1815. Mrs. Gee died on the 28th of March, 1828; and having no issue, she bequeathed all her estates in Kent and Surrey to her first cousin, Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, G.C.B. (born in Canada), who, pursuant to her will, assumed the name and arms of *Carew*, by royal license, dated on the 18th of June in the same year.[18] On the admiral's decease in September, 1834, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Capt. Charles Hallowell, who also took the name and arms of Carew, by royal license, in 1835. The Surrey

[17] Aubrey, after describing Beddington as a small village, "noted for little but the family and name of *Carew*," proceeds thus:—

"The seat of this family stands low, in a moorish soil, but much assisted by art: it is a handsome pile of building, having before it neat gardens, not yet finished, with several canals, and an orchard; but what more particularly deserves our notice, is the fine *Orangerie*, where are several Orange-trees, (transplanted from the warmer breezes of Italian air, into our more inclement climate), planted in the open ground, where they have throve to Admiration for above a whole Century; but are preserved during the Winter Season, under a moveable [shed, or] Covert. They were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew, knt. (who built the old mansion-house), and it was the first attempt of the kind that we hear of."—Aubrey, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 159, 160.

In the Biographia Britannica, article *Ralegh*, is a somewhat different account of these orange trees: the Editors relate "from a tradition preserved in the family, that 'they were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the *Seeds* of the first Oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Ralegh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.' It has been stated that most of the trees were thirteen feet high in 1690, and that at least 10,000 oranges were gathered from them in that year. They continued to flourish for about a century and a half, but were destroyed by the hard frost in the winter of 1739-40."—Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 57.

[18] After receiving the congratulations of a friend on his accession to the Carew property, the gallant admiral pensively remarked—"Half as much twenty years ago had indeed been a blessing; but I am now old and crank." He was then in his sixty-eighth year.—Neither Mrs. Gee, nor himself, had any connexion in blood with the ancient family of the Carews.

estates are understood to be entailed on the Admiral's sons, in succession, and their male issue.

Of the original mansion erected by Sir Francis Carew, and in which he had twice the honour to receive the visits of Queen Elizabeth, (as alluded to in the panegyrical verses on his monument),[19] not

[19] Rowland Whyte, writing to Sir Robert Sydney from *Nonsuch* "this Saturday Noone, 18 August 1599," says—"Her Majestie hath been at *Benington*, Thursday and Friday, and returned Yesternight hither."—In another letter to the same person, dated Saturday, the 16th of August, 1600, he says—"Her Majestie is very well, I thancke God; for, since Wednesday, she hath bene at *Bedington*; vpon Thursday, she dined at *Croiden* with my Lord of Canterbury, and this day returns to Nonsuch again." Vide *Sydney Papers*, vol. ii. pp. 118 and 210.

Sir Hugh Platt, in his "Garden of Eden," (p. 165), relates an anecdote which shews the flattering attention which Sir Francis bestowed on his royal visitor.—"Here I will conclude," he says, "with a conceat of that delicate knight Sir Francis Carew, who for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth of happy memory, at his house at Bedington, led her Majesty to a *Cherry-tree*, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by so raising a tent or cover of canvas over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so by withholding the sun-beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour: and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity." At that time, as appears from Aubrey, there was a Summer house in the grounds, at the top of which was painted the '*Spanish Invasion*.' The Queen's Oak and her favourite walk are still pointed out.

The following particulars relating to the "*Guarderobe*," or Wardrobe, which belonged to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, and was seized with his other property by King Henry the Eighth, have been extracted from the manuscript account in the Harleian Library, already referred to in page 55, note 8.—

"*Hangings of Tapstry*, olde and soore worne.

"First, Oone peace of Tapstry of a Quene sittinge vnder a clothe of estate, having a grene gowen of redde braunches, and ij boies at her feete, conteynyng in length iiij yards di. and in debthe iij yards iij quarters, having a hoole in thone side.

"Item, Oone pece of Tapstry w^t^ a white Lyon in hit, and a King sittyng in his Ma^tie^ and ij quenes kneling before hym in grene gownes, th'one full of red harth, [harts?] cont. in lengthe v yards iij qrt. and in depthe iij yards iij qrters."

Thirty pieces of tapestry are described, displaying little variety in the subjects.

One piece exhibited a Fountain with Cupids at the top, and divers Musicians playing and singing, having a Scutcheon under the Fountain, with a Herpe [harp] in it: in another was represented a Man in harness, pulling a woman to him, and divers other harnessed men taken women by violence; but in most of the tapestries Kings and other personages appeared sitting in state.

"*Hanging of Verdours.*"—These, from the description, appear to have been Hunting-pieces. There were four sets of these hangings, the first of which is thus described:—

"Five old pieces of Verdours, with beasts and fountains,—quarter lined, and all burnt, moth-eaten, and perished, with holes in the bottom. There were three other sets of Hangings, of a different kind.

"*Carpetts*"; nine in number, among them four old coarse Carpets of Verdours, with a small scutcheon in them.

"*Cheyres.* Firste, Oone olde Chaier of wood covered with grene velvet, lacking the

any part remains except the Great hall.[20] The present house was built about the year 1709; at which time Beddington was in the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew, who was created a baronet by Queen Anne. It is a brick edifice, with stone dressings, and consists of a centre and two deep wings, forming three sides of a square; the intermediate area being inclosed from the grounds by iron railings. The north wing is not habitable, the whole interior having been destroyed by fire soon after it was finished, and never restored. The Great hall, which forms the central part of the building, and is an admirable specimen of the domestic architecture of the Elizabethan age, is entered from the fore court by a handsome portal of stone; surmounted by a decorated turret in the Italian style of architecture. The roof is constructed of oak in the manner of our college halls; the principal ribs spring from large carved brackets, gilt, and form an equilateral pointed arch, which being underset with smaller ribs, assumes the trefoil character: over each arch is a strong beam, forming a brace

backe.—It'm, Oone other old Chaier of wood, covered w^{t} p'rple velvet pirled, the seate blewe velvet."

"*Cusshions*" of cloth of gold and silver, velvet, and satin. Four sets are described, some of them pieced and sore worn.

"*Beddestedes* w^{t} thapparell."—Two are noticed at some length. They were ornamented with black velvet, and cloth of gold and silver.—*Beddes* and Pillowes are also mentioned.

"*Spavars.*"—Three of Sey and cloth, and one of black satin.

"*Counterpointes.*"—Seven are described, with the subjects represented on them.

"*Fustyans.*"—With these are included, One low stool, for a woman, very mean, covered with purple velvet "fremyd" with Venice gold, old and very mean; and one piece of arras.

"*Sondry Percelles.*"—The items under this head require no notice except the last, relating to the Library, which is somewhat curious, viz.:—

"It'm, A great booke of parchement, written and lymned w^{t} gold of graver's worke, *De Confessione Amantis*, wth xviij other bookes written and prynted of dyvers histories, viz. le p'imer volume de Launcelot, le p'imer volume de Enguerram de Monstrellet, le ij^{de} volume de Enguerram de Monstrellet, le premier volume de Frosart, le ij^{de} volume de Frosart, le thirde volume de Frosart, le ij^{de} volume de Orose, le tres volumes des Cronesques de Fraunce; ensuyment les Faictz l'Ordeny des Christyans, le graunt vioge de Herusalem."—From the repetition of the entries it seems that there must have been two or more copies of the Histories of Froissart and Orosius.

It appears from some Council books preserved in the Library of the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stow, that King Henry the Eighth held a council in the old manor-house at Beddington in 1541; about two years after he became possessed of the estate by the attainder of Sir Nicholas Carew.

[20] The length of this noble apartment, from the door to the fire-place, is sixty-one feet six inches; and the breadth, between the skirtings, is thirty-two feet. The thickness of wall, measuring from the inner face to the windows, is eight feet six inches. The height of the hall, from the floor to the centre of the roof, is forty-six feet; and from the floor to the brackets from which the arched ribs spring, thirty-five feet two inches. The principal windows are eighteen feet high, and six feet six inches wide. The other windows are about twelve feet high.

with the rafters. The flooring is composed of lozenge-shaped slabs of black and white marble; and the walls are wainscotted with oak, in panels: those above the windows are decorated with paintings of military and naval trophies, executed in imitation of bronze. Over the door on the south side, is a large boldly-carved and finely-emblazoned shield of the Carew arms (in twelve quarterings), supporters, and crest, together with an escutcheon of pretence on the nombril point, viz.—Arg. three Fleurs-de-lis, in bend, between two cotises, Gu.; and the motto, NIL CONSCIRE SIBI.[21] On the opposite wall, above the fire-place, is a carved trophy in very bold relief, which exhibits almost every kind of military implement, whether of ancient or modern warfare, known in Elizabeth's reign. The old fire-place has been filled in with coving, &c., and andirons (three feet six inches in height) substituted; the ends are of brass, and each ornamented with a demi-savage, supporting an eagle. The piers between the windows are hung with portraits; among which is a head, painted on board, of Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, knt., who was decapitated in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and whole-lengths of FREDERICK, prince of Wales, and his consort, AUGUSTA, princess of Saxe-Gotha; the parents of George the Third. On the great-entrance door is a very curious *Lock*, of the same age as the hall; it is wrought of iron, and covered with elaborate Gothic tracery, richly gilt: the key-hole is concealed by a shield of the royal arms, which moves in a groove, and slides down on touching a knob in the form of a monk's head.

The lower story of the south wing contains the dining and drawing rooms, and other large apartments, (most of which were repaired and modernized in 1817), together with a long gallery that extends through its entire length. In the dining-room are various half-length portraits of naval officers, the brave associates of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell: that of LORD HOOD is particularly fine. There are many family portraits of the *Carews*, and of persons connected with them, in the gallery.

The grounds retain many characteristics of the old school of gardening; among which, towards the east, is a waterfall, supplied by the river Wandle, which intersects the park in its course to the Thames. There is, also, a spacious canal on the west, derived from the same stream, and ornamented on each side by a row of venerable elms; parallel with which, is a fine avenue of chestnut trees of stately

[21] The supporters are,—Antelopes, Gu. armed and unguled Arg., orignally Or. The crest is, a Demi-lion rampant, betw. six half-pikes, all issuant from the round-top of a mainmast, Or. Aubrey remarks, that this noble family having had the honour of the peerage in it, still retains the same form of bearing with *Supporters*, an honour not annexed to the baronetship.—SURREY, vol. ii. p. 168.

growth; and near the house, on the north-west, are some remarkably large walnut trees. The park, which is between three and four miles in circumference, is well-wooded, and abounds with deer.

THE BEDDINGTON AND WALLINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

This handsome building, which stands on the left of the road from Beddington to Wallington, was erected in the summer of 1843, from the designs of Mr. John Brown, architect, of Norwich, and first opened on the 28th of October, the same year.[22] Its length is rather more than ninety feet; and it consists, in the central part, of two school rooms, (for boys and girls respectively), each thirty feet long, by twenty feet wide, and separated by a wooden partition, which may be removed at pleasure. A class-room is attached to either school, which communicates with the dwellings of the master and mistress at each extremity. These schools are supported by annual subscriptions.

At a short distance from this edifice, a new and pleasant *Rectory-house* has been recently built, from designs in the Tudor style.

The principal landowners in this parish are, Capt. Hallowell Carew, Beddington-park; Sir Henry Bridges, Beddington-house; John Bridges, esq., Wallington-house; Joseph Laurence, esq.; and James Burchell, esq.—The Woodcote (or Woodcott) farm, comprising about eight hundred acres, is occupied by Thomas Neall, esq.

[22] The expenses, amounting to 1326*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, were defrayed by private subscriptions, grants, &c.; the chief donors being as follow:—the Rev. James Hamilton, rector, 100*l.*; Committee of Council on Education, 120*l.*; Miss Loraine, 200*l.*; R. G. Loraine, esq., 100*l.*; Capt. Hallowell Carew, R.N., Barwell Browne, esq., Miss Browne, Joseph Laurence, esq., and the National Society, 50*l.* each; John Miles, esq., 21*l.*; Sir Henry Bridges, Rev. E. T. Beynon, and John Bridges, William Bristow, James Burchell, Thos. Wm. Good, and Thos. Weall, esqrs., 20*l.* each. The sum of 129*l.* was, also, collected at the opening of the Schools, after a sermon by Mr. Archdeacon Wilberforce, A.M.

In the hamlet of WALLINGTON, which is about half a mile from the scattered village of Beddington, and full twice as extensive in buildings and population, was an ancient *Chapel*, standing in a field near the public road, and latterly used as a stable and cart-house. It was built of stone and flints: on each side of the east window was a niche of rich Gothic architecture; and at the south-east corner was another niche for holy water. From the total silence of the records in the Registry of Winchester concerning this structure, Mr. Lysons regarded it as a mere private chapel; but others have surmised that it was a chapel-of-ease, originally built for the convenience of the inhabitants of Wallington. About the year 1791, it was pulled down by the then proprietor, in opposition to the expressed desire of the parishioners.[23]

Beddington and Wallington Field Gardens.—The working classes in this parish have been greatly benefitted by the establishment here, in July, 1835, of a "*Labourer's Friend Society*," for the adoption of the Allotment and Cottage garden system; that is, by letting small quantities of land to the day-labourer, at a fair rental, calculated upon the average value of the farming land in the neighbourhood.[24] This most praiseworthy institution was suggested by Nicholas Carlisle, esq., K.H. (secretary to the Society of Antiquaries), when a resident here; and that gentleman, with John Bridges, esq. (lord of the manor of Wallington), the Rev. Thomas King, and William Scott Preston, esq., formed the first committee of management; and a piece of land adjacent to the *Hollow-road*, connected with the open common-fields, was appropriated by Mr. Bridges for commencing the experiment. The success attending it has induced the Rev. James Hamilton, the present rector, to apportion some of the glebe land for the same purpose, thus extending the whole to thirty acres.—Every allotment is confined to

[23] Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 66; and vol. vi. (Supplement), p. 7.

[24] In the Report made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into "the Results of the Allotment System," &c., which was communicated to the Lords and ordered to be printed in August, 1843, the great advantages of this System are strikingly shewn, and its general extension throughout the kingdom particularly recommended. The Report states that the Evidence which the Committee received was of uniform tenor, and "led them to conclude that the Tenancy of Land under the Garden Allotment System is a powerful Means of bettering the Condition of those Classes who depend for Livelihood upon their Manual labour, whether in Manufacturing or Agricultural Employment; and it has this peculiar Merit, that its Benefits are not obtained at the Expense of any other class, nor accompanied by any consequent Disadvantage." In another part it is remarked, that "the System of Garden Allotments has proved an unmixed Good. It has increased the Produce, and enlarged the general Stock of Labour to be expended on the Soil [from Spade cultivation]. It has enabled the Labouring man to turn his leisure moments to profitable Account in raising wholesome Food for his Family, a *Rood of Land* frequently producing Vegetables enough for Six Months' consumption. It has also supplied sound Industrial training for the Children under their Parents' Eye."

a rood (or rod) of land; which must be cultivated by *Spade* husbandry, and kept "in a neat and husband-like manner." Not more than one half of each allotment is allowed to be cropped with potatoes in each year: and no tenant is to labour on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas-day. The rent must be duly paid, half-yearly, on the first Mondays in January and July, under the obligation of a small weekly fine. No lot is to be underlet; and certain regulations are enforced to ensure sobriety, honesty, and general good conduct. About fifty allotments are now under cultivation.

Much additional good has arisen from the institution, in 1841, of a *Provident Fund*, under the direction of the rector and other gentlemen; and it is found that the poor gladly avail themselves of its advantages. In 1842, the sum of 180*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* was deposited by 194 persons (chiefly in weekly pence), to which 71*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* being added by the subscriptions of the richer inhabitants, the whole was expended in clothing, coals, bacon, potatoes, &c., for the use of the depositors.

It has already been mentioned (vide p. 51), that Camden and several other antiquaries agree in fixing the station which Ptolemy calls *Noiomagus*, and Antoninus *Noviomagus*, at Woodcote, where, says Camden, "are evident traces of a small town, and several walls formed of flints; and the neighbours talk much of its populousness, and wealth, and many nobles:" its distance from London, also, he considers to strengthen this conjecture. Dr. Gale, in his Commentary on Antoninus, expresses a similar opinion, and conceives that the established tradition of this being formerly a place of much consequence is sufficiently corroborated by the several vestiges of antiquity at different times discovered here; "such as foundations of houses, tracts of streets, hewn stones, tiles, and above all, the number of wells here met with, and some of an extraordinary depth." Horsley, likewise, (in his *Britannia Romana*), after referring to the different opinions on the subject, concurs with the above authorities in considering Woodcote as the site of the *Noviomagus* of the Itinerary.[25]

[25] In that part of the second *Iter* of Antoninus, which lies between London and the *terminus*, (says the above author), "we have three stations which are mentioned in no other *Iter*; the first of which is *Noviomagus*, at ten miles distance from Londinium, according to the Itinerary. This must be the same with *Neomagus* in Ptolemy, which he places nearly south from London, a little inclining to the west, and is the only or principal place he mentions among the *Regni*. *Ptolemy's* position and the *Itinerary* distance would direct to the neighbourhood of Croydon or *Woodcote*, where Camden long ago, and Dr. Gale more recently, have placed *Noviomagus*; where both saw some remains of an old town, but I think no proper *Roman* antiquities.—Upon the whole, I confess myself most inclined to continue *Noviomagus* at *Woodcote*,—not far from Croydon."—BRITANNIA, pp. 423, 424, and 373.

CARSHALTON.

This parish, on the north side of the Downs, adjoins Beddington on the east; Sutton, on the west; Mitcham, on the north; and Woodmansterne, on the south. In contains about 2,200 acres; nearly in the proportion of seven of arable land to one of pasture.

Carshalton, (the *Aultone*, or *Old Town*, of the Domesday survey), is evidently a place of considerable antiquity. According to the probable conjectures of Salmon, Manning, and others, it acquired "the addition of *Cross*, *Cross-Aulton*, from some *Cross* in the neighbourhood, such being frequently to be met with at the intersection of great roads; and the rather, as there are lands in this parish, and partly in Beddington and Wallington, which were known by the name of *Cross-lands*." It appears that about the reign of King John, *Cross-Alton* had become *Kresalton*: the orthography has since varied in the records to Crossalton, Kersalton, and Carsalton; but it has, for nearly two centuries, been uniformly written *Carshalton*.—The Roman road, called the Stane-street, passes through this parish.

The manor is thus described in the Domesday survey:—

"Goisfrid [or Geoffrey] de Manneville holds Aultone. Five free men held it of King Edward; and they could remove at pleasure. One of these men held 2 hides; and four of them 6 hides each. There were then five manors: now there is but one. It was then assessed at 27 hides: now at 3½ hides. The arable land amounts to 10 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are nine villains, and nine cottars, with 5 carucates. There is a Church: and seven bondmen; and 12 acres of meadow. The men of the County, and of the Hundred, say they never saw writ or officer of the King, to give Goisfrid seisin of this manor. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 20 pounds; when Goisfrid took possession, at 100 shillings; and now at 10 pounds.

"Of these hides, Wesman holds 6 of Goisfrid the son of Earl Eustace, to whom Goisfrid de Manneville gave this land, with his daughter (in marriage). There is 1 carucate in the demesne; and three villains, and one cottar, with 3 carucates: and one mill at 35 shillings; and 3 bondmen; and 10 acres of meadow. The wood yields two swine for pannage. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 4 pounds; afterwards at 40 shillings; now at 110 shillings. Of these hides a certain King's Smith hath half a hide, which he received with his wife, in the time of King Edward; but he never did service for it."

The manor of Carshalton, or Kersalton, was held in the reign of Stephen by Geoffrey de Magnaville, a grandson of the holder at the time of the Domesday survey. He was in high favour with the king; but being induced to desert his service for that of the empress Maud, his estates were confiscated, and this manor was given to Pharamus de Bolonia, nephew of the queen-consort of Stephen. Sibylla, the daughter and sole heir of Pharamus, transferred this estate, by marriage, to Ingelram de Fielnes, or Fiennes, although the superiority was vested in the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, who held the Honour of

Magnaville, or Mandeville. William de Fielnes, (descended from Ingelram and Sibylla,) in 1270, being about to go to the Holy Land, appears to have mortgaged Kersalton to his attorney, William de Ambesas; and his son, John de Fielnes, transferred his interest in the manor to William Medburn. The manorial estate, burthened with the rent of twenty marks, which William de Fielnes had reserved when he conveyed it to Ambesas, came into the possession of Nicholas de Carreu, who had a grant of free-warren for his lands here in the 48th of Edward the Third; and in the 14th of Richard the Second, he died, seised of the manor, which was returned as of no value on account of the reserved rent charged on it.[1] It probably passed from the Carews, in consequence of the marriage of John St. John with the daughter of Sir Richard Carew. John St. John, the son of that lady, sold a moiety of the manor to Richard Burton, esq., in 1580; and is supposed to have sold the other moiety to W. Cole. After several transfers, the latter moiety was conveyed, in 1655, to Thomas Twisden and others, as trustees for Sir Edmund Hoskins, serjeant-at-law; whose representatives, in 1696, sold it to Sir William Scawen; and he, about 1712, purchased the share which had belonged to the Burtons. Sir William died without issue, in 1722, and left the whole estate to his nephew, Thomas Scawen, esq.; whose son and heir, James Scawen, M.P. for Surrey, conveyed it to trustees for sale in 1781; and it was bought by George Taylor, esq., who died in 1834, and was succeeded by his nephew, John Taylor, esq., the present lord.

Carshalton Park, with the mansion called Mascalls, belonged to Richard Burton, esq.; and being sold by one of his family to Sir Edmund Hoskins, it passed again by sale to Sir William Scawen.[2] His nephew and successor, Thomas Scawen, projected the building of a magnificent house here; and Leoni, an architect of some note in the earlier part of the last century, was employed in making designs for the mansion, which he published in his edition of the Architecture

[1] Escheats, 14 Rich. II.

[2] Sir Wm. Scawen was an eminent merchant in London, descended, as the inscription on his monument in the church states, of a Cornish family. He acquired a large fortune, and was elected one of the knights of the shire for this county in the 4th, 6th, and 7th of Queen Anne. He had risked nearly the whole of his property in the cause of William the Third. After having retired many years from his mercantile pursuits, "he one day, to the astonishment of every one, appeared again upon 'Change, when a broker asked him if there was any thing he could do for him? 'You may,' said Sir William, 'get me some bills upon Holland.' Sir William did not despond. He went to the siege of Namur. The King hearing of it, sent to him, and said, 'Sir William, what do you do here?' Sir William replied, 'Please your Majesty, it matters not what becomes of me, if your Majesty should not return safe to England.' The King returned safe, to the immense gain of Sir William."—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 510.

of Leo Baptista Alberti, about the year 1742; but Mr. Scawen did not carry his plan into execution.[3] Carshalton park, with the manorial estate, is now in the occupation of James Aitkin, esq. The wall surrounding it, which is about two miles in extent, commences not far from the church, on the right hand of the road to Beddington.

Stone Court.—This appears to have been the estate of Bartholomew, Lord Burghershe, who, in the 18th of Edward the Third, obtained a grant of the right of free-warren for all his demesne lands in Kersalton. It afterwards belonged to the Gaynsfords of Crowhurst, and from them was called Gaynsford's Place. Nicholas Gaynsford, sheriff of Surrey in the 38th of Henry the Sixth, was a partizan of the house of York, and was appointed an esquire of the body to Edward the Fourth, on his accession to the throne; but having incurred suspicion of treason against the new king, a writ was issued for the seizure of his manor of Burghershe *alias* Kersalton, and, also, that of Shalford Clifford, which Edward had bestowed on him. He recovered possession of the former estate, though not of the latter; and he repeatedly held the office of sheriff of Surrey in the reigns of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third. After the accession of Henry the Seventh, he acquired the favour of that prince, who made him one of the esquires of his body; and he was one of the principal attendants on the queen, in her procession from the Tower to Westminster, previously to her coronation. Henry Gaynsford, who held this estate in the 38th of Henry the Eighth, alienated about three hundred acres to Sir Roger Copley: he also demised the site of the manor of Stone Court to Walter Lambard, for ninety-nine years, reserving a rent of 12*d.* Lambard erected a handsome house here, which became the property of Sir Henry Burton, and afterwards of Joseph Cator, who (in 1729) sold it to Thomas Scawen, esq.; and the trustees of his son, James Scawen, transferred it by sale to William Andrews, esq., in 1781.[4] The house, which had retained the name of Gaynsford's Place, was pulled down about the year 1800.

The manor of *Kymersley*, which, at one time, belonged to the Burtons, and an estate named Crosse-lands, held by the same family in the time of Henry the Eighth, cannot be traced in modern times.[5]

Carshalton, celebrated by Fuller for "trout and walnuts," obtained from Henry the Third the grant of a weekly market on Tuesday; and an annual fair for three days, on St. Mary's day, the vigil, and day following.[6] The Wandle, still abounding with trout, passes through

[3] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 507—511.
[4] Id. vol. ii. pp. 511, 512. [5] Id. p. 512.
[6] Cart. 43 Henry the Third, m. 4.

the parish; and, increased by other streams, and several springs which rise there, forms a large pool of remarkably clear water, nearly in the centre of the village. On the banks of the stream are ten mills: four of them for flour; two for the purposes of leather-dressing; two snuff mills; one flax mill; and one paper mill. The following is their order on the stream; with their respective purposes, the names of their owners and occupiers, &c.—

1. A snuff-grinding mill; very powerful at times: the property of Jonah Cressingham, esq. of Carshalton; occupied by Francis Phillips.
2. A hemp-spinning mill, of small power: the property of Mr. Andrews, of Bath; occupied by George Kinnell.
3. A flour-mill, with five pair of stones, &c.: bought by Mr. Newton, of Wandsworth, and believed to be the property of Robert Connington, the occupier.
4. A paper-mill, with five vats: the property of the occupier, Mr. John Muggridge, of Carshalton.
5. A snuff-grinding mill, of 16-horse power for twelve hours: the property of Edward Tyrrell, esq., the City Remembrancer; occupied by Robert Ansell.
6. A flour-mill, of 16-horse power for twelve hours: also the property of Mr. Tyrrell; occupied by John Ashby.
7. A leather-dressing mill: the property of Miss Shipley, of Wandsworth; occupied by William M^c^ Ray.
8. A flour-mill, with three pair of stones: the property of Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Wallington; unoccupied.
9. A leather-dressing mill, powerful: the property of Mrs. Esther Reynolds, of Trawling; occupied by William M^c^ Ray.
10. A flour-mill, with three pair of stones: the property of Mrs. Spencer, of Banstead-Park; occupied by John Searle.

Nearly close to the western boundary of the churchyard, is a neatly-kept well of the purest water, which tradition has connected with the memory of Anne Boleyn. According to report, the spring arose suddenly from a hole into which her horse had accidentally struck its foot whilst pacing here.

The principal mansion in this parish is CARSHALTON HOUSE, occupying the site of a residence built by the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe,[7] and purchased about four years ago by Edward Simeon, esq., nephew of the late Rev. Charles Simeon, of Cambridge, and brother of Sir Richard Simeon, bart., of Ryde in the Isle of Wight. It is a good specimen of the old English brick mansion.

[7] Dr. Radcliffe, remembered for his eccentricities, and as the founder of the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford, for which he bequeathed forty thousand pounds, was one of the physicians of William the Third, and of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne. He died in 1714, at the age of sixty-four. His house at Carshalton was sold for 3,500*l.* to Sir John Fellowes, sub-governor of the South-Sea Company, by whom it was rebuilt; at which time, says Aubrey's Editor, (SURREY, vol. ii. p. 174,) in levelling the ground to make an avenue, many bones, supposed to be human, were found. The house afterwards belonged to the Lord-Chancellor Hardwicke; then to the Hon. Thomas Walpole, who sold it to John Hodson Durand, esq.; of whom it was purchased by David Mitchell, esq. At the time when Lysons wrote, it was the property of Theodore Broadhead, esq.

The Rectory, which was given by Pharamus de Bolonia to the Prior and convent of Merton, was vested in the crown in 1549. Sir William Goring held it in 1554; and John Fromond in 1568. It passed from the heirs of the latter to the family of Bynde, or Byne. Henry Byne, of Carshalton, who died in 1697, gave a moiety of the tithes to the vicar of the parish; and his son Henry, by will dated March 26th, 1723, settled the remainder in the same manner, subject to the life-interest of his wife.[8] The patronage is now vested in John Cator, esq.

Rectors of Carshalton in and since 1800:—

William Rose, M.A. Instituted in January, 1777: died on the 10th of April, 1829.

Charles Cator (now rector of Stokesley in Yorkshire). Instituted in 1829: resigned.

William Hardy Vernon, B.A. Instituted July 15th, 1835.

The *Church*, which is in the deanery of Ewell, and situated on a rising ground near the centre of the village, is dedicated to All-Saints. In the *Valor* of 20th Edward the First, the rectory is rated at twenty-one marks; the vicarage, at six marks and forty pence. It is discharged in the King's books; but pays for procurations 7*s.* 6½*d.*, and for synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* In its present state, the church consists of a nave, with a chancel, two aisles, and a low embattled tower (containing eight bells) between the chancel and the nave. There can be no doubt, however, that what is now the chancel was originally the entire church, having the tower at the west end. The chancel, composed of rubble-stones and flint, is unquestionably ancient. The aisles are separated from the nave by ancient and dissimilar columns, of rude workmanship, supporting three pointed arches on each side: their capitals are enriched with sculptured foliage. The upper parts of both aisles were rebuilt with brick, and raised for the purpose of erecting galleries, about the beginning of the last century, chiefly at the expense of Sir John Fellowes and Sir William Scawen: the upper part of the tower is of freestone. In 1811, the church underwent a thorough repair; and, about seven or eight years ago, during the residence of the present incumbent, several important alterations and improvements were effected. Amongst others, a screen was erected in front of the altar-piece; by which means, the eastern end of the chancel was converted into a large, light, and commodious vestry; and what was formerly the vestry, at the west end, was taken into the body of the church. At the same time, the organ-gallery was brought considerably forward: additional room was thus gained; and

[8] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 513, 514.

the church, which is ninety-nine feet in length, by thirty-seven feet and a half in breadth, now accommodates a congregation of about nine hundred persons.[9]

In this church are some fine brasses, ancient monuments, and inscriptions; accounts of which are preserved in Manning and Bray:[10] several others that were in existence in Aubrey's time, are now lost.—Against the wall, on the north side of the altar, in what is now the vestry, is an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble; over which, affixed against the wall, is a large slab of the same material, inlaid with the brass figures of a man and woman at prayer. The man is in armour, on one knee, with his gauntlet and sword at his feet; and behind him, are his four sons; the eldest in armour as an esquire; the second, habited as a priest; and the third and fourth, as merchants. Before the woman is a desk, with an open book upon it; behind, are her four daughters. Beneath, is the following inscription:—

> Pray for the Soulys of Nicholas Gaynesford, sometime Esqyer for the body of the most noble princes Edward the IIII. and Henry the VII. and Margaret his wyfe, also one of the Gentilwymmen of the most noble p'ncesses Elizabeth and Elizabeth, wyfes of the forsaid most noble p'nces kynges. The which Nicholas decesid the day of in the yere of oure Lord God a° mcccc , and the forsaid Margaret discesyd the day of in the yere of oure Lord God a thowsand cccc . On whoos sowlles J'hu habe mercy. Amen.[11]

Traces of the gilding and painted fillings-up of the brass figures on the slab are still visible. The lady's head-dress, remarkable for its size, corresponds with other specimens of the same date; her robe,

[9] Lysons has expressed an opinion, but we feel his reasoning to be contradictory rather than conclusive, that the church was built in the reign of Richard the Second. The *data* on which he founds this opinion are, that previously to the alterations during the eighteenth century, there were, in the windows of the north aisle, the arms of Burley and Sarnesfield, with the Order of the Garter, and those of John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, without that distinction; that Simon, Richard, and John Burley were elected knights of the Garter in the reign of Richard the Second; and that the Earl of Somerset was afterwards of that Order, but not elected till the reign of Henry the Fourth. The architecture of the chancel, he says, confirms the above conjecture; but the columns which separate the nave from the aisles, appear to be of a more remote age; and, further, he states that, in the Registry at Winchester, there is a commission, dated in 1324, for reconciling the church of Carshalton which had been polluted by the death of Thomas Gruton. [Environs, vol. i. p. 126]. Now, Richard the Second did not begin to reign until the year 1378. The chancel, which (as we have already remarked) is the most ancient portion of the building, and originally constituted the entire church, is of a much earlier period. It is probable, however, that additions were made in the reign of Richard the Second.

[10] Surrey, vol. ii. p. 514, et seq.

[11] It is remarkable, that there are other monuments in this church in which blanks have been left for the dates, as though they had been prepared in the life-time of those whom they commemorate, and the dates never supplied.

which has close sleeves, is red, edged with gold. Over the heads of the figures are some armorial bearings in brass.[12]

On the south wall of the vestry (or chancel), is a small mural monument, of black marble, equally curious for the facts which it records, and for the style of the record. The inscription is as follows:—

M. S.

Under the middle stone y^t^ guards y^e^ ashes of a *certayne fryer*, sometime Vicar of this place, is raked up y^e^ duste of WILLIAM QUELCHE, B.D. who ministred in y^e^ same since the Reformac'on. His lott was, through God's mercy, to burne incense here about 30 y^rs^ and ended his course Aprill the 10, an^o^ D'ni 1654, being aged 64 years. 1 Reg. 13, 31.

Quos bifrons templo divisit cultus in uno
Pacificus tumulus jam facit esse pares;
Fœlix illa dies, quæ cultus semina solvit,
Quæ placida fidei media condit humo.
Hic sumus ambo pares, donec cineremq; fidemq;
Discutiat reddens Christus utriq; suum.

Those whom a two fac't service here made twaine,
At length a friendly grave makes one again.

Happy that day that hides o^r^ sinful jarrs,
That shutts up al o^r^ shame in earthen barrs:
Here let us sleepe as one, till C^t^ ye juste
Shall sever both o^r^ service, faith, and duste.

Near the above-mentioned tablet, is a monument of a costly and imposing character, to the memory of HENRY HERRINGMAN, (citizen and stationer of London), and *Alice* his wife, who "were married September 29th, 1650, and lived 58 years and upwards very happily and comfortably together, and dyed within six weeks and two days of one another."[13]

On the opposite side of the vestry is a mural monument of the *Taylors*, lords of the manor. Also, one to the memory of the Rev. WILLIAM ROSE, who died on the 10th of April, 1829; having been "fifty-two years rector of Carshalton, and of Beckenham, in Kent."

At the east end of the north aisle is a large, massive, tasteless monument of veined marble, to the memory of Sir JOHN FELLOWES, bart., who died in July, 1724, at the age of fifty-three.—In a corresponding situation, at the end of the south aisle, is a handsome monument, supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters, to the memory of Sir WILLIAM SCAWEN, M.P., who died at the age of seventy-five, on the 17th of October, 1722; and is represented by a statue of white marble, in a loose robe and flowing peruke, reclining on his

[12] For a coloured engraving of these brasses see Lysons's ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 128.

[13] The value of this monument has been estimated, by a sculptor of the present day, at one thousand guineas. The artist's name was Kidwell.

left arm.—In the south aisle, also, is a monument of black marble, supported by columns of the Ionic order, to the memory of Sir Edmund Hoskins, knt., serjeant-at-law, who died in 1664.

On a stone in the north aisle, commemorating *Johan*, the wife of *Henry Burton*, esq., who died in 1624, is a brass figure of a woman praying, with a scroll issuing from her mouth, inscribed—

O blessed Lady of pittie, p'y for me, y^t my soule savyd may be.

On the right and left of the entrance to the chancel from the nave, are two small but beautifully-executed mural monuments, in white marble, by Physick. The former represents a youthful female, attendant on the death-bed of her brother, Michael Shepley, esq., who died on the 21st of March, 1837: this monument was erected by the sisters of the deceased. The monument on the left, to the memory of *Susanna Shepley*, (one of the sisters), who died February the 19th, 1840, represents a female resting, mournfully, on a cenotaph surmounted by an urn.

There are various other monuments in this church well deserving of notice, but of which our limits will not admit particulars.[14]—The pulpit and reading-desk are of oak and plain; the former is of an hexagonal form. The font, standing in front of the communion-table, is small and of stone.

The Registers of this parish, commencing in the year 1538, are comprised in two books; the first of which appears to have been well kept, excepting that (owing to the troubles of the times) it contains no entries from 1644 to 1651. The more modern book begins in 1703; and, from 1708, it has been kept with great accuracy. The date of birth, as well as of baptism, is entered; a system which, whenever it be practicable, ought to be enforced. In the old register is an entry, under the date of March the 3rd, 1569-70, referring to the celebration of the funeral here, of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, knt.; who had an occasional residence at Carshalton, but the actual place of his interment was in London, in the church of St. Catherine Cree, where a

[14] Lysons has preserved the following inscription, from the tomb, or grave-stone, of Thomas Humphreys, a barber, (noted equally for his corpulence and his activity as a dancer), in the churchyard :—

" Tom Humphreys lies here, by death beguil'd
Who never did harm to man, woman, or child;
And since without foe, no man was e'er known,
Poor Tom was nobody's foe but his own;
Lay light on him earth, for none would than he
(Though heavy his bulk) trip it lighter on thee.

" Died Sept. 4, 1742, aged 44 years."

splendid monument of alabaster was erected to his memory. He was celebrated both as a soldier and statesman; and acquired so much of the royal favour of queen Elizabeth, that the earl of Leicester regarded him as a formidable rival, and is suspected to have hastened his death by poison, "as he died suddenly at the earl's house, near Temple Bar, after eating a hearty supper."[15]

The only dissenting place of worship in Carshalton is a small chapel for Wesleyan-methodists.

CHEAM.

This parish is bounded by Maldon on the north; by Sutton, on the east; by Banstead, on the south; and by Cuddington, on the west. It contains about 1850 acres of land; the northern portion of which is argillaceous, and the southern, calcareous. The commons, waste lands, and common-fields, were inclosed, under an act of parliament passed in 1806.[1]

Mr. Manning says,—"In 1018 *Cheyham* was given by King Athelstan to Christchurch, Canterbury": and for this statement, he refers to Somner's Canterbury, p. 217; and to a Chartulary of Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library.[2] Here is a most egregious mistake, which, whether it originated with Somner or Manning, requires some explanation. King Athelstan died in 940; and, therefore, could not have been the donor of this manor. Some extracts from a Chronicle of Gervase of Canterbury, in manuscript in the Cottonian Library, are published in Dugdale's Monasticon, (new edit. vol. i. p. 95), where it is stated, that in 1018 "*Mestcham* and *Cheyham*, two vills in the region of Surrey, were given by Ethelstan to the monastery of Christchurch." No title distinguishes the donor; but there can hardly be a doubt, but that he was Ethelstan, or Athelstan, a younger son of king Ethelred the Second, and brother of Edmund Ironside, whose

[15] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 133.—His death occurred on the 12th of February, 1569-70. He left a large family by Anne his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington.—Another entry in the Carshalton register records the marriage, on the 7th of June, 1576, of "The right honorable Lorde Thomas Howard, Viscount of Bindon, and Mistres Mabell Burton."—Frances, an offspring of this union, was the beautiful but vain duchess of Richmond; of whom Wilson, in his "Life of James the First," has spoken so largely. She was thrice married; her first match being with Henry Prannel, the son of a vintner; her second, with the earl of Hertford; and the last, with the duke of Richmond. Being again left a widow, she aspired to the hand of the king himself; but the British Solomon, in this instance, was too discreet to gratify her ambition.

[1] A notice occurs in a Court-roll of the manor of East Cheam of a place called *Lynce's Corner*, where stood a Cross, marking the concurrence of the three hundreds of Kingston, Copthorne, and Wallington; and of the parishes of Cheam, Cuddington, and Maldon.

[2] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 468.

name and designation ("Ethelstan Filius Regis") appear among those of the witnesses to the charter granted by Ethelred himself to the monastery of Burton-on-Trent, in 1004. (See Stow, Chron. p. 115). Prince Athelstan also bestowed on the monks of Canterbury, Holingburne in Kent, towards the support of their table.[3]

In the Domesday book this manor is thus described, among the lands of the archbishop of Canterbury, who held "*Ceiham*" for the provision of the monks—"*de victu monachorum*":—

"In the time of King Edward it was assessed at 20 hides: now at 4 hides. There are 14 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne, and twenty-five villains, and twelve cottars, with 15 carucates. There is a Church; and there are five bondmen, and 1 acre of meadow. The wood yields twenty-five swine. In the time of King Edward, and subsequently, it was valued at 8 pounds: now at 14 pounds."[4]

According to Somner, the archbishops of Canterbury held the estates of the church in common with the monks of Christchurch, till Lanfrank, who presided over the See from 1070 to 1089, built a palace for himself, and made a division of the revenues; in consequence of

[3] According to the Great Chartulary of the See of Canterbury, (referred to above), the grant of the manor of Cheam to the monks exempted them from the payment of all taxes, except for the repairing of bridges and fortresses, and defraying the expense of the king's expeditions. Like an epigram, the grant carries a sting in its tail; concluding with this benevolent expression, levelled against those who might presume to infringe its terms—"*Excommunicatus cum diabolo societur.*"

[4] Manning and Bray record some remarkable particulars, but without quoting their authority, connected with the early history of Cheam, or *Kaham*, as here called.

"A certain Vavassor who held (Vavassoriam) land in Kaham of Ralph de Kaham, was disseised for some crime which he had committed. He had a female cousin, by whom William Postell, then parson of the church of Kaham, had four daughters; of whom three were married, one remained single. Postell took this land to farm of Ralph de Kaham, but a Chaplain, cousin of the Vavassor, sued Postell for the land, and proceeded so far that battle was gaged in Ralph's Court; Postell, however, by means of a present to Ralph, got him to avow that he had given the land to Postell in *frank almoigne* with the Church of Kaham, and so that suit was ended.

"Afterwards Robert de Cirsurandus, cousin of the Chaplain and the Vavassor, brought a fresh suit in the King's Court for the advowson of the Church, which was settled between Robert and the Monks of Merton.

"After this, Ralph de Gremville, being a married man, but his wife languishing in sickness, took to him the unmarried daughter of Postell; by her had two sons, Robert and Ralph, born in his wife's life-time. He and the woman were summoned to the Chapter of Merton, when she was excommunicated, and died under that sentence. Robert and Ralph being adults in the time of Henry II., brought their suit to recover the inheritance as well of the said Gremville, as of their grandfather Postell, whereupon a jury was summoned, who awarded to them the inheritance of their father, and would have awarded to them the Church of Kaham, but it being objected that they were bastards, the King ordered that though the jury was summoned, if bastardy could be proved, they should lose as well their father's inheritance as the advowson. They hearing this would not prosecute their suit for the advowson, but confined themselves to the claim of their father's land, which they contended was given them by deed."—Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 468.

which, Cheam was separated into two portions, called East Cheam and West Cheam, which constituted distinct manors, now considered to be united, in the possession of Edward Richard Northey, esq. Lanfrank kept East Cheam, with the advowson of the living, for himself and his successors, and assigned West Cheam to the monks.[5] In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, the manor of East Cheam is valued at 10*l.*; and the other manor at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Manor of East Cheam.—This manor continued to form a part of the estates of the archiepiscopal prelates until the reign of Henry the Eighth; who, wishing to annex it to the Honour of Hampton-court, obtained it from Archbishop Cranmer, in exchange for Chislet park in Kent; and the transfer was accordingly made, by a deed dated June the 30th, 1539. In the beginning of the reign of Philip and Mary, a grant of the estate was made to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague; who, in 1583, sold it to Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel; from whom it passed to John, lord Lumley, who married Jane, a daughter and coheiress of Lord Arundel.

Manor of West Cheam.—The Prior and convent of Christchurch retained possession of this manorial estate until the dissolution of monasteries, when it became vested in the crown; and Henry the Eighth granted it on lease, at a reserved rent of 5*l.*, to Ralph Goldsmith. Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, granted the reversion of the

[5] Referring to the manor of West Cheam, the subjoined extract will be found to contain some curious information as to the "customary services" of tenants under the feudal system:—

"Amongst the Records in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury is the following account of the services to be done by their customary tenants here, of whom there were seven: each was to plough half an acre or give 5*d.*: every one having a horse was to harrow oats one day: they were to perform in the whole 602 days work, or to pay, if the Lord pleased, 25*s.* 1*d.*, the price of two works being 1*d.*, except two weeks at Christmas, one at Easter, and one at Pentecost, in which weeks no works were to be required; each was to work two days in a week during the five weeks of harvest, if it lasted so long.

"The Cotters (Cotmanni, the number not mentioned), were to do 688 works (except in the weeks above mentioned), or to give, if the Lord pleased, 19*s.* 2*d.*, the price of three works being 1*s.* In harvest they were to do 150 works; the mowing one acre of wheat or oats was to be considered as two works, and one acre of barley, pease, or tares, as four works.—From certain seven acres of land was to be paid yearly three quarters and a half of barley, which is called *Cherchshot.*—The Customary Tenants were to thrash nine bushels for eight of every kind of grain. The Bailiff was to be allowed his rent and works which were due from him, because he received no wages, except by favour of the Lord.—The Customary Tenants were also to have one bushel of rye or barley when they did their services, herrings to the value of 12*d.*, and cheese 3*d.*; the Harrowers to have one bushel of barley, and in herrings to the value of 6*d.*—The land of the Smith was discharged because it was part of the demesne, value 2*s.* 6*d.*"—Register 2. cccxxxiii or 243 (the pages having two sets of numbers).—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 469.

premises formerly belonging to Christchurch priory, and afterwards annexed to the Honour of Hampton-court, together with reserved rent of 5*l.* and the manor of West Cheam, with all the rents, services, and emoluments belonging to it, with the exception of the lead and bells, and the advowsons of churches, of the yearly value of 9*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*, to John, lord Lumley, to hold of the Honour of Hampton-court in free socage, and not *in capite*, by fealty only for all services.

This nobleman having acquired the manor of East Cheam, as above stated, by marriage, became owner of both these estates. He died in 1609; and although twice married, had no surviving issue; two sons and a daughter, whom he had by his first consort, having all died in infancy. His estates, consequently, devolved on his nephew, Henry Lloyd, son of the learned antiquary, Humphrey Lloyd (or Lhwyd), by Barbara, his lordship's sister.

The manors of East and West Cheam descended to the Rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd, D.D., who claimed the barony of Lumley, which had been forfeited by the attainder of George Lumley, the father of his maternal relation, and, as he alleged, restored by the grant to that personage in 1547; but the committee of the House of Lords decided against the claim, on the ground that when John, lord Lumley, was restored in blood, (after the attainder of his father,) by Edward the Sixth, he was not restored to the ancient barony, which was held in fee, but made a baron by a new creation, which dignity was limited to the heirs of his body, and could not, therefore, descend to the posterity of his sister.

Dr. Lloyd died in 1729; having bequeathed his estate at Cheam to John, duke of Bedford, to whom he had been indebted for preferment in the church. In 1755, the duke sold the manors of East and West Cheam to Edward Northey, esq., whose son and heir (William) died in 1808, and was succeeded by his cousin, William Northey, esq. M.P. for Newport in Cornwall. That gentleman was succeeded, about the year 1826, by his nephew, Edward Richard Northey, esq., the present lord.

Lower Cheam.—The mansion, or manor-house, of East Cheam, or Lower Cheam, was held on lease from the crown, by the family of Fromond, before the manor was granted to Viscount Montague. The Fromonds appear to have obtained a property in the estate, in fee-simple, although at what period is uncertain. Their estate, consisting of a capital messuage in Cheam, with nine acres of land called Lampland and Lightland, tenements in West Cheam, and other places in Surrey and Kent, passed by the marriage of an heiress to the family of

Walmesley. Bartholomew Walmesley, who died seised of the estate in 1701, leaving a son, who died young, the inheritance devolved on Catherine Walmesley, his daughter, who (in 1712), when only fifteen, married Robert, lord Petre, who died the following year, leaving his widow pregnant. In 1733, she re-married Charles Stourton, who succeeded to the barony of Stourton, but died without issue. His lady survived till 1785; when this estate came into the possession of her grandson, Robert Edward, lord Petre; by whom the house was sold to Mr. Bullock; and of him it was purchased by the late John Antrobus, esq., who rebuilt it. Lord Petre sold most of the land to John Hilbert, esq.; to whom it belonged in 1808. This gentleman was succeeded in the East Cheam estate by his nephew, John Hilbert Tate, esq., of Epsom, the present owner, in the year 1819.

The principal seat in the parish is that of Sir Edmund William Antrobus, bart., occupying the site of the ancient mansion of the Fromonds, and erected, as mentioned above, about forty-six years ago, by the late John Antrobus, esq., who died in 1813.[6]

North Cheam Park, the seat of Archdale Palmer, esq., is a pleasant residence, occupying the locality indicated by its name. Mr. Palmer has, on various occasions, proved himself a most liberal benefactor to the parish.

The benefice of Cheam is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. It is valued in the *Liber Regis* at 17*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; paying for procurations, 6*s.* 8*d.* The patronage went with the manor of East Cheam, and thence to the crown, and was granted out on lease. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth granted the reversion in fee to Sir Christopher Hatton. It belonged afterwards to Lord Lumley; and descended, with his estate, to his nephew, Henry Lloyd; who, with his son, conveyed it, in 1638, to Benjamin Holford; by whom it was transferred, in the same year, to the College of St. John, Oxford, (in which it continues), for the consideration of 380*l.*—The Registers commence with the year 1538, and have few deficiencies.

[6] Edmund Antrobus, esq. (fourth son of Philip Antrobus, esq. of Congleton, in the county of Chester, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Rowley, esq. of Overton, in the county of Stafford), was created a baronet on the 22nd of May, 1815; with remainder to his nephews, Edmund William Antrobus, and Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esqrs., the sons of his brother, John Antrobus, esq. of Cheam, by Anne, only daughter of Gibbs Crawford, esq. Sir Edmund died without issue in 1826, when, agreeably to the patent of creation, the title devolved upon his elder nephew, the present baronet. This gentleman, born in 1792, married (in 1817) Anne, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, brother of Alexander, sixth earl of Balcarras; by whom he has several children. His eldest son, Edmund, born in 1818, is one of the representatives in parliament of the eastern division of this county.

Rectors of Cheam.—It is remarkable, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, five should have become bishops.[7] There have been only three rectors here since the year 1747, viz.—

James King, D.D. Instituted on the 3rd of December, 1747: died in 1780.

Henry Peach, B.D. Instituted on the 3rd of June, 1780: died in 1813.

William Bennett, B.D. Instituted September 6th, 1813.

[7] 1. Anthony Watson, instituted in 1581, was promoted to the see of Chichester in 1596, and held Cheam *in commendam* till his death, in 1605; at which time he was almoner to King James. He was buried at Cheam.

2. Lancelot Andrews, the then bishop of Chichester, was instituted, in 1609, to the rectory of Cheam; which he resigned within a few months on his promotion to Ely. He was afterwards translated to Winchester. This prelate was celebrated both as a preacher and a writer. Fuller said, that they who stole his sermons could not steal his manner. Queen Elizabeth gave him the deanery of Westminster; which laid the foundation of his promotion under her successor, King James. He had a considerable share in the translation of the Bible. He is said to have understood fifteen languages. The following lines were applied to him:—

"If ever any merited to be
The Universal Bishop, this was he;
Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did drain
Of learning, and distill'd it in his brain:
Those pious drops are of the purest kind,
Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind."

Bishop Andrews died in 1626, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark.

3. George Mountain, or Mountaigne, was instituted to the rectory of Cheam on Bishop Andrews's translation to Ely in 1609; was promoted to Lichfield and Coventry in 1611; he resigned Cheam on his translation to Lincoln in 1617; he afterwards became, successively, Bishop of London and of Durham, and in 1628, Archbishop of York. He died in the same year, at the age of fifty-nine, and was buried at Cawood in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity.

4. Richard Senhouse was instituted to the rectory of Cheam on the promotion of Bishop Mountain. He resigned in 1624, when made Bishop of Carlisle. He died in 1628.

5. John Hacket obtained the living of Cheam on the promotion of Bishop Senhouse. His motto was, "Serve God and be cheerful." At the breaking out of the civil wars, he was chosen by the clergy to be their advocate against the bill for taking away the church government. While in retirement at Cheam, he continued to read the Common Prayer, until he was enjoined by the Surrey Committee to forbear, and found himself under the necessity of omitting such parts as were most offensive to the government. Soon after the restoration, while holding the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, having received notice for the interment of a fanatic, he committed the burial service to memory. "As he was a great master of elocution, and was himself always affected with the propriety and excellence of the composition, he delivered it with such emphasis and grace, as touched the hearts of every one present, and especially of the friends of the deceased, who unanimously declared, that they had never heard a finer discourse. But how were they astonished, when they were told that it was taken from our liturgy; a book which, though they had never read, they had been taught to regard with contempt and detestation!"—Dr. Hacket, during his retirement with his pupil, Sir John Byron, at Newstead Abbey

CHEAM CHURCH.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Dunstan, consists of a nave; north and south aisles; a chancel; and a low square tower, embattled, at the west end, in which are six bells. According to a note on a pane of glass taken out of the old palace at Croydon, "the church of Cheme was burnt by lightning in the year 1639." The destruction, however, could have been only partial, as the tower and part of the chancel walls, built of flint and stone, and of a far more ancient date, remain; these are now rough-cast: the external walls of the body of the church are of brick. About four years ago an enlargement of the church, with many improvements, was effected on the north side, at

wrote a Latin comedy, entitled "*Loyola*," which was twice acted before King James the First.—He resigned the rectory of Cheam in 1662, after holding it nearly forty years. This was the year after he had been promoted to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. He expended twenty thousand pounds on the repairs and improvements of his cathedral; he made additions to Trinity College, Cambridge, at a cost of twelve hundred pounds; and he left his valuable library, and various other benefactions, to the University. He died at Lichfield in 1670, and lies buried in the cathedral, under a handsome tomb erected by his eldest son, Sir Andrew Hacket, master in Chancery.

The rector of Cheam, between Bishop Watson and Bishop Andrews, was Thomas Playfere, Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge. He was instituted in 1605; died in 1609; and was buried in St. Botolph's church, Cambridge, "where there is an inscription to his memory full of the most extravagant praises."

The first rector presented to Cheam by St. John's College was Edward Bernard, a learned linguist, critic, chronologist, and astronomer. He was instituted in 1672; and he resigned in the following year, and was appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He died in 1697; and was buried in the chapel of St. John's college.

an expense of seven hundred pounds; which was defrayed by the principal inhabitants, without a rate, or any extraneous aid whatever.

The church is well pewed; and, with galleries on the south, west, and north sides, is at once handsome and commodious; accommodation being afforded for between seven and eight hundred persons. The pulpit and reading-desk are painted in imitation of wainscot, thus harmonising with the other wood-work of the edifice. The font is a plain circular basin of stone, standing on a pedestal, in front of the communion-table. Part of the gallery on the south is appropriated to the organ and singers. "Dr. Mayo's gallery," at the west end, is a "faculty," granted to the school at Cheam, by the payment of five shillings for the admission of each pupil, on his first coming to school: this is paid to the churchwardens, towards the repairs of the church. The monuments, (some of which, in the nave and aisles, were changed in position at the time of the recent improvements), are mostly of a superior description, and in excellent preservation.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a round arch; the ceiling of which, extending eastward, is enriched with popinjays and quatrefoils.[8] The upper portions of the chancel window are ornamented with modern-painted glass. At the end of the south aisle is a small chancel, or chapel, called *Fromonds'*, in which the family of that name are buried. This chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was originally built previously to the year 1449; as John Yerde, in his will of that date, directed his body to be buried therein.[9] Lady Stourton, a descendant of the Fromonds, rebuilt the chapel in 1750; but, as the floor was not disturbed, the grave-stones, the brasses of which are much worn and partially destroyed, remain as they were originally placed.

In the chancel are noble and costly monuments, to the memory of John, Lord Lumley, who died in 1609;[10]—of his first wife, *Jane*, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, who died in 1577;—and of his second wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter of John,

[8] The popinjays, or parrots, for Lumley; the quatrefoils, for Darcy.

[9] John Yerde bequeathed his estates in Surrey, after the death of his wife, to his second son, John; to whom, also, he left "400 muttons; 20*s.* to the repair of the church; and 20*s.* to the high altar."—Regist. Lamb. Stafford, f. 188, b.

[10] Of the above nobleman, Camden says—"He was one of entire virtue, integrity, and innocence; and in his old age, a complete pattern of true nobility. Having so great a veneration for the memory of his ancestors that he caused monuments to be erected for them, in the collegiate church of Chester le Street (opposite Lumley Castle) in the order as they succeeded one another, from Liulphus down to his own time; which he had either picked out of the demolished monasteries, or made new." He was High-steward of the University of Oxford; and, having a taste for literature, he collected a fine library, in which he was assisted by his brother-in-law, Humphrey Lloyd. After his death, the books were purchased by King James; and they became the foundation of the Royal Library, which now forms part of the collection in the British Museum.

lord D'Arcy, of Chiche. Lord Lumley's monument is on the north side of the chancel: it is of white marble, supported by two columns of the Corinthian order; and on the sides are sculptured and emblazoned the armorial bearings of the Lumleys, and of the families with whom they had intermarried, on nineteen shields. On it is the family motto of the Lumleys:—*Murus æneus conscientia sana.* On a marble tablet below, is a very long Latin inscription, tracing the family of the Lumleys from their Anglo-Saxon origin, until the decease of Lord Lumley, in 1609.[11]

The monument of *Jane, Lady Lumley*, Lord Lumley's first wife, a woman greatly distinguished by learning and talent,[12] is on the south side of the chancel. In the upper part is the effigy of the deceased, kneeling, in *basso relievo.* Beneath, is a large altar-tomb, of marble and alabaster, covered with a slab of black marble (fractured), eight feet five inches in length, and four feet two inches and a half in breadth. On the front, in two compartments, are the two sons and the daughter of the deceased, richly sculptured in alabaster, kneeling. At each end are the arms and quarterings of Fitz-Alan and Lumley. At the top is a horse with a branch of a tree in his mouth, a crest of Fitz-Alan; and below, in a small oval, is St. George on foot fighting with the dragon. At each corner is a hawk.

The monument of Lord Lumley's second wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter of John, lord D'Arcy, of Chiche, is on the north side of the chancel, westward from that of her husband. Within a recess lies the effigy of the deceased, in alabaster, at full length. At the head and feet are the arms of Lumley and D'Arcy; above, is a brief inscription.[13]

[11] This monument, with its inscriptions, is engraved in Sandford's *Genealogical History.* The inscriptions are also preserved in Lysons's *Environs*, vol. i. p. 141; and in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 474.

Liulph, the ancestor of the Lumleys, was a baron of great consideration in the time of Edward the Confessor. According to Dugdale, Camden, and others, the family took its surname from Lumley Castle, on the Wear, at the commencement of the Norman era. John, Lord Lumley, to whom this note refers, was the only son of the Honourable George Lumley, who had been attainted and executed for high-treason in the 29th of Henry the Eighth: on his own death, without surviving issue, the new barony of Lumley expired. Sir Richard Lumley, who inherited under his will, was created, in 1628, Viscount Lumley of Waterford. He was the great-great-great grandfather of the present John Lumley Savile Saunderson, earl of Scarborough.

[12] She translated the *Iphigenia* of *Euripedes*, and some of the Orations of *Isocrates*, into English; and one of the latter, into Latin. The manuscripts are in the British Museum. —Vide Walpole, Royal and Noble Authors; Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 144. In the latter work, is an engraving of the upper compartment of the monument, including the figure of Lady Lumley.

[13] By deed, dated April 30th, 1597, made between John, Lord Lumley, of the one part, and William Fromond and other inhabitants of Cheam, of the other part, his lordship states that "he had caused three monuments to be erected in West Cheam, for

In Fromond's chapel are several memorials of that family. On the south wall is a brass-plate (imperfect), on which is a representation of the Father crowned, in the act of blessing, with his left hand on a crucifix, and the dove hovering above his head. There are, also, a man and a woman, (the latter, with a head-dress resembling that of Margaret Gaynsford, at Carshalton,) each before an altar, attended by six sons and four daughters, with the following inscription:—

> Pray for the soulles of Thomas Fromond Esquyer and Elizabeth his wyffe, daughter and heyer of John Herde Esquyer, whiche Thomas decessyd the xxi^st^ day of Marche, the ye^r^ of o^r^ Lord God MV^c^XLIII, and in the xxxiii^d^ yere of the reygne of Kynge Henry the VIIIth. On whose soulles J'hu have mercy, a.

In different parts of the church are various handsome memorials of the *Pybus* and *Small* families. Against one of the piers which divide the nave from the north aisle, is a pyramid of grey marble, faced with an oval tablet of white, with a long inscription to the memory of John Pybus, son of Captain Bryan Pybus, of Dover. He was chief of Masulipatam; a member of the council at Madras; ambassador to the king of Ceylon; and the first Englishman received in a public character at that prince's court. Having, during a period of five-and-twenty years, filled these and other public offices in India, he returned to England in 1768; and died in 1789, in the sixty-second year of his age. He married (in 1753) Martha, the youngest daughter and coheiress of Charles Small, esq., of Lewisham, in the county of Kent; by whom he had two sons and six daughters; whose births, marriages, &c., are recorded on the monument.

Another monument, similar in style, on the eastern side of the pillar entering the chancel on the right, preserves the memory of *Martha*, widow of John Pybus, esq., who died in 1802; and of *Charles Small Pybus*, esq., their eldest son, M.P. for Dover, and one of the lords of the admiralty, who died in 1810.

Against the same pillar, on its western side, is an urn of yellow

himself, Lady Jane his wife deceased, and Lady Elizabeth then his wife; he hopes they may be preserved, and that there is not any person of godly disposition, humour, or condition, who will deface, destroy, or take away the same; and in consideration that the clerk be careful to sweep and rub the said monuments, and that the parson shall call on the clerk to perform this, and for relief of the poor, he grants to Fromond and the others a yearly rent-charge of 40*s.* issuing out of his estate here, to be paid at Lady-day only in every year; of which 6*s.* 8*d.* was to be paid to the parson, 13*s.* 4*d.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* a piece to 10 poor people."—This trust was said, by Manning, to have been renewed. It does not appear that these interesting memorials have suffered from either neglect or ill-treatment; but, even now, the hand of time is busy with them. They are, though not rapidly, falling to decay. A very small sum, judiciously expended, might arrest the progress of the destroyer. It would be creditable to the Earl of Scarborough, the present noble representative of the Lumleys, to attend to the honours of his house, by preserving these memorials.

marble partly covered with white, to the memory of *Ann, Lady Fletcher*, second daughter of John Pybus, esq., and widow of Brigadier General Sir Robert Fletcher, knt., commander-in-chief of the British forces on the coast of Coromandel. She died suddenly on the 16th of February, 1791; and her remains were interred in the vault of the Pybus family.

In the middle of the south aisle, on descending the steps from Fromond's chapel,[14] is a stone, the central brass of which is gone; but there are two shields remaining, with chevrons and fleurs-de-lis, and a plate, inscribed—

> Barth'us Fromoundes filius et heres Thome' Fromounde nuper de Cheph'm in com. Surr. Gen. obiit septimo die Julij anno D'ni 1579.[15]

Near the west end of the north aisle, on a brass-plate, is the subjoined inscription, in capitals, and in perfect preservation:—

> Reader, this marble will consume like the bodies it covers; but while it endures know that it preserves the memorie of a saint departed, Edmund Barret, Esq. Serjeant of the wine-cellar to King Charles, who rendered his soule to God in the 65th yeare of his age, Aug. 17, 1631; and this portion of sacred earth hath received his body, which is sequestered for the resurrection. He was happy in two wedlocks; and both were fruitful to him. His former wife, *Dorothy Apssley*, did bear him three sonns, *Thomas, Edmund*, and *John*, and one daughter, *Constance*. His second wife, *Ruth Causten*, brought him three sonns into the world, *Robert, Francis*, and *Edward*, and two daughters, *Ruth* and *Margaret*: many of these he left behind, and a good name to honour him. His eldest sonne, *Thomas Barret*, Gent. sometime Clerk of the Wardrobe to King Charles, bequeathed his spirit to Jesus Christ, and his bodie to this same earth, shortly after the decease of his father, for he finished his days Aprill 28, 1632, in the 36 yeare of his age, leaving the sorrow for his departure to many friends, chiefly to his loving wife, *Mary Purton*, by whom hee had no issue. Thus father and sonn are composed together in the grave of corruption. Loving they were in their lives; and in their death they are not divided. Reader, praise God for the happy departure of his faithful servants; and fare thee well.

Extending westward from Barret's grave, is a similar stone, with *brasses* of a man and woman, partly covered by the flooring of one of the pews.

On a black marble in the floor, near the south wall, is an inscription, (reflecting honour upon all the parties concerned), to the memory of *Jane Pattinson*, waiting woman to her Grace Diana, first wife of John,

[14] Formerly, against the north wall, but removed at the time of the enlargement of the church, to the left of the gallery over Fromond's chapel, was a white marble monument to the memory of *Fanny Maria Davenport*, wife of Richard Davenport, esq., of Court Garden, in the county of Bucks, and eldest daughter of Edmund and Maria Sanxay, of Cheam. In the church and church-yard are numerous memorials of the Sanxay family, long settled at Cheam, and connected, by blood, with that of Antrobus; Mrs. Maria Sanxay, here mentioned, having been the sister of Edmund Antrobus, esq., of Spring-Gardens, Westminster, who died at Cheam in 1787.

[15] Jane, one of the daughters of Bartholomew Fromond, married the celebrated Dr. Dee.

duke of Bedford. In consideration of her faithful services, her noble mistress, on her death-bed, in 1735, recommended her to the duke's favour; and from his Grace she received quarterly, to the day of her death, in 1755, an allowance of 500*l.* a year. "Enabled by so generous a benefaction, she testified the goodness of her heart by frequent acts of charity to the poor, by distinguished gratitude to her relations and friends, and liberal donations to many publick societies."

Amongst the more modern memorials may be especially mentioned that of the late Philip Antrobus, esq. (on the south wall of the chancel), of Lower Cheam, which is of white marble, projecting from a grey marble back-ground, and supported by brackets. His decease, on the 27th of January, 1816, at the age of sixty-one, is recorded on a tablet, affixed beneath a sculptured pediment, supported by two fluted columns; as, also, is that of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart., of Eaton-hall in Cheshire, who died on the 6th of February, 1826, aged seventy-five years.

Against the south wall, at the east end of the aisle, in the gallery over Fromond's chapel, is a neat tablet of white marble, inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Henry Peach, thirty-three years rector of this parish, who died March the 10th, 1813, aged seventy-two years; and also, of his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

Against the same wall, but nearer to the chancel, are two other white marble tablets, exactly corresponding in size and style: the first is commemorative of John Antrobus, esq., who died in 1813; the second, of Clement Kinnersley, esq., of Loxley-park in the county of Stafford, and of Carshalton in Surrey, who died in 1815; and of his daughter, the wife of Thomas Sneyd, esq., of Loxley-park, who died in 1808.

The church-yard is neatly kept. Near the north side of the tower is an obelisk, within rails, marking the burial place of the *Farmer* family. On the south side of the church-yard is a black-marble tomb covering the remains of Henry Neal, of *Christiana* his wife, and of their daughter, *Eliza Dutton.* The inscription is interesting only from its reference to the remarkable fact, that the daughter, "Eliza Dutton, was murdered, on the 13th of July, 1687, by her neighbour, while endeavouring to make peace between him and his wife."

"Here lyes the best of wives, of mothers, and of friends,
Whose soul, too good for earth, in heaven attends,
With joy and comfort till the day of doome,
When all her virtuous deeds shall thither come:
To save her neighbour she has spilt her blood,
And like her Saviour died for doing good.
May that curs'd hand forget itself to feed
That made its benefactour thus to bleed!"

National and Sunday schools, for Cheam and Cuddington, were established here by voluntary subscriptions, in the year 1826. Archdale Palmer, esq., of North Cheam park, gave the ground for the building; and was, also, a liberal contributor to the cost of the foundation. About one hundred and fifty boys and girls are educated here; the school-master and mistress enjoying a liberal salary, with an excellent house and garden.[16]

Near the church is an ancient timber-built house, to which tradition gives a date (erroneously we conceive) of more than four hundred years. It is known by the name of *Whitehall-house*; and one of its rooms, called the Council chamber, is said to have been used by Queen Elizabeth, when at the palace of Nonsuch, in Cuddington, for state purposes. Its present owner and occupant is Mr. James Killick; in whose family it has been upwards of a century.[17]

During the time of the great plague, in 1666, several persons sent their children to Cheam, to a gentleman who kept a small school in Whitehall-house. The school afterwards became eminent; and amongst those who were educated there was Dr. Charles Davenant, son of Sir William Davenant the poet. The establishment appears to have existed continuously down to the time when the master was the Rev. Dr. Sanxay, who built the present school, on a lease of ninety-nine years, which expired about the year 1818. It is a substantial, well-located residence, with large, lofty, and airy rooms. Dr. Sanxay was succeeded by his son, the Rev. James Sanxay; who, on acceptance of the adjoining living of Sutton, resigned the school to the Rev. Wm. Gilpin, subsequently vicar of Boldre (in Hants), and prebendary of

[16] The school children are not clothed; but there is a clothing club, to which they pay one penny a week each, and which is doubled at the end of the year, to supply clothing.

At the time of the incorporation of the parish of Cheam with the Epsom Union, sundry tenements, which were called almshouses, in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers for the time being, and which were occupied by the parish poor, were sold, to assist in discharging the expense of incorporation. They are now the property of a Mrs. Griffin.

[17] Beneath a portion of the building (now removed) was a vault cut out of the sand rock, twenty-seven feet in length, fourteen in breadth, and eleven in height; with a descent of twenty steps. It was arched at the top with brick; and at its extremity was another flight of steps, leading to a smaller vault, or cave. The origin of these vaults, which are still partially in existence, and employed for menial purposes, is uncertain; but there is an idle tradition, that one Mr. Bovey, who lived in the house, and who died about the year 1700, made use of them for the coining of money; and it is added, by way of corroboration, that he spent great part of his time in them, and that he paid all his bills in new coin!—Between eighty and ninety years ago, according to Manning and Bray, a bricklayer, in repairing the pavement of the wash-house belonging to Whitehall-house, found a vault arched over, and in it an iron chest, which he carried away, telling the owner that there was nothing in it; but, from being a poor man, he soon after bought houses at Sutton.—There is a monument in the church to the memory of James Bovey, esq., who died in 1695, and his wife Margaretta, who died in 1714.

Salisbury.[18] To the Rev. Wm. Gilpin, on his removal to Hampshire, succeeded his son, of the same name, now rector of Pulverbatch, near Shrewsbury. On his leaving the school for Somersetshire, the Rev. James Wilding, then curate of Cheam, but now holding the living of Chirbury, near Montgomery, North Wales, succeeded. Mr. Wilding, being then a young man, associated with him the Rev. Joseph Wilson. After a few years, those gentlemen dissolved their connexion, and Mr. Wilding occupied the school till 1826. He then disposed of the good-will of the establishment to the Rev. Dr. Mayo, of Epsom, the present master. The school now averages about sixty pupils, who are successfully educated by Dr. Mayo, on the Pestalozzi system.[19]—There is another school in the parish, of about thirty pupils, conducted by the Rev. —. Brown.

MITCHAM.

The straggling, scattered village of Mitcham, designated *Michelham*, or the Great Dwelling,[1] in the Domesday survey, is bounded on the north by Merton; on the east, by Streatham; on the south, by Croydon; and on the west, by Mordon. The soil is principally a rich black mould; and, for the last eighty or ninety years, an extensive

[18] The Rev. Wm. Gilpin was the lineal descendant of the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who lived in the times of Elizabeth, Mary, and Edward the Sixth, and was termed the "Northern Apostle." William Gilpin was born at Carlisle, in 1724; and he received his education at Queen's College, Oxford. He published the "Life of Bernard Gilpin," his ancestor; the "Lives of Latimer, Wickliff, Huss, and Cranmer"; an "Exposition of the New Testament"; "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty"; a "Tour to the Lakes"; "Remarks on Forest Scenery"; "Sermons to a Country Congregation"; "Moral Contrasts"; the "Life of John Trueman and Richard Atkins, for the Use of Servants' Halls, Farm-houses, and Cottages," &c. He died on the 5th of April, 1804; leaving the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre. Sawrey Gilpin, the well-known animal painter, who died in 1807, was his younger brother.

[19] Henry Pestalozzi, the originator of a new system of education, was born at Zurich (in Switzerland) in 1745. His method turns on the idea of communicating all instruction by immediate address to the sensations, or conceptions, and effecting the mental formation of the pupil by constantly calling all his powers into exercise. Pestalozzi commenced his career of instruction by the admission of the children of the poor into his house; and, in 1798, the Directory of Switzerland invited him to establish a house at Stanz, where he became the instructor of eighty poor children. War destroyed this establishment; and Pestalozzi then took charge of a school at Burgdorf. This institution flourished; and, in 1804, he removed it to Yverdun, in the Canton de Vaud, where he occupied the castle given to him by the government, and resumed his labours for the instruction of the higher and middle classes of society. He died on the 17th of February, 1827, at the age of eighty-two. A brief memoir of his life was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for the above year.

[1] In early records, and in many of more recent date, it is written *Miccham*, or *Micham*: the present mode of spelling, which is farther from its etymology, was not universally adopted earlier than the midde of the last century.

portion of the land, (three hundred acres or more), has been appropriated to the culture of peppermint, lavender, wormwood, camomile, aniseed, rhubarb, liquorice, and other medicinal plants.

At the time of the Domesday survey, there appear to have been five manors in the parish; there are now only three: Mitcham, or Canon; Biggin and Tamworth; and Ravensbury.

The following extracts from the Domesday book will be found to refer to the respective manors:—

"In Waleton hundred, the Canons of Baieux hold of the Bishop (Odo) *Michelham* as 5 hides. Brictric held it of King Edward. He had 6½ hides; but Otbert had possession of 1 hide, which his predecessor held of Brictric, as security for half a mark of gold. In the land of the Canons are four villains, and one cottar, with 2 carucates; and one bondman, and 40 acres of meadow. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates. It was and is valued at 40 shillings. In the land of Otbert are 4 acres of meadow, worth 7 shillings; and nothing further.

"Ansgot holds half a hide of the Bishop. It is valued at 5 shillings.

"In the same manor, the Canons hold of the Bishop 2½ hides, which two men held of King Edward. There is in the demesne 1 carucate; with one villain, and two bordars; and one bondman; and half a carucate (of arable land), and 12 acres of meadow. It has always been valued at 20 shillings.

"William (Fitz-Ansculf) holds *Michelham*, which Lemar held of King Edward. Then, as at present, it was assessed at 2 hides, and 1 virgate. There are two villains, and six cottars; and half a mill, at 20 shillings. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40 shillings: now at the same: when received, at 13 shillings and 4 pence.

"The Canons of Baieux also hold of the Bishop *Witford*,[2] which Edmer held of King Edward. It was then, as at present, assessed at 3 hides. The arable land is 2 carucates. There is one carucate in the demesne; and two villains, and six cottars, with 2 carucates, and 4 acres of meadow. It has been valued in the time of King Edward, and now, at 30 shillings: when received, at 10 shillings.

"William Fitz-Ansculf holds *Witford*; and William the Chamberlain holds it of him. Lanch held it of King Edward, when it was assessed at 2 hides; now at 1. The arable land is . One carucate is in the demesne; and there are two villains, with 1 carucate; and a mill at 20 shillings; and 24 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 50 shillings: afterwards at 22 shillings: now at 60 shillings."

The manors of MICHELHAM and WITFORD, held by the canons of Baieux, are supposed by Manning to have been retained by them until Edward the Third, on declaring war against France, in 1338, confiscated all the estates belonging to foreign ecclesiastical establishments in this country; and that he then gave Mitcham to the prior of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, who had previously held the advowson of the living. On the suppression of monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, this manorial estate falling into the hands of the king, he granted it, by letters patent in the 36th year of his reign, to Nicholas Spakman and Christopher Harbottell, citizens of London.

[2] Between Upper and Lower Mitcham is Wykford (or Witford) Lane; but of the Manors of Witford there are no other traces remaining.—Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 495.

In 1552, they conveyed the estate to Lawrence Warren; by whom it was sold in the following year, to Nicholas Burton, of Carshalton. In 1619, Sir Henry Burton, K.B., the grandson of Nicholas, transferred (by sale) the manor of Mitcham or Canon, with the rectory and advowson, to Sir Nicholas Carew, alias Throckmorton; whose son and heir, Sir Francis, in 1645, settled it on his daughter Rebecca, on her marriage with Thomas Temple, esq.; and in 1647, in conjunction with his son-in-law, he mortgaged the estate to Thomas Hamond, esq. In 1656 and 1657, the parties joined in a sale to Robert Cranmer (said to have descended from the family of Archbishop Cranmer), of London, merchant; who, in 1659, purchased the parsonage (or manor) house, which had been separated from the rest of the estate. Mr. Cranmer died in 1665; and his grandson, James Cranmer, esq., left this property to his sister, Esther Maria, the wife of Captain Dixon, for her life; with remainder to her son, the Rev. Richard Dixon, who assumed the surname of Cranmer; and to him the Mitcham estate belonged in 1809. It is now the property of William Simpson, esq.

The Manor of Biggin and Tamworth.—This was, probably, one of the manors held by Fitz-Ansculf at the time of the Domesday survey. The fee afterwards belonged to the Clares and their successors, earls of Gloucester; for Hugh de Audele, earl of Gloucester in right of his wife Margaret de Clare, died seised of it in 1347; but it was held as of the Honour of Gloucester, by the prior and canons of Merton. Soon after the suppression of that priory, Henry the Eighth granted the manors of Byggin and Tamworth, with other lands and tenements, to Robert Wylford, citizen of London, and Joan his wife. She appears to have survived her husband, and is supposed to have remarried John, lord Mordaunt, who was lord of the manor in 1567. This estate afterwards came into the possession of the two daughters and coheirs of Wylford; and Henry Whitney, who married one of them, having purchased the other share, conveyed the whole to Sir Francis Carew, in 1583; who sold it, in 1603, to Sir John Caryll, sen. Sir Nicholas Carew, *alias* Throckmorton, obtained it in 1614; and his son, Francis Carew, conveyed it to trustees for Edward Thurland, of Reigate, afterwards knighted; who by will, in 1687, gave it to his son Edward. He died in 1731, having devised this manorial estate, (subject to his wife's life-interest), to three nieces; of whom it was purchased, in 1744, by John Manship, esq. He held it until his death, in 1749; and his only son and heir, of the same name, transferred the property (by sale) to James Moore, esq., the chief proprietor of the extensive plantations of medicinal herbs, at Mitcham.[3]

[3] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 498.

The Manor of Ravensbury.—This appears to have been the same with the manor of Witford, held, according to the Domesday record, of William Fitz-Ansculf, by William the Chamberlain. In the reign of Henry the Third, Alexander de Witford held one knight's fee in Mitcham, of Roger de Somerie, as of the Honour of Dudley, which had been the principal seat of the Fitz-Ansculf family. In 1250, William de la Marc was lord of the manor, which seems to have been retained by persons of the same family for more than a century. Sir Nicholas Carreu had a grant of free-warren in all his demesne lands here in 1375. Sir John Burghersh, knt., held land at Mitcham called *Allmannesland*, with the manor of Ravensbury, in the 15th of Richard the Second; and John Arundel, esq., in right of his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John, held the same manor and land in the 2nd of Henry the Sixth.[4] The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, to John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln; after whose attainder, it was granted to Simon Digby. Subsequently, it became the property of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; who, in 1531, sold it to Sir Nicholas Carew; and it has since been transferred with Beddington,—Captain Charles H. Carew, R.N., son of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, being the present lord of the manor.

This parish is divided into Upper and Lower Mitcham; between which is a lane, called Wykford-lane, the only trace we have of what was formerly called Wykford, or Witford. The run of water from the common, about eighty or ninety years ago, formed a washway through that part of the village to Merton; but it has been long since confined in a channel, and partly covered over.

Figge's Marsh, a small common here, at the entrance from London, derives its name from William Fige, or Figge, who, in the time of Edward the Third, was owner of part of the land held of the king, by the service of finding a pound in which to keep his distresses.[5]

Mitcham, "noted," say the biographers of Dr. Donne,[6] "for good air and choice company," has been, at different times, the residence of

[4] Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. iii. p. 133; and vol. iv. p. 79.

[5] Escheats, 23 Edw. III., p. 2, n. 15.

[6] Of the celebrated Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's, who lived sometime at Mitcham, copious and very curious particulars may be found in the *Biographia Britannica*, and in Fuller's *England's Worthies*. Dryden said he was "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation"; and Dr. Johnson termed him the founder of the metaphysical school of poetry. Dr. John Barwick, in his "Life of Bishop Morton," states that he saw a portrait of Donne at Lincoln's Inn, "all enveloped with a darkish shadow, his face and features hardly discernible, with this ejaculation and wish written thereon—'*Domine illumina tenebras meas*'; and that this wish was afterwards accomplished, when, at the persuasion of King James, he entered into holy orders." Granger also tells us,

several persons of consideration. Sir Walter Raleigh had a house and an estate here, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, *alias* Throckmorton, who had been maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. He sold the property when he went on his expedition to Guiana. His mansion was at the corner of Wykford-lane; and, until within these few years, it was known, while occupied as a boarding-school, by the name of Raleigh-house. Sir Julius Cæsar, master of the Rolls, also had a residence here; and, in 1598, he was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, which he thus recorded:—

"Tuesday, Sept. 12, the Queen visited my house at Mitcham, and supped and lodged there, and dined the next day. I presented her with a gown of cloth of silver richly embroidered; a black net-work mantle with pure gold; a taffeta hat, white, with several flowers, and a jewel of gold set therein with rubies and diamonds. Her Majesty removed from my house after dinner the 13th of September to Nonsuch, with exceeding good contentment; which entertainment of her Majesty, with the former disappointment [believed to have been an expected visit from the Queen in September, 1596, but which was not made], amounted to 700*l.* sterling, besides mine own provisions, and what was sent by my friends." [7]

Mitcham Grove, a delightful villa on the north side of the road to Sutton, with a branch of the river Wandle meandering through its plantations, was (many years since) purchased by Lord Clive, and presented to Alexander Wedderburn, esq. (afterwards Lord-chancellor Loughborough), in return for his celebrated defence of that nobleman in the House of Commons. Lord Loughborough sold it to Henry

that, "some time before his death, when he was emaciated with study, and sickness, he caused himself to be wrapped up in a sheet, which was gathered over his head, in the manner of a shroud; and having closed his eyes, he had his portrait taken; which was kept by his bed-side, as long as he lived, to remind him of mortality. The effigy on his monument, in (old) St. Paul's church, was done after this portrait."—See Dugdale's History of that Cathedral, p. 62. *Ob.* 31 March, 1631.

Another phenomenon in the literary world, an inhabitant of Mitcham, was Moses Mendez, a rich poet (!) of Jewish extraction. He is said to have been the son of a stock-broker, or notary. Educated at Oxford, he took the degree of M.A. in 1750. At the time of his death, in 1758, he was reported to be worth 100,000*l.* He was the intimate friend of the author of "The Seasons"; and he himself wrote four little dramatic pieces: *The Chaplet*,—*The Shepherd's Lottery*,—*Robin Hood*,—and *The Double Disappointment*; besides a poem called *Henry and Blanche*, &c. Some of his productions are to be found in *Dodsley's Collection*.

[7] Manuscript of Sir Julius Cæsar, *Brit. Mus.* No. 4160, *Ayscough's Catalogue*. Sir Julius Cæsar, descended, by the female line, from the Duke de Cæsarini, in Italy, is said to have been "not only one of the best civilians, but also one of the best men of his time. He died the 28th of April, 1639, and was buried in the church of Great St. Helen's, near Bishopsgate, London. His monument, designed by himself, represents a scroll of parchment. The inscription, in which he engages himself willingly to pay the debt of nature to his Creator, is in the form of a bond; appendant to which is his seal, a coat of arms, with his name affixed."—Granger, Biographical History, vol. i. p. 390.

Hoare, esq.; from whom it passed to Sir John William Lubbock, bart., its present owner. It was advertised for sale a year or two ago; but without finding a purchaser.

An object of some interest to the antiquary is an ancient House in this parish, formerly the property of Mrs. Sarah Chandler. This house, in which are the remains of a chapel, is conjectured to have been (at a very early period) the property of Henry Strete, "who had a license for an oratory in his house at Mitcham, in the year 1348. It is held under the Dean and chapter of Canterbury; and its proprietors claim a right to the north aisle of the church.[8]

This benefice is a vicarage in the deanery of Ewell. The advowson belonged to the priory of St. Mary Overy as early as the year 1260, when a fine was levied of it to the prior and convent. In 1315, they are said to have held it as of the Honour of Gloucester. After the dissolution, both the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage were granted with the manor of Mitcham Canon. The great tithes were sold by Robert Cranmer, esq., as mentioned in a preceding page; but the vicarage remained with the manor. In the *Valor* of Edward the First, the rectory was valued at twenty marks; the vicarage at eight. In the King's books, Mitcham is reckoned amongst the discharged livings, and is rated at 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* It pays for synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.*; for procurations, 7*s.* 7½*d.*; and a quit-rent of 8*d.* to the church of Canterbury. In 1734, the Rev. Dr. Monckton gave 200*l.*, and in 1735, Mr. Charles Dubois gave 200*l.*, to purchase Queen Anne's bounty. Lysons states, that the income of the vicarage has been much improved of late years, by the extension of the physic gardens, the tithes of which constitute a principal part of its revenues. The village of Mitcham, which is of considerable extent, is partly situated on the skirts of the high-road leading from London to Reigate. The houses are irregular, but include many respectable and pleasant residences. A small bridge crosses the Wandle near Mitcham Grove.

There are several Registers belonging to this parish, which commence with the year 1563, and are nearly complete from that date. Among the entries are the two following:—

> "Anne the daughter of George Washford, who had twenty-four fingers and toes; baptized Oct. 19, 1690."
>
> "Widow Durant, aged one hundred and three years, buried Sep. 23, 1711."

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[8] In support of this claim, it appears that the family of Illyngworth, who were buried in the north aisle in the sixteenth century, held a house and lands under the church of Canterbury in the time of Edward the Fourth.—Escheats, 16 Edw. IV. No. 30. For an account of some brasses and inscriptions (now lost) of the Illyngworths, in the north aisle, see Aubrey, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 144; also Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 503.

Vicars of Mitcham in and since 1800:—

Streynsham Derbyshire Myers, A.M. Instituted January the 1st, 1779: died September the 17th, 1824.

Richard Cranmer, LL.B. Instituted on the 13th of October, 1824: died in December, 1828. This gentleman was a descendant of Archbishop Cranmer.

James Henry Mapleton, B.LL. Instituted in 1829: resigned.

J. C. Prichard, A.M. Instituted in 1833.

The old *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was built chiefly of flint. It consisted of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; with a square embattled tower, crowned with a turret, at the east end of the south aisle. In 1637, according to Aubrey, it was greatly injured by lightning, and had ten bells melted.[9] About sixty years ago, the lightning entered through the south wall of the tower, but without doing much damage.

The old church remained until the present century; when, from the increase of the population, it became desirable to raise a new structure upon an enlarged scale. Accordingly, an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose; and on the 2nd of August, 1819, the first stone, marking the boundary of the church northward, was laid by the Rev. S. D. Myers, A.M., the vicar. The building, the estimate for which was 8000*l.*, was completed in 1822. By the enlargement of the ground-plan, additional sittings were obtained for five hundred and fifty-five persons; and in consequence of a grant from the Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, five hundred and twenty-one sittings were declared free and unappropriated for ever.

The rebuilding of the church is further commemorated by the following inscription on the north side of the chancel:—

"In token of respect, gratitude, and affection to one of the most excellent of mothers, Mrs. Hester Maria Cranmer, late patroness of this vicarage church of Mitcham, who died the 17th of January, 1819, and with whom the rebuilding of this sacred edifice originated, this stone was laid on the 27th of August, 1819, by the present impropriator, the Rev. Richard Cranmer, LL.B. George Smith, architect. John Chart, builder.

"The boundary of this chancel extends thirty-four feet seven inches westward, from the centre of this stone."

The present church, which is a large and somewhat imposing, but rather heavy structure, in the pointed style of architecture, consists of a nave and side aisles, a chancel, a north aisle, and an embattled tower. Excepting the lower part of the tower, which is a relic of the

[9] It is stated by Aubrey, that thirteen churches in the county of Surrey suffered, more or less, from the same storm.—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 143.

ancient edifice, and composed of flint, the materials are what builders technically term "brick and compo." The tower, which stands at the east end of the south aisle, and contains eight bells, is in four stories, with octagonal buttresses, terminating in crocketted stone pinnacles, with large finials: its finish is a pierced battlement.[10]

In the western front, the aisles produce an unusual and by no means a pleasing effect, by coming farther forward than the nave. They have buttresses; the centre or principal portion rising to an apex, with three pinnacles. The east end of the chancel, also, rises to an apex, and has crocketted pinnacles, one on each side, and one in the centre. The principal window of the chancel is pointed, of five lights, with a transom in the recess of the arch. The south side of the chancel is, in a great measure, concealed by a large vestry, which has a pointed doorway, and windows similar to those of the aisles.

Exteriorly, the south aisle is formed into five divisions by buttresses: in the westernmost is a doorway; and in the remainder, are windows of three lights each, with a transom in the sweep of the arch: the arches of the respective windows spring from grotesque heads. The north side of the church is similar to the south, excepting the tower, instead of which are pointed windows. The clerestory of the nave has four small windows, of two lights each, with cinquefoil heads.

Beneath the great west window, in a recess formed by a large pointed arch, is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, alderman of London, and his lady; the former of whom died in 1713, and the latter in 1727.[11]

The interior of this church is remarkably neat, and more in accordance with the principles of good taste than the exterior. The nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches resting upon columns, formed by an union of cylinders with plain capitals. Three of the cylinders of each column rise to the roof, which is groined, and adorned with bosses of foliage, &c. At the west end, where the organ is placed, and on the north and south sides of the nave, are neat galleries: the south aisle is broken by the tower. The chancel is divided from the nave by a narrow pointed arch, and has a gallery on the north side.

The altar-piece, which is plain but neat, consists of four pointed

[10] On the right of the entrance to the tower, from the south, is a relic of "the olden time." It consists of a pointed niche in the wall, divided into two compartments by a shelf. In the lower compartment was a piscina; in the upper, a lamp was accustomed to be kept burning.

[11] In the old church, this monument occupied a space in the north chancel. In ridicule of the bribery resorted to in city elections, Sir Richard Steele has, in the 73rd Number of *The Tatler*, fired off a squib at the expense of Sir Ambrose Crowley, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat.

panels, inscribed with the Decalogue, Creed, &c. The pulpit, placed in the centre of the nave, with the reading-desk opposite, is hexagonal, and painted in imitation of wainscot, corresponding with the galleries and pews. The font is a square stone basin, supported by four small pillars, and ornamented with tracery in the pointed style.

Nearly all the monuments in the old church, (chiefly of a mural character), have been transferred to the present structure, and arranged with great propriety. Those of more modern date are disposed with equal judgment. Only three or four can be here noticed.

On the north side of the entrance to the chancel, is a marble slab, to the memory of the Rev. S. D. Myers, A.M., forty-five years vicar, who died on the 17th of September, 1824, aged seventy-three.

At the west end of the church, is an elegant tablet, with an urn, and a *bas-relief* bust of the deceased, J. Hyde, esq., who died on the 11th of January, 1810, aged seventy.

In different parts of the church are memorials of the *Tate* family, who, for several generations, have been great benefactors of the parish. One in the north aisle, to Mrs. Elizabeth Tate, who died on the 6th of July, 1821, at the age of eighty-four, is very chaste and beautiful: it is by Westmacott, and represents a female figure, with a cup in the left hand, and pointing to the skies with the right.—Nearly adjoining, is an elegant tablet of white marble, in memory of George Tate, esq., who died on the 15th of May, 1822, aged seventy-seven.

Among the tombs in the church-yard is that of *Mrs. Anne Hallam*, a favourite actress of the early part of the last century, who acquired celebrity by her admirable performance of two very opposite characters, namely, Lady Macbeth, and Lady Touchwood. She died in 1740, at the age of forty-four years.

Mitcham, as will be seen by the subjoined list, has various benefactions:—

1626. Henry Smith, esq., of London, gave 4*l.* per annum, which is laid out in great coats, and given every Christmas, by the churchwardens, to six poor housekeepers, not receiving alms.[12]

1639. Thomas Plummer, esq., left 4*l.* per annum, which is laid out in bread, and given at the church every Sunday morning, by the churchwardens, to the poor of the parish.

1709. Mrs. Ellen Fisher, of Hammersmith, left 200*l.* to be laid out in lands of inheritance, the rent thereof, being 14*l.* per annum, to be given every Whit-Monday, by the minister, churchwardens, and trustees, to 24 poor housekeepers not receiving alms.

1792. Mrs. Rosamond Oxtoby left 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to be laid out in bread, and distributed at the church every Sunday morning, by the churchwardens, to the poor of the parish.

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[12] Aubrey (Surrey, vol. ii. p. 142), has given currency to the idle tale that, "In the diffusive Charity bestowed on the largest part of this county, this Town was excepted by Mr. Smith, because he was whipp'd as a common Vagrant by the Inhabitants here;"—to which the above announcement is an effectual refutation.

1815. Mrs. Rebecca Cranmer left 400*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, to the minister and churchwardens on trust, the dividends to be expended in the purchase of certain articles of clothing, for six poor widows of the parish, annually on St. Thomas's day.

1817. Mrs. Ann Tate left 500*l.*; and, in 1821, her sister, Elizabeth Tate, left 1000*l.*; to be laid out in stock; the dividends to be expended in the purchase of provisions, to be distributed annually, on Christmas eve, amongst the poor of the parish not receiving alms.

In the year 1782, a large Workhouse was built on the side of Mitcham common, at the expense of 1200*l.*—A Sunday School was established here, on an extensive plan, and a school-house built in 1788. It has an endowment of 62*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* per annum, arising from accumulated savings to the amount of 1600*l.*, vested in the 3 per cent. consols, and from donations. At present the average number of attendants at the Sunday and National schools is about two hundred.

In 1829, a neat row of Almshouses, in the style prevalent in the latter part of the sixteenth century, from designs by Buckler, was built, at the expense of Miss Tate, on the south side of the Lower green. These houses were endowed by the founder for twelve poor widows, or unmarried women of respectable character, members of the church of England; to each of whom is appropriated an allowance of three shillings per week.[13]

There are two dissenting places of worship at Mitcham: one, for Wesleyan-methodists, built about the year 1789; and the other, for Independents, erected two or three and twenty years ago.

MORDON, OR MORDEN.

The parish of Mordon, (anciently written *Mordone*, or Mordune, from *mor* and *dune*, signifying a hill), is bounded on the north by Merton; on the east, by Mitcham; on the south, by Carshalton; and by Cheam and Maldon, on the west. The soil is a stiff clay, and the land partly arable and partly meadow. The only manufactories are two small snuff-mills.

In the Domesday book, the manor is described among the lands of the monks of Westminster, viz.:—

"The Abbot of St. Peter, Westminster, holds *Mordone*, which in the time of King Edward, was assessed at 12 hides: now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to . There are 3 carucates in the demesne; and eight villains, and five cottars, with 4 carucates. There is one bondman; and a mill, at 40 shillings. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 6 pounds, now at 10 pounds, and yet it is worth 15." (or it produces 15 pounds.)

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[13] To be eligible for this benevolence, the women must have a legal settlement at Mitcham, have resided there five years, be fifty years old or upwards, and not have received parochial relief within five years of their admission. The charity is under the management of trustees; amongst whom are usually the vicar, the lord of the manor, and two or three of the principal inhabitants.

This manor belonged to the abbey of Westminster prior to the conquest, and is mentioned among the monastic estates in the charter of confirmation granted by Edward the Confessor; as it is, also, in the charters of William the Conqueror, and Edward the First. At the era of the dissolution, the manor became vested in the crown, and remained so until the 7th of Edward the Sixth, when it was granted, under letters patent, to Lionel Ducket and Edward Whitchurch; and of them it was purchased by Richard Garth, esq., in 1553. From him, the estate descended to Richard Garth, who died in 1641, seised of the manor, mansion, and lands here, and of other messuages and estates at Merton, Maldon, and Carshalton; leaving a son and heir, George Garth, esq., who was married, first, to Anne, sister and coheir of Sir George Carlton, bart., who died in 1655; and secondly, to Jane, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bennet, knt., who survived him; he having died in 1676, and his widow in 1699. By his first wife Mr. Garth had Richard, his successor in this estate, and several daughters; and by his second, Jane, he had a son named Henry, and a daughter, Elizabeth: the latter became the wife of Samuel Gawden, esq., and after his decease, of William Gardiner, esq., whom she also outlived; and dying in 1719, gave by will the sum of 300*l.* for the foundation and support of a school for poor children belonging to this parish.

Richard Garth, esq., a descendant of George Garth above-mentioned, died in 1787, leaving three daughters. He devised his estates to his eldest daughter, Clara, the wife of Owen Putland Meyrick, esq.; with remainder to her second son; and in default of such son, with similar remainders to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Lowndes Stone, esq., and to his youngest daughter, Mary, the wife of Sir John Frederick, bart. Clara, Meyrick's wife, dying without issue-male, the estate descended, in January, 1837, to Richard, the second son of William Lowndes Stone, esq., and Elizabeth his wife; who was, upon his succession, to take the name and arms of Garth. This gentleman, the Rev. Richard Stone Garth, of Farnham, is the present lord of the manor, and patron of the living.[1]—The old manor-house, about a mile eastward from the church, is now called *Mordon-hall Academy*, and is kept by a gentleman of the name of White.

An estate here appears to have belonged to Isabella de Caron, in the time of King John; for in the 5th year of his reign, she obtained a charter for the right of free-warren in her lands at Mordon.—There was, also, an estate called *Spital*, held before the reformation, by the

[1] It is a mistake in the *Liber Regis*, that the patronage of the living is alternately in the Garths and the Trittons: it has been invariably in the Garths, from the purchase of the manor by Richard Garth, esq., in the reign of Queen Mary.

prior of Merton, which Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, granted *in fee* to John and Thomas Roche. Richard Garth, esq. died seised of it in 1641, and left it to be sold, for the payment of his debts and legacies. The prior of Leedes (in Kent) had lands at Mordon.

John Ewart, esq., erected a handsome house, and inclosed land for a paddock, which he held on lease, for a long term, of Mr. Garth; but having purchased Bysshe Court, in the parish of Horne, in 1788, he sold his house and grounds at this place, which afterwards belonged to Thomas Conway, esq.; and subsequently, to Edward Polhill, esq.; and more recently, to George Cooper Ridge, esq., whose widow is the present occupant; her late husband having become its owner about thirty-five years ago. This estate, known by the name of MORDON PARK, lies to the north-west of the church. The house is seated on an eminence, amidst extensive pleasure-grounds, diversified by plantations, sheets of water, and other objects.

Advowson, &c.—This living is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell; and in the *Valor* of Edward the First, it is valued at twenty marks. In the year 1283, the Abbey of Westminster attempted an appropriation of the benefice, but were unable to accomplish that object until 1300; in 1331 they endowed it as a vicarage, with a house, a garden, thirteen acres of arable land, and one acre of meadow. At the dissolution, it was granted with the manor, and has been held by the Garth family nearly three centuries. In 1631, Richard Garth, esq., as stated by Lysons, (*Environs*, vol. i. p. 363), "converted the vicarage into a rectory, by endowing it with the great tithes and 14 acres of glebe." In the *Liber Regis*, the living is charged at 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 8*s.* 9*d.*—The present commuted rent-charge, estimated on 1343½ acres (inclusive of 5*l.* on the glebe), is 425*l.* The arable land is about 785 acres; the meadows, 455 acres; and the woodlands and commons, about 90 acres. The Registers, which commence in the year 1634, were begun by the Rev. William Booth, A.M., the first rector, who was instituted in June, 1634.

Rectors of Mordon in and since 1800:—

JOHN WITHERINGTON PEERS, D.C.L. This gentleman, having been instituted in 1778, held the living more than fifty-seven years: he died at the age of ninety, on the 29th of April, 1835.

ROBERT TRITTON, A.M., of St. John's college, Cambridge; rural dean, commissary, and surrogate. Instituted May the 13th, 1835.

Mordon *Church*, a long and narrow fabric, dedicated to St. Laurence, was rebuilt with brick about the year 1636, "probably," as Manning

says, "at the expense of Richard Garth, esq., who restored the great tithes to the living"; and who was buried here in November, 1639. The ancient windows, however, which are of stone, and in the pointed style, appear to have been preserved and refixed: that at the east end is designed with much elegance. This building consists of a nave and chancel, (separated only by a raised step in the floor); with a low embattled tower at the west end, (containing three bells); and a small south porch, forming the chief entrance. The east window is splendidly decorated with stained and painted glass; of which the principal subject, viz., Moses and Aaron supporting the Decalogue, (with smaller figures of Zacharias coming to the High Priest, and Jonah escaped from the Whale's belly), is from the design of a former age, being mentioned by Aubrey. The dove and cherubim in the upper compartments, which were executed after the designs of Mrs. Lancelot Chambers, an accomplished lady long resident in this parish, are much and deservedly admired.—The pulpit, octagonal in form, with a handsome sounding-board, is of oak; and, in a gallery, at the west end, erected in 1791, is a small but neat organ. Here, also, is a new and elegant stone font, of an octagonal form, with quatrefoil ornaments sunk in the panels, supported by a pedestal.[2] The sittings afford accommodation for about three hundred and fifty persons.

MORDON CHURCH.

Within this church are numerous monuments, grave-stones, and inscriptions on brass, to the memory of the *Garth*, *Gardiner*, *Leheup*, *Carlton*, *Meyrick*, *Lowndes*, *Batts*, and other families. Those of a

[2] Mr. James Legrew, a pupil of Chantrey's, was the artist.

mural character are neat, handsome, and in excellent preservation; but the inscriptions have no general interest.

Against the north wall, almost contiguous to the pulpit, westward, is a chaste white tablet, projecting from a black marble, to the memory of the late HENRY HOARE, esq., and different members of his family.

In the church-yard are a few old tombs of the *Mauvillains*, *Highlords*, and others; with modern burial-places and monuments of the *Conway*, *Ridge*, and *Tritton* families.

The benefactions to this parish, as appears from inscriptions in front of the gallery, have been numerous, viz.:—

1625. Henry Smith esq., 20*s.* annually, payable from an estate at Bexhill, Sussex, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish not receiving alms.

1718. Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner, widow, by will, 300*l.* for building and endowing a free school in this her native parish, for the children of the poor.

1731. Mrs. Elizabeth Garth, lady of the manor, gave the land on which the schoolhouse was erected.

1776. Mrs. Elizabeth Garth, lady of the manor, the interest of 100*l.* Old South-sea Annuities, to increase the salary of the master of the free school founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner.

1787. Mrs. Mary Garth, of Kensington, Middlesex, spinster, the interest of 100*l.* Old South-sea Annuities, to be divided equally, on Christmas eve, amongst six poor housekeepers.

1795. Mrs. Elizabeth's Gardiner's bequest of 300*l.* for the free school having been increased to 600*l.*, the said sum was laid out in the purchase of 895*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Old South-sea Annuities.

1810. Mrs. Mary Batts, of Merton, spinster, 7*l.* 10*s.* annually, to be distributed amongst the poor, not receiving parochial relief, on Candlemas day.

1822. John Francis Fuller, esq., the interest of 125*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* to be distributed annually, in meat and peas, amongst the poor.

1825. Owen Putland Meyrick, esq., the interest of 118*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* to be disbursed annually in the same manner.

1826. Edward Polhill, esq., the interest of 1000*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, for perpetuating the Sunday school.

1827. Mrs. Clara Meyrick, widow, and lady of the manor, 228*l.* 18*s.*, the interest of which to be expended annually in the purchase of blankets for distribution amongst the poor at Christmas.

The Free school, mentioned above as built by Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner, daughter of George Garth, esq., is at a short distance from the church. It was originally founded for the education of twelve children belonging to the parish. For some time it has been united with the National Day-school, and includes about forty boys.—A Sunday school, instituted in 1791, in which tuition is given to about ninety or one hundred boys and girls, is supported chiefly by voluntary subscriptions.

This parish is incorporated with the Epsom Union. The poorhouse, as part of the manorial property, is now let out in tenements.

SUTTON.

The parish of Sutton, (that is, *South-town*), is bounded on the north by Mordon; on the east, by Carshalton; on the south, by Banstead; and on the west, by Cheam. The land is chiefly arable; with extensive downs, on which between two and three hundred sheep, remarkable for smallness of size and superiority of flavour, are annually reared. The soil, in the northern part, is clay; in the south, chalk, with an intervening narrow tract of sand. At the last survey of the parish, in 1840, the quantity of land, including pleasure-grounds, orchards, gardens, &c., was calculated at 1768a. 0r. 13p.

Sutton Common has been inclosed from the year 1810. A portion of it was then set apart to the highest bidder; and the proceeds are annually applied to the purchase of coals, and distributed amongst the poor housekeepers, in compensation for their loss of common-rights. Bonnell-Common, in this parish, is now let at the annual rent of 50*l.* for the breeding and preservation of game; but the copyholders have the privilege of cutting bushes thereon, from Michaelmas to March, to be used or consumed on their respective premises.—The Chalk-pit, on the road from Sutton to Carshalton, mentioned by Manning and Bray, as yielding a variety of extraneous fossils, is still worked; but no fossils are known to have been recently discovered.

The manor is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands of the abbot and convent of Chertsey:—

"The Abbey holds *Sudtone*. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 30 hides: now, at 8⅔ hides. The arable land amounts to 15 carucates. There are 2 carucates in the demesne; and twenty-one villains, and four cottars, with 13 carucates. There are two Churches:[1] and two bondmen; and 2 acres of meadow. The wood yields ten swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 20 pounds: now, at 15 pounds."

The name of Sutton-Abbot was sometimes given to this manor, from its monastic proprietors, who, as lords of the fee, had a right to erect a gallows, a pillory, and a cucking-stool. In 1538, the manors of Sutton, Epsom, Coulsdon, and Horley, were purchased of the abbot of Chertsey by King Henry the Eighth, who, the same year, granted them to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington; but on his attainder in the following year, Sutton, with other estates, escheated to the crown. These estates were granted and transferred, as stated in the account of Coulsdon,[2] until they came into the possession of Sir Robert D'Arcy, to whom they were given by his grand uncle, Sir Francis Carew. D'Arcy died in 1625, leaving a son and heir, named

[1] Mr. Manning says, though "two Churches are mentioned in Domesday, there is no trace of any other than the present one."

[2] See under Coulsdon, p. 37.

Edward, who married a daughter of Richard Evelyn, esq., of Wotton, but had no surviving issue.

This manor must have subsequently reverted to the crown; for Charles the Second, by letters patent, in 1663, granted the manor and the advowson of the church to Jerome Weston, earl of Portland, whose brother and ultimate successor, Thomas, earl of Portland, in June, 1669, sold Sutton to Sir Robert Long; of whom it was purchased, in the ensuing month, by Sir Richard Mason. He died in 1685, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses; one of whom, by marriage, conveyed the property to the family of Brownlowe; and in July, 1716, Sir John Brownlowe transferred it, by sale, to Henry Cliffe, esq., a captain in the service of the East India company. His second son, Henry, who came into the possession of the manorial estate on the death of his elder brother, in pursuance of the will of his father, died in 1761, leaving a daughter, his sole heiress, Margaretta Eleanora; who, in 1785, married Thomas Hatch, esq., of New Windsor. That gentleman died in the year 1822, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Thomas Hatch, A.M., rector of Walton-on-Thames, the present lord; who is also the patron of the church, the advowson having generally gone with the manor.

There was in this parish a smaller manor, which, in the fourteenth century, was held under Chertsey abbey, by the family of Codyngton, or de Codyngton.—At present, the only seat of note in the parish is the residence of Francis Gosling, esq.

Pope Alexander granted a bull, confirming to the abbey of Chertsey a moiety of the tithes of Sutton; but it does not appear that the appropriation was ever carried into effect. The living, however, paid a pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the abbey. It is a rectory, in the deanery of Ewell. In the 20th of Edward the First, it was valued at 20 marks; and it stands in the *Liber Regis* at 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; paying 8*s.* 5*d.* for procurations and synodals.

Rectors of Sutton in and since 1800:—

Giles Hatch, A.M. Instituted January the 8th, 1767: died on the 4th of March, 1800.

Charles Gardener, D.D. Instituted March the 11th, 1800: died on the 27th of December, 1830.

Henry Hatch, (brother of the Rev. Thos. Hatch, A.M.) Instituted May the 9th, 1831.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel only, sixty-nine feet in length, and thirty-six feet six inches in breadth. The chancel is raised three steps. A wooden tower, at the west end, was taken down many years

ago, and its place supplied with a square embattled one of brick, in which are two bells. The church has been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, with the erection of a new gallery on the north side, and the acquisition of one hundred and ninety additional sittings, of which one hundred and sixty-four are free: the aggregate number of sittings is now about four hundred. The expense of these improvements was defrayed by the inhabitants, and by a grant from the Society for promoting the enlargement of churches and chapels. The new entrance, with the exterior of the enlargement on the north, is stuccoed, and in good taste. There is a gallery at the west end, but no organ. The pulpit is square, painted in imitation of wainscot, and fixed against the south wall of the nave. A small stone font, or basin, is in one of the pews, near the vestry. The church altogether, having been recently newly-painted, &c., has a very neat appearance.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a costly monument to the memory of "Dame *Dorothy Brownlowe*, wife of Sir William Brownlowe, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, bart., eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Mason, Knight and Clerk Controller of the Green Cloth to King Charles and King James 2nd; and of Dame Ann his wife," who died in January, 1699-1700. The monument exhibits a full-length figure of the deceased, leaning on her left arm, with her three children, on a tomb. Two of the children are weeping; the third is pointing to a Glory, surrounded with cherubim, &c., on a curtain. On each side is an urn; and on an oval tablet beneath, is the inscription.

On the north side of the window, in the chancel, is a neat mural monument to the memory of *Sophia Annand*, wife of Alexander Annand, esq., who died in 1826.—On the south of the chancel is another neat mural monument, to the memory of the Rev. James Sanxay, many years rector of this parish, who died July 21st, 1766.

More to the west, against the same wall, is a remarkable monument of black marble, enchased in white: on the top, is a woman kneeling before a desk; and behind, are her three daughters. On the inclosed marble, is the following inscription:—

Death to me is gayne.

Here underlyeth interred the corps of that vertuous & religious gentlewoman, and servant of God, Mrs. Sarah Glover, one of the daughters of Mr. Roger Owfeld, Citizen and Fishmonger of London, late wife of Mr. Joseph Glover, and Rector of Sutton, by whom she had three children, *viz.* Roger, Elizabeth, Sarah. She died the 10th of July, 1628, at her age of 30 yeares, in memory of whome, her said husband hath caused this monument to be erected, 24 May, An. Dom. 1629.

On the white marble, below the above, are the following lines:—

This monument presents unto your view,
A woman rare, in whom all grace divine,
Faith, love, zeale, piety, in splendid hue,
With sound knowledge perfectly did shine.
Since then examples teach, learne you by this,
To mount the stepps of everlasting blisse.

Still further to the west, against the south wall, is a handsome monument, inscribed to the memory of WILLIAM, EARL TALBOT, son of the Lord-chancellor, and High-steward of the king's household, who died in 1782, and was interred here in the same vault with his mother, Cecil, daughter and heiress of Charles Matthews, esq., of Castlemerryck, in the county of Glamorgan. This monument consists of a pyramid of black marble, with the armorial bearings of Talbot, in white, and the motto, *Humani nihil alienum.* At the top is an elegant urn, depressed; below, in white marble, are two flaming censers, placed in saltire, across a crown of laurel.

On the north wall is a marble tablet, with the following inscription, now almost illegible:—

In memory of ISAAC LITTLEBURY, whose liberal education, travels abroad, skill in divers languages, knowledge of history, and conversation with eminent men, rendered him a lover of public liberty and good order, which he endeavoured to promote by publishing severall excellent books. He was through the course of his life, just, open, modest, generous, mild, beneficent, frugal. He dyed the 30th April, 1710, in his 53rd year.[3]

Near Littlebury's monument is a small white marble oval, on a black ground, "in memory of the Rev. GILES HATCH, formerly of Merton College, Oxford, A.M., thirty-three years rector of this parish, who departed this life the 4th of March, 1800, aged 58."[4]

In the church-yard, near the north-west corner of the church, is a tomb bearing the following inscription, on white marble:—

In memory of Mrs. CECIL TALBOT, only daughter and heir of Charles Matthews, of Castle-y-Merick,[5] in the county of Glamorgan, esq., and wife of Charles Talbot, Barrister at Law,[6] to whom she bore five sons, and left four surviving.[7] She died in this parish on the 13th of June, 1720, and chose this place for her grave ..... in the 28th year of her age.

[3] Isaac Littlebury, whose learning and virtues are here recorded, is understood to have been the son of Mr. Thomas Littlebury, a bookseller in Little Britain, noted for his skill in languages; and best known as a translator of Herodotus.

[4] Lysons and others describe a mutilated inscription, partly in French, partly in Latin, on the outside of a north window of the nave. The inscription is now lost; the window referred to having been removed some years ago, and a larger one fixed in its place.

[5] The orthography of the name of this place varies; Castle-Meyrrick, Castle-Merick, Castle-y-Merick, &c.

[6] Afterwards Lord High-Chancellor of England; created Baron Talbot, of Hensol, in 1733; died in 1737.

[7] Her eldest son, Charles, to whose memory the author of "The Seasons" inscribed a monody, died unmarried in 1733. William, the second son, (whose tomb is described above), was raised to the dignity of an Earl in 1761.

Manning and Bray describe this tomb as covered with ivy: it is now quite clear, and inclosed within iron rails apparently modern.

At the western extremity of the church-yard "is an enormous rude mass of Portland stone, with rustic work at the corners, an urn at top, inclosed by iron rails," with an inscription to the memory of James Gibson, esq., late merchant and citizen of London; for whom (and as a mausoleum for his family) it was erected in 1777.

Amongst the rectors of this parish, who attracted notice in their day, may be mentioned *Henry Wyche*,[8] and *William Stephens*.[9]

The benefactions to the parish of Sutton have been numerous:—

1613. Henry Smith, by will, 1*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* annually, for the poor.

1774. Elizabeth Stephens, by will, 6*l.* annually, to be distributed amongst poor widows and housekeepers.

1782. Robert Holmes, esq., an equal sum, for the same purpose.

1782. Elizabeth Stephens, 200*l.* stock, for cleaning and beautifying the church and chancel, and making good the public footpaths of the parish.

1789. Mr. William Beek, 200*l.* South-sea Stock, the interest of which to be applied to the education of six poor children of the parish, at the discretion of the Rector and Churchwardens.

1793. Mrs. Mary Gibson, by will, 500*l.* 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, to be applied as follows:—5*l.* to the minister of Sutton for the time being, for ever, for the preaching of a sermon on the 12th of August in every year;—5*l.* to be distributed that day at church amongst the poor;—1*l.* to the clerk of the said parish on that day;—4*l.* to be divided between the churchwardens on that day, on condition of their attending to the monument and family vault of the Gibsons, and seeing that it is kept in repair by the governors and guardians of Christ's Hospital.

1823. Mrs. Bentley, two sums of 50*l.* each, producing 4*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* annually, towards the support of the parish schools.

1829. Mrs. Lucy Manners, the annual interest of 700*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, to be applied towards the education of the children of the poor, at the discretion of the rector.

The average number of children educated in the parish schools is about 170.—The only dissenting place of worship in this parish is a small chapel for Independent-methodists.

[8] "10 June, 1636, Henry Wyche, being a Non Regent Maister of Arts in the University of Cambridge, was inducted by Thomas Pope into the rectory of Sutton June 10th, *an. Dom.* 1636, after a resignation made of the same rectory by Joseph Glover, who was much beloved of most, if not of all, and his departure lamented by most, if not of all."—*Parish Register.*

[9] In the first leaf of the old Register is the following remarkable entry:—

"7 May 1703, Mem. that this Register of Sutton was carried away into Lincolnshire by Mrs. Wyche, widow of Mr. Henry Wyche, Rector of this parish, and was restored to this parish by Mr. William Wyche, son to the said Henry, at the intercession of me William Stephens, now Rector of Sutton."

Mr. Stephens distinguished himself on various occasions as a political writer against the Court. "In 1707 he published a Letter to the author of the Memorial of the Church of England, reflecting upon Secretary Harley and the Duke of Marlborough, for which he was indicted, fined 100 marcs, sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, and find sureties for his good behaviour for 12 months. The pillory was remitted, but not till he had been taken to a public house at Charing Cross and seen it prepared for him."—Manning, from Lysons's Environs, vol. i. pp. 495, 496.

J.H.Kernot

Addenda: Wallington Hundred.—In Croydon parish, but immediately adjoining Sanderstead, is SELSDON, which, in the tenth century, was the property of duke *Elfred*, a Saxon nobleman, from whose will Mr. Manning derived the following particulars:—"Duke Elfred died seised of 32 hides in Sanderstede and in *Selesdune* in Sanderstede, which he bequeathed, with the live stock and all the appurtenances, to Werburg his wife for life, and afterwards to Aldhryth his daughter and her issue, and if she had none, then to his next of kin by his father's side."[10]

There can be no doubt of the ancient estate called *Selesdune* having formed part of the manor of Sanderstead long before the Domesday survey; and it most probably formed a portion of the eighteen hides which were given to the abbey of Hyde, near Winchester, by Athelfleda, the wife and queen of king Edgar, and mother of St. Edward, king and martyr; as stated in the list of the possessions of that house recorded in an ancient manuscript in the British Museum, quoted by Dugdale.[11] After the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, Sanderstead, with Selsdon, passed through some intermediate ownerships into the possession of John Ownsted, esq., of Sanderstead Court, "Serjent of Carriages" to queen Elizabeth, as stated in the inscription to his memory before noticed.[12]

At a subsequent period, Selsdon became the property of the Bowyer family; of whom Aubrey says, that Christopher Bowyer, gent., a generous hospitable person, "was interred at the east end of the church-yard of Sanderstead", but had no memorial erected over his grave. At that time, there was a small house belonging to the Bowyers on the site of the present mansion. After several intermediate transfers Selsdon came into the possession of Wm. Coles, esq., by whom, in 1809, it was sold to the late George Smith, esq., M.P., (second brother of Robert, 1st lord Carrington); who, dying in 1836, was interred in Sanderstead church.[13] His estates were inherited by his eldest son, Geo. Robert Smith, esq., late M.P. for Midhurst, and subsequently, for High Wycombe; who resides at Selsdon.

Selsdon House is a handsome building, situated on an eminence about three miles south-east of Croydon, and commanding extensive views over the counties of Surrey and Kent. It was much enlarged by the late proprietor, under the direction of an amateur architect, and now forms an example of the castellated gothic character. A few years ago, a Conservatory was erected by the present possessor,

[10] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 568.
[11] Dugdale's MONASTICON, vol. ii. p. 336: new edit. 1819.
[12] See under Sanderstead, p. 44. [13] Id. p. 45.

from the designs of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, in the Elizabethan style, which harmonizing well with the architecture of the mansion itself, has been much and deservedly admired. The gardens are arranged in natural terraces, and have also been much embellished and improved. In its general aspect, the surrounding home-scenery is singularly rural and retired.

Chelsham Lodge (noticed in page 194), in which the late George Smith, esq., resided before he purchased Selsdon, and which still belongs to his son, has been let to Mr. Hales. The house is situated in a pleasant park, of about fifty acres, and overlooks the palace of Addington, from which it is distant about two miles. The attached farm is partly in Kent, and comprises about 350 acres.

The manor of *Addington*, &c., (pp. 24—31), was purchased, in 1807, by the trustees of the archbishop of Canterbury, (for the purpose of its conversion into a palatial abode), of William Coles, esq., the son of the person mentioned in page 27. Upon part of this estate, as held by Coles, there are, besides Selsdon, the following seats, viz.—*Heathfield Lodge*, the property of S. N. Cowley, esq.;—and *Ballards*, the residence of Frederick Augustus Hoffman, esq.

On *Thunderfield Common*, in Addington, is a circular encampment, encompassed by a double moat, inclosing about two acres of ground.

Although so near the metropolis, *Chaldon* (pp. 31—35), is difficult of access; there being no continuous hard road by which it can be reached: the only tolerable way for carriages from the north is by turning at Hooley-lane gate, or at Hooley-house, over the turf of Farthing down. From the west, the hard road is cut off at each end of Alderstead heath, which is only passable for a light carriage in summer. From Coulsdon, or Caterham, the approach is over the commons; but from the south, there is a continuous tract up White hill, which, although improved, is still very steep and indifferent.—In pages 33 and 35, *Marden* park has been misprinted Morden park.

Besides *Hartley*, erroneously spelt Hurtley, in Coulsdon (page 38), another place of note is *Kenley House*, which stands on the hill opposite Riddles-down. This is the property and residence of Thos. F. Marson, esq., who is the owner of between six and seven hundred acres of land in this parish; including *Hayes* farm, upon which is a good yeoman's residence.—*Garston Hall* is the property of Thomas Byron, esq., of Hartley, but has for a considerable time been occupied by the kennel and hunting establishment of the Subscription pack of the Old Surrey Fox-hounds, which was recently under the management of Mr. Castendieck.

THE

HUNDRED OF TANDRIDGE.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION, VIZ.:—

BLECHINGLEY.—CROWHURST.—GODSTONE.—HORNE.—LIMPSFIELD.—LINGFIELD.—OXTED.—TANDRIDGE.

IN THE SECOND DIVISION :—

CATERHAM.—CHELSHAM.—FARLEY.—TATSFIELD.—TITSEY.—WARLINGHAM.—WOLDINGHAM.

LINGFIELD CHURCH.

TANDRIDGE HUNDRED derives its appellation from a small village of the same name, which, in ancient times, must have been a place of more importance than at present; or, otherwise, it could not have obtained such distinction as to give name to the district. In the Domesday book, both the manor and the hundred are called *Tenrige*. Salmon states, that 'the Sheriff's Tourn for this hundred was held at Undersnow, where three ways meet, between Godstone and Oxted, at the south-eastern angle of Rooks'-nest Park, and is now called by old people *Shreeves Turn*.'[1] The hundred of Tandridge, which forms the south-eastern angle of the county, is bounded by the hundred of Wallington, on the north; by Kent, on the east; by Sussex, on the south; and by the hundreds of Reigate and Wotton, on the west.

BLECHINGLEY.

The small town of Blechingley, anciently *Blechyngelegh*, which was formerly a parliamentary borough, is situated not far from the central range of chalk-hills, in a parish of the same name. This parish is

[1] See Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 289.

very extensive, containing, according to a survey made in 1680, six thousand, eight hundred, and sixty-nine acres of land. The present parish of Horne anciently formed a part of Blechingley; but it was constituted a distinct parish in the reign of Queen Anne. Blechingley is bounded on the north by Caterham and Chaldon; on the east, by Godstone; on the south, by Burstow and Horne; and on the west, by Nutfield and Merstham. The soil is calcareous in the higher part of the parish; but in the lower portion, it consists of clay. Limestone is dug here, of various qualities, some being adapted for building, and some being burnt into lime.

At the time of the Domesday survey, there were two manors here, which are thus described in the record, among the lands of Richard de Tonbridge:—

"In Tandridge Hundred, Richard holds *Civentone*, which Alnod held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 20 hides: now at 6 hides. There are 12 carucates of arable land. Two carucates and a half are in the demesne; and twenty three villains, and one bordar, with 9 carucates. There are nine bondmen; and one mill, at 32 pence. The wood yields fifty swine for pannage; and 12 swine for herbage; and there are 16 acres of meadow. Of these hides, Roger holds half a hide; and has there, in demesne, one carucate, with five bordars. In Southwark are three houses (*hagæ*) at 15 pence; and in London, two mansions (*masuræ*) at 10 pence. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 11 pounds; afterwards at 6 pounds; and now at 10 pounds.

"Richard himself holds *Blachingelei*. Ælfech, and Alwin, and Elnoth held it of King Edward, when it was assessed at 10 hides: now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 16 carucates. The three manors are now united in one. Three carucates are in the demesne; and twenty villains, and four bordars, with 9 carucates. There are seven bondmen; and 14 acres of meadow. The wood yields forty swine for pannage; and eighteen swine for herbage. In London and Southwark are seven mansions, at 5 shillings and 4 pence. Of these 10 hides, Odin holds 2 and a half, Lemei 2 hides, and Peter 1 and a half. There is one carucate in demesne; and three villains, and two bordars, with 1 carucate; and 3 acres of meadow. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 13 pounds; and afterwards at 8 pounds: now that which Richard holds is valued at 12 pounds; and the land held by his men at 73 shillings and 4 pence."

Civentone, which appears to have been the principal manor in the reign of William the First, has long since become a mere appendage to the manor of Blechingley. No traces of it now remain, excepting a farm called *Chivington*, in the eastern part of the parish, comprising between fifty and sixty acres of land. Mrs. Law had an estate for the term of her life in this farm; the reversion of which was sold by auction, in 1803, to William Kenrick, esq. The Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, of Chilham, in Kent, held it in 1809; and a son of that gentleman is the present owner. The house is occupied by Mr. Hall; and the land by Mr. Ware.

The Manor of Blechingley.—This manor, twenty miles and a half in circuit, with many other estates which had been held by

Richard de Tonbridge, descended to the Clares, earls of Gloucester; and after the death of Earl Gilbert, in 1313, as he left no issue, the family inheritance was divided among his three sisters.[1] Margaret de Clare, the youngest of these ladies, (married first to Piers Gaveston, the favourite of King Edward the Second, and afterwards to Hugh de Audeley), obtained this manor, as part of her share of the property; and her only daughter, by her second husband, transferred the Blechingley estate, by marriage, to the family of Stafford. Humphrey, earl of Stafford, who came into the possession of this manorial estate in 1422, was created duke of Buckingham in the 23rd of Henry the Sixth; and he lost his life in the service of that prince, at the battle of Northampton, in 1460. Blechingley, with various other estates, descended to Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who, in 1521, suffered the penalty of treason for an alleged conspiracy against King Henry the Eighth; and although the act of attainder subsequently passed was partly set aside by another act, for the restoration in blood of his son and heir, Henry, lord Stafford, yet that nobleman did not recover the lands and honours of his ancestors.

Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, had a grant of the manor of Blechingley in the 14th of Henry the Eighth; but it reverted to the crown on his execution and attainder in 1539. The king, in 1541, settled on his late wife, Anne of Cleves, for her life, if she continued to reside in England, the manor of Blechingley with its appurtenances, &c., of the clear value of 42*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* a year. Sir Thomas Cawarden, master of the revels at court, obtained a grant in reversion of this estate, on which he dwelt, being bailiff and collector of the rents, and keeper of the parks here.[2] The ex-queen died in 1557; when Sir

[1] "25 Edward I., 1297, on an Inquisition taken at *Bletchingly* 3 July, it was found that *John le Venur* died seised of a tenement held of the heirs of *Gilbert de Clare*, sometime Earl of *Gloucester*, rendering yearly a *bearded arrow*, value one half-penny, for all services. It is described as a capital messuage, value 1*s.*; 48 acres of arable land, at 4*d.* an acre, 16*s.*; 1 acre and a half of meadow, at 12*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; rents of assize, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* And that *John* was his son and heir, of the age of 23.

"17 Edward II., 1324, this John died; his estate being described as a messuage in *Blechingly*, value *per annum* 2*s.* 92 acres of arable land, at 3*d.* per acre. 26 acres of wood, the value of the underwood and pasture, 6*s.* 6*d.* 1 acre and 3 roods of meadow, value 21*d.* Rents of assize, 21*s.* 6*d.*—Sum 2*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Held of *Margaret*, sister and coheir of *Gilbert*, late Earl of *Gloucester*, as of the Honour of Clare, which Honour was then in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of *Hugh de Audeley*, who had married the said *Margaret*, by the service of one *barbed Arrow*, or one half-penny, per annum, and suit of court to *Blechingly*. *William* was his son and heir, aged 16.—Of this estate we know no more."—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 306: from the *Escheats*, 35 Edw. I. n. 3; and 17 Edw. II. n. 58, Rot. Pip.

[2] During his residence here, Sir Thos. Cawarden is said to have entertained King Henry the Eighth and his queen, Anne Boleyn; but there is little foundation for such report, as Cawarden did not occupy this estate until some years after the queen's decapitation.

Thomas came into full possession of the fee-simple of the estate, which he held until his death, in 1559; and his widow, Elizabeth, who had a life interest in it, dying the following year, William Cawarden, esq., nephew and heir of Sir Thomas, had livery of the manorial estate in May, 1560. Shortly after, he procured a license to alienate the manor and its appurtenances to William, lord Howard, of Effingham, who died seised of it in 1574. His son and successor, Charles, afterwards earl of Nottingham, (celebrated for his naval triumph over the Spanish Armada), who died in 1624, some years previously gave the Blechingley estate to his son William, lord Howard; on whose death, without male issue, in 1617, it came into the possession of his daughter Elizabeth, on whom he had settled it. Her uncle Charles, the second earl of Nottingham, instituted law-suits, in order to recover the property, but he was unsuccessful. The heiress of Lord Howard married John Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough, and having survived her husband, she settled this estate, in 1649, on her son Henry, the second earl of Peterborough, by whom it was vested in trustees for sale, under the sanction of an act of parliament passed in 1677. It was purchased by Sir Robert Clayton, knt., an alderman of London, (an eminent scrivener and conveyancer), and John Morris, esq., his partner.[3] The former was deeply implicated in the patriotic opposition made against the mis-government of Charles the Second; and is said to have been preserved from the fate which befel several of his associates, through the influence of Judge Jefferies, who, in the early part of his professional career, had owed to Sir Robert his promotion to the office of Recorder of the city of London. Other estates were purchased,

[3] The subjoined statement of customs, peculiar to the manor of Blechingley, was presented at a court held by Sir Robert Clayton and John Morris, esq., on the 1st of October, 1677:—

"Free and customary tenants to do suit of court from three weeks to three weeks;—Every tenant, as well free as customary, ought to pay for a relief on admission to the lands of their ancestors one penny and no more for all the lands they hold;—a customary tenant may aliene by a deed of release only with warranty or without, attested by two customary tenants, and not otherwise, and presented by the tenants who attest, at the next court, where it is to be inrolled; and if any customary tenant convey by fine, feoffment, livery, or any other conveyance, he forfeits his customary land;—he may lett leases without license from the Lord; but if they exceed 21 years they must be attested and presented as releases are to be;—recoveries of customary lands are suffered in the court;—a *Feme Covert* seised of customary lands may with her husband convey by release, executed and inrolled as above, she being solely and secretly examined by the steward;—nothing happens to the Lord on death of a free or customary tenant, but one penny for a relief;—customary lands descend to the heir;—the widow has no dower, thirds, or any interest in such lands, unless conveyed by deed as above;—no customary lands can be extended or taken in execution on any judgment, statute, recognizance, or other record; and they are not effects in the hands of the heir, whereby he shall be bound by the obligation of his ancestor."—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 296.

jointly, by the same parties, and on a division being made, Blechingley, with other lands in Surrey, was allotted to Sir Robert. William Clayton, the nephew of the alderman, to whom he bequeathed his possessions, was created a baronet in 1732; and his grandson, Sir Robert Clayton, in 1788, sold the reversion of the manor and borough of Blechingley to his maternal relative, John Kenrick, esq.; who, on the death of the vendor in May, 1799, came into possession of the property. Mr. Kenrick died in September the same year, having given it by will to his brother, the Rev. Matthew Kenrick, LL.D., then rector of the parish; and on his decease in July, 1803, it passed in the same manner to another brother, the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, who was rector of the parish thirty-five years, and who died on the 21st of November, 1838. In 1816, however, the manor, with the borough, &c., was sold to Matthew Russell, esq., of Portland-place, London; and, on the 15th of September, 1835, after the decease of that gentleman, the manor, quit-rents, &c., with great part of the town, were sold to John Perkins, esq., of Pendhill-court, its present owner, for 540*l.*;—a very trivial sum, when compared with its value before the Reform act was passed in 1832.

The ancient manor-house, which stood in or near what is called Brewer-street, was pulled down by the Earl of Peterborough, mentioned above. The porter's lodge, the only portion of the offices remaining, was long since converted into a farm-house; which is now (February, 1844), with the land attached, in the occupation of Mr. John King, one of the churchwardens.

The Manor of Garston, in Blechingley.—This manor, which belonged to the priory of Tandridge, was given by Henry the Eighth, with other conventual estates, to John Rede, in exchange for the manor of Oatlands.[4] It came into the possession of Bartholomew Rede; who, in 1573, sold it to Henry Hayward, or Haward; and it descended to Sir William Haward, by whom it was again sold to John Burrough, esq., in 1681. After other transfers, it was purchased by Sir Joseph Jekyll, who married a sister of the celebrated Lord Somers. He died, without issue, in 1738, having bequeathed to his lady the interest of 20,000*l.* stock, for her life, and the reversion of the principal to government, towards the payment of the national debt. His real estate, after the deduction of several legacies and annuities, he devised to twelve relations.

This will became the subject of proceedings in the court of Chancery; in consequence of which, its validity was established in the year 1740; but a decree for the sale of the estates was not obtained until

[4] See account of Oatlands, vol. ii. p. 382.

1749. The Garston estate was purchased by the lady of Sir Kenrick Clayton, the father of Sir Robert, to whom she gave it by will, and in failure of his issue, to her daughter Martha Clayton, in fee. The latter eventually became the proprietor; and dying unmarried in 1802, she devised it to her cousin, Sir William Clayton, the present baronet, whose property it still remains. Some years ago, it was leased to Benjamin Travers, M.D., of Bruton-street, London; and more recently, the lease has been transferred, for twenty-one years, to a gentleman of the name of Wright, who resides on the estate.[5]

There is a vague tradition, that Blechingley once possessed seven churches; but there is nothing in the appearance, or in the history of the place, to justify such a belief.[6]—Here was formerly a *Castle*, which stood at the west end of the town, on the brow of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over Holmsdale. Aubrey says, that in 1673, the remains were visible; and he adds,—"This Castle (with great Graffs) is in a Coppice, and was heretofore a stately Fabrick, and pleasantly situated, but shews only now one piece of wall of five foot thick."[7] When Mr. Bray wrote, the foundations only remained, which being then traced, a slight plan was made, and published in the 'History of Surrey.' The date of its erection, and the name of its founder, are alike unknown. At the time of the Domesday survey, it belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, earl of Clare; in whose family it continued to the ninth generation. In 1263, whilst it was the property of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, it was demolished by the king's forces commanded by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward the First), when he had routed the Londoners at Lewes, in Suffolk. It is understood to have been afterwards restored; and was conveyed, by marriage, to the Staffords, dukes of Buckingham. Subsequently, it formed part of the settlement made by Henry the Eighth, on his divorced queen, Anne of Cleves. The Howards, earls of Nottingham;[8] and the Mordaunts, earls of Peterborough,

[5] Aubrey mentions this manor (which he calls *Gasson*), as being the place "where the *Spring* of the River Medway rises, which, by so small a force as a Man's Hand, may be turn'd either into Medway in Kent, or the Thames; and half a mile from the west side of Godstone, drives a *Mill*."—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 87.

[6] The belief, that this demesne was the retreat of Earl Godwin, after his lands in Kent had been swallowed by the sea, in the eleventh century, appears to rest upon no solid foundation.

[7] Aubrey, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 73.

[8] In periods when it was customary for provisions and other articles to be taken for the king's house by purveyors, Blechingley and Horne, being on the borders of the woody country below, were bound to furnish wood and coal [charcoal?]; but through the interest of the second Earl of Nottingham, lord of the manor, they had been for many years excused from the contribution; so long, indeed, that when called upon, in the reign of James the First, they were unwilling to execute the service. In consequence of their refusal, the

were successively owners of the estate. At what period it was separated from the manor is uncertain; but it was, at one time, the property of a family named Cholmeley; and afterwards, of the Gaynsfords, of Crowhurst. It was next held by the family of Drake, of whom the Rev. Ralph Drake took the name of Brockman; and his son, James Drake Brockman, sold the castle, or its site rather, in 1793, to John Kenrick, esq.; after which, it belonged in succession to his brothers, the Rev. Dr. Matthew Kenrick, and the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, in whose family it remains.[9]

PENDHILL.—Pendhill (or more properly Pen-dale) Court, taking its name from *Pen*, a head, and *dell*, a dale, is a spacious old mansion, the property and residence of John Perkins, esq., a gentleman well known on the Stock Exchange, and who, a few years ago, projected and built, at an enormous expense, a new and extensive *Cattle-market*, at Ball's-pond, Islington. The speculation, however, the great object of which was to do away with the nuisance of Smithfield market, failed, with a heavy loss to the projector.

In the seventeenth century, the Pendhill estate belonged to the family of Holman. The mansion, which is kept in an excellent state of preservation, was built by George Holman, esq., of Godstone, about the year 1624. His son, Richard Holman, of Pendhill, died in 1664, leaving two sons, who having died without issue, the estate devolved on Thomas Seyliard, of Penshurst in Kent, who had married their sister, Mary Holman. His great grand-daughter, and at length sole heiress, Ann Seyliard, having died at the age of twelve, in 1760, this estate passed to her cousin, Hester Wade Seyliard, who became the wife of George Scullard, esq., whom she survived, and having no issue, she gave the property to John Perkins, esq.; whose father had married (secondly), the widow of Thomas Seyliard, and whose son and successor, of the same name, is the present owner.[10]

Another *mansion* here was erected by Richard Glyd, esq. in 1636,

parishioners were summoned to appear before the Board of Green Cloth. However, on the 1st of October, 1616, the Lord Steward and Officers of the Board gave up the arrears, amounting to one hundred loads of wood and thirty loads of coal, on the undertaking of the parishioners to perform the required service in future.

[9] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 303.

[10] There is a view of the mansion at Pendhill in Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. ii. p. 306; and in vol. iii. plate xxvi., is a ground-plan of a Roman Hypocaust discovered in a field at a little distance north-east of the house, in the summer of 1813, by some of Mr. Perkins' workmen, in grubbing up a bank. "The field," says Mr. Bray, "is not far from the foot of the Chalk hill, called White hill, up which, and over Bansted Heath, the *Roman* road out of Sussex, by Godstone, passes in its way to *Woodcote*; and the fortified ground called the *Cardinal's Cap*, on the point of the hill in Caterham, overlooks this field."—SURREY, vol. iii.; Additions, p. cxxi.

(and, according to tradition), from a design of Inigo Jones.[11] His son and heir, John Glyd, died unmarried; and this house, with forty acres of land, was afterwards sold to Andrew Jelfe, a mason and architect; of whose family it was purchased, in 1803, by Joseph Seymour Biscoe, esq., with whom it remained for some years, but is now the property of Mr. Perkins, of Pendhill. It is in the occupation of Mrs. Kenrick, widow of the late Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, and sister of Mr. Perkins.

Near the road, is a house called Little Pendhill, which is said to have been built by Mr. Glyd, for a temporary residence, whilst the house mentioned above was in progress. It belonged, at one time, to Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K.B.; after whose death, in 1799, it was sold by his widow to Samuel Farmer, esq.; and by him, to John Schneider, esq., to whom it belonged in 1808. It is now the property of Mr. Seawell.

North Park, some distance from the town towards Godstone, is the residence of Mr. Webb, one of the churchwardens, by whom it was purchased of Sir William Clayton about four years ago.

The old mansion of *Kentwaynes*, or, as it was sometimes called, the *Tan-house*, was formerly a residence of the Cholmeleys; from whom it passed to the Gaynsfords; and from them to the Drakes; whose descendant, Mr. James Drake Brockman, sold it to John Kenrick, esq. It descended to the late Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, and is now the property of that gentleman's successor. The house (now a farm-house), with part of the land, is in the parish of Nutfield, although generally described as in Blechingley. The farm is in the occupation of Mr. Clements.

Ham is described by Manning as a large old house, with about six hundred acres of land, at the south-west end of the parish, encompassed by lands belonging to other parishes. It appears to have been the residence of the Turner family as early as the reign of Richard the Second, when Richard Turneur was representative of the borough of Blechingley. John Turner, the last heir-male, died in 1713; but the farm of Ham had been previously sold to Thomas Budgen, esq., chosen M.P. for Surrey in 1751 and 1754; and it was the property of his grandson in 1808. Very recently, it was purchased of the Budgen family by Mr. King, a cousin of Mr. King of Blechingley-house.

[11] "In the *Phœnix Britannicus* is a copy of verses written by (as he is called) the ingenious Mr. *Richard Glyd*, of *New College, Oxford*, on "The Narrative of the Miraculous Deliverance of *Anne Greene*; who, being executed at *Oxford*, Dec. 14, 1650, was afterwards revived by Care of the Physicians." From the date of the building the house, the gentleman here mentioned must have been the son of the builder."—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 308.

Over the entrance gateway of the mansion, was the following inscription:—

1611.
Non Domo Dominus, sed Domino.
Domus honestanda est.
I. E. T.

In the upper part of the gateway was a room which seemed to have been used as a chapel. The ceiling was coved, and painted with stars. This relic of antiquity was pulled down by the new proprietor in the summer of 1843.

Stangrave.—On the road from Blechingley to Godstone, near Godstone-green, was a considerable mansion thus designated. In 1326, Sir Robert de Stangrave had license for an oratory in his manor of Stangrave in Blechingley; and, five years subsequently, he had a renewal of the license for two years.[12] In 1322, Robert le Botiller, son of Peter le Botiller, of Blechingley, demised to Robert de Stangrave, knt., and Joan his wife, his right in lands in Blechingley;[13] Sir Robert de Stangrave died in 1361, leaving Sir John Breton, his cousin and heir. The family of Beecher held Stangrave from 1580 to 1676, when it came into the possession of Thomas Northey, citizen and apothecary of London.

The old dwelling was taken down about the year 1740; and the existing edifice, now known by the name of *Ivy-house*, was erected by one of the Northeys. Milicent, the descendant of Thomas Northey, esq., mentioned above, and the wife of the Rev. John Parkhurst (of Epsom), together with her sisters, sold the estate, in 1759, to Sir Kenrick Clayton, whose relative, Sir Wm. Clayton, is its present owner. In 1348-9, there was another mansion in this parish, called *Daferons*, or Saferons, then belonging to William de Tudenham, who had license for his chapel therein; and his license was renewed in 1354.

Blechingley was, formerly, both a market and a borough town; but the market has been long discontinued, and the borough was dispossessed of its privilege of returning members to parliament by the Reform act (2nd Wm. IV. cap. xlv.), passed in June, 1832. Here are two annual fairs; one is held on the 10th of May, the other on the 2nd of November: to the latter, which was granted by Edward the First in 1283, great numbers of horses, hogs, and lean cattle, are brought from Scotland and Wales. The spring fair is, also, well attended with cart-colts, and stock of different kinds.

The first return of members from this borough to parliament was made in the 23rd of Edward the First, 1294-5; and it retained the

[12] Register, Stratford, Winchester, 16 a, 64 a.
[13] Rot. Claus. 5 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 45.

privilege until 1832, as stated above. The *nominal* right of election was vested in the burgage-holders resident within the borough. In the 21st of James the First, an attempt was made by Dr. Harris (the then rector of the parish), and others, to extend the elective franchise to all the inhabitants; but their endeavours proved unsuccessful. In the year 1623, observes Oldfield, "it was resolved by the House [of Commons] that the bailiff, who is appointed by the proprietor of the borough, has nothing to do with the election; it therefore follows, [but the inference is a *non sequitur*], that any other person may exercise the duties of that office."[14]—The elections took place in a large house called the Hall, previously to 1733; and after that date, at the White Hart Inn, which had been purchased by Sir William Clayton, the first baronet of that name, then lord of the manor. Sir Robert Clayton, the second in succession from Sir William, disposed of the reversion of the borough, in his life-time, to the Rev. Dr. Kenrick; from whom it was inherited by William Kenrick, esq., who sold it, in 1816, to Matthew Russell, esq., for the sum, as recorded by Oldfield, of 60,000*l.*[15] In ancient times, the number of voters was reckoned at about one hundred and thirty; more recently, the nominal right of election was in the holders of about ninety burgage tenures; but latterly, the number of voters who actually attended the elections seldom amounted to more than *eight* or *ten*. In fact, it was one of the most scandalous of all the boroughs upon record, and could be paralleled only by *Gatton* (also in this county), and *Old Sarum*.

Members of Parliament for Blechingley, in and since the year 1800. The dates here given are those of the *first* meeting of each parliament.

September 27th, 1796. Sir Lionel Copley, bart.: vacated, for Tregony in Cornwall, and in February, 1797,
Benjamin Hobhouse, esq., was elected.
John Stein, esq., of Carron Mills.

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[14] See Oldfield's "Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland," vol. iv. p. 608; 2nd edit. 1816. In that work, (and also in Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 295), will be found some curious particulars relating to the election above noticed. Dr. Harris, the then rector of Blechingley, was censured in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons:—"on which Report, being called to answer to the House, and giving no satisfaction, it was resolved that he had committed several offences against their privileges, in attempting to hinder a due election, and to alter the ancient course of elections in the borough, and in scandalizing the proceedings and justice of the Committee; and he deserved the more punishment for having abused the pulpit to his private malicious ends; and that he should be brought to the bar, be sharply admonished; confess his fault on his knees, and ask pardon of the House; and on the Sunday sen'night following, in the pulpit of his parish church, in the entrance of his sermon, again witness his fault, desiring the love of his neighbours, and promising reformation."——"Which judgment," the Report adds, "was executed accordingly in all points."

[15] See Oldfield's History, &c., as above.

November 16th, 1802. James Milnes, esq.; on whose decease, in April, 1805,
Nicholas Wm. Ridley Colborne, esq. was elected.
John Benn Walsh, esq., created a baronet June 14th, 1804.
December 15th, 1806. Josias Dupré Porcher, esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in January, 1807,
John Alexander Bannerman, esq. was elected.
William Kenrick, esq.
June 22nd, 1807..... William Kenrick, esq.
Thomas Heathcote, esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in January, 1809,
Charles Cockerell, esq. was elected.
November 24th, 1812. William Kenrick, esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in November, 1814,
John Bolland, merchant, was elected.
Sir Charles Talbot, bart., of Chart-park; on whose decease before he had taken his seat, in December, 1812,
Robert William Newman, esq. was elected.
January 14th, 1819 .. Matthew Russell, esq., of Brancepath Castle; vacated for Saltash, in Cornwall; and in February, 1819,
Sir William Curtis, bart. was elected.
George Tennyson, esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in March, 1819,
The Most Hon. Wm. Henry Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called the Marquis of Titchfield, was elected.
April 21st, 1820:—New Parliament on the decease of George the Third.
The Most Hon. Wm. Henry Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called the Marquis of Titchfield; who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1822, when
The Right Hon. Francis Leveson Gower, commonly called Lord F. L. Gower, was elected.
Hon. Edw. Henry Edwardes.
November 14th, 1826. William Russell, esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in May, 1827,
The Right Hon. William Lamb, of Brocket-hall, (now Lord Melbourne), was elected: he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in July, 1828,
William Ewart, esq., of the Middle Temple, was elected.
October 26th, 1830... Charles Tennyson, esq.
Robert William Mills, esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in February, 1831,
Sir William Horne, knt., solicitor-general, was elected.
January 14th, 1831 .. Hon. John George Brabazon Ponsonby, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in July, 1831,
Thomas Hyde Villiers, esq. was elected.
Charles Tennyson, esq.; vacated for Stamford, in Lincolnshire, when
The Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, was elected.

Disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832.

We learn from Howes' *Chronicle*, (London, 1611), that, on the 25th of May, 1551, the shock of an *Earthquake* was felt at Blechingley;

and also at Godstone, Titsey, Merstham, Reigate, Croydon, and other places in this county.

The *Advowson* of Blechingley anciently belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester, and it appears to have been generally held by the lords of the manor, until Sir Robert Clayton sold it to Richard Troward, esq.[16] Subsequently, it became the property of the late Charles, eleventh duke of Norfolk; after whose decease, in December, 1815, it was purchased by —. Warde, esq.; with whose heirs the presentation now rests.—This Rectory, which is in the deanery of Ewell, was valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 36 marks; and in the King's books, at 19*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* The Registers, of which there were seven in number prior to the Act passed in 1813, (52 Geo. III. cap. 146), commence in the year 1538, and have few irregularities.

Amongst the incumbents were, *Thomas Herring, D.D.*,[17] afterwards

[16] The presentation has, however, been the subject of considerable legal dissension. "In 1745 Mr. Matthew Kenrick purchased the next presentation of Sir Kenrick Clayton, meaning it for his son Matthew (the late rector); but, on the promotion of Dr. Thomas to the bishopric of Rochester in 1774, the Crown claimed the presentation. Sir Robert Clayton, then owner of the Blechingley estate, had interest enough to get a presentation from the Chancellor (Lord Apsley) for his cousin, Matthew Kenrick, son of the gentleman who had bought the next turn. This gave occasion to a curious question in law. Sir Robert Clayton, in 17**, sold this advowson to Richard Troward, esq.; who, in 1791, sold it to Mr. Cailland. Mr. Troward covenanted that he had a good title, free from incumbrances. Mr. Cailland, finding that Mr. Kenrick, though presented by the Crown, claimed the next presentation under the grant from Sir Kenrick Clayton, brought an action in the Common Pleas against Mr. Troward, to recover back his purchase money, and had judgment in his favour. This was removed by writ of error to the King's Bench, where the judgment of the other Court was affirmed in Michaelmas Term, 1795. It was thence carried to the House of Lords, where the former judgments were affirmed, 16th May, 1796."—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 315: quoting from Term Reports, vol. iv. pp. 439, 778.

[17] Thomas Herring was the son of the Rev. John Herring, rector of Walsoken, in Norfolk, where he was born in 1693. He studied at Jesus College, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Having acquired the character of a popular preacher, Dr. Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, made him his domestic chaplain, and presented him to the livings of Rettenden in Essex, and Barley in Hertfordshire. He was recommended to Sir William Clayton by Matthew Kenrick, esq., who had been his fellow collegian at Cambridge. On his presentation to the living of Blechingley, in 1731, he vacated that of Barley; and in 1732, was installed dean of Rochester. He was preferred to the bishopric of Bangor in 1737, and removed to the archbishopric of York in 1743: there he expended a considerable sum in repairing and beautifying the episcopal palace. During the rebellion of 1745, he took an active part in the associations formed at York to resist the Pretender; and he addressed the Duke of Cumberland on his return from the victory of Culloden. In 1747, he was translated to Canterbury. Being partial to Croydon palace, which he made his constant summer residence, he laid out much money in repairing and rendering it commodious. He printed seven single sermons. To the rebuilding Bene't College, of which he had been elected a fellow, he bequeathed 1000*l.* He died in 1767, and was buried in Croydon church, having forbidden the erection of any monument to his memory.

archbishop of Canterbury, instituted in 1731; and his successor, *John Thomas, D.D.*, who became bishop of Rochester, instituted in January, 1737-8.[18]

Rectors of Blechingley in and since 1800:—

MATTHEW KENRICK, LL.D. Instituted on the 2nd of May, 1775: died on the 27th of August, 1803.

JARVIS KENRICK. Instituted November the 8th, 1803: died November the 21st, 1838.

WETENHALL SNEYD. Instituted May the 10th, 1839: died on the 24th of November, 1840, aged eighty-eight.

CHARLES FOX CHAWNER, M.A. Instituted on the 28th of December, 1841.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large edifice, the exterior of which is rough-cast, with a slated roof, and in good condition. It has a low and massive embattled tower, (extending thirty-one feet from east to west, and twenty-seven from north to south), containing a peal of eight bells. Formerly, the tower was surmounted by a lofty spire, supposed to have contained two hundred loads of oak timber, covered with shingles. This was destroyed by lightning in the year 1606, and never rebuilt; and the bells, then only five in number, were melted.[19]—The church "consists of a nave, with a south aisle, and a

[18] Dr. Thomas was installed Dean of Westminster in 1768, on the resignation of Dr. Zachariah Pearce, who wished also to resign the bishopric of Rochester; but, as this was not permitted, Dr. Thomas had to wait for the latter preferment until the decease of Dr. Pearce, which occurred in the year 1774.

[19] The following extracts from a Book of the Churchwardens' Accounts kept in the Parish Chest, beginning 10 Henry VIII., 1519, constitute curious records of the past, and serve to illustrate the price of labour, &c., more than three centuries ago:—

"On new casting a bell the bell-founder was made to enter into an obligation of suretie of the bell; the scrivener for preparing it was paid 4*d.* The bell-founder's horse-meat, two days and a night, 6*d.* Horse-hire, 1*s.* 8*d.* His man, meat, and drink, the same space, 8*d.* His cost, when he took the sound of our little bell, 6*d.* Carrying the bell to London, and re-carrying home, 6*s.* 8*d.* The clock-maker of Croydon, for new-trimming the clock, 1*s.* 2*d.* Drynk when the Queen's Grace came to the Maid, 3*d.* Two years afterwards a gallon of ale was given to the ringers against the King's coming to the Maid, 2*d.* 13 Henry VIII. 1522, paid to Sir John, the brotherhood Priest, 6*s.* 4*d.* In 1542, they bought a pair of organs at Lingfield for 1*l.* 5*s.* 1545, the carriage home cost 1*s.* 8*d.* Mr. How, organ-maker, was paid for coming with his servant for mending them, five days, 6*s.* 8*d.* Meat and drink for him and his servant those days, and for sawder, lether, glewe, wyers, and other things, 4*s.* An organ-maker that came to Mr. Cardyn's [Cawarden] to mend our organs, and stuff, 1*s.* 4*d.* My expense to Cobham to deliver the money for *the defence of the faith*, 10*d.* 1546, for wasteing of torches for the buryal of my ladye's Grace Prest, 1*s.* Expenses of the Churchwarden's cost for ornaments at Black Friers, 1*s.* 7*d.* A joyner a second time he went for ornaments, 2*s.* 11*d.* 1578, paid for ringing for the Queen 17 Nov. 6*d.* 1579, at the Visitation at St. Mary Overey's, for our dinner and horse-meat, 6*d.* 1580, their charges at ditto, when Comfeld was excommunicated, 8*d.* 1534, the Rector's dinner at the Visitation, 1*s.* 1579, 8 cords

double chancel, and a north transept called Ham Chapel. The nave is divided from the chancel by a pointed arch, and from the south aisle by clustered pillars supporting four pointed arches. The chancels are separated by two similar arches."[20]

To the north of the chancels is a light commodious vestry. Over the entrance, in the south aisle, is a small gallery; and at the west end of the church, a singing gallery, but there is no organ: the pulpit is octagonal, and painted in imitation of wainscot. The font is a large and ancient octagonal stone basin, with two quatrefoils deeply cut in each face: it is supported by an octagonal column; each face of which presents a deeply-sunk pointed arch. In the nave, near the entrance into Ham chapel, are the well-preserved remains of a piscina. Nearly opposite, in the south wall, is a small oaken door, bearing the date of 1641, and forming the entrance to a turreted building on the outside, within which is a circular staircase leading to the low leads of the church. Most of the pews are old, and greatly out of repair; some of them dating so far back as the year 1638. The number of sittings is between six and seven hundred.

Over the communion-table, within framework newly-painted in imitation of wainscot, are the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer. In the south window, near the monument of Sir Robert Clayton, are the armorial bearings of that gentleman, and of his lady, in painted glass.[21]

On the north side of the east window, is a small white marble tablet, on a black ground, erected to the memory of *Caroline*, daughter of Chas. Fox Chawner, M.A., rector of this parish, (and Marian his wife), who died September 28th, 1841, aged nine years.

of wood, at 2*s.* a cord. 1543, an hour-glass for the Church, 7*d.* 1560, paid for the King's Arms and bringing it down, 6*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* A surplice, 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 1565, a prayer-book used on the days of humiliation against the plague, 1*s.* 1519, paid making the Easter light, 2*s.* 4*d.* Romescot at Reigate, 2*s.* 4*d.* Watching the Sepulchre, 4*d.* Bering the Cross to Reigate, 4*d.* Wages, a carpenter and his men each per day, 3*d.* Plumber, 8*d.* His man, 6*d.* Tyler, 6*d.* His man, 5*d.* 1546, Mason's servant, a day, 7*d.* Two Free-masons, 8*d.* a day each. 1579, Nails, 3*d.* a hundred. 1519, a Preeste for singing for the soul of Burningham a quarter of a year, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 1519, a load of Horsham stone [used as slates for covering a roof], 7*s.* Three days carriage of timber, with two teems, 1*l.* 1537, paid to a man for the proof of a Clerk which was desired to come, 4*d.* 1581, a quart of wyne, 7*d.* Ditto, Malmsey, 10*d.* 1633, 24 quarries of glass, 2*s.* 500 tiles, 3*s.* 1000 bricks, 14*s.* 1655, Collected for relief of the poor Protestants in the Dominions of the Duke of Savoy by a declaration of the Lord Protector, 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* 1656, a collection made for two English gentlemen taken prisoners by the Turks. A collection made for Madam Frances Courtney and sister, and Mist[ress] Sarah Morris, the late wife of Simon Morris, Esq. 9*s.* A collection for an Irish gentleman."

[20] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 310.

[21] The red rose of Lancaster, mentioned by Manning and Bray as being in the north window opposite, has been taken away, and the lower part of the window is blocked up.

Similarly situated, on the opposite side of the window, is a small brass-plate, in a frame, thus inscribed:—

The Glory be to God alone.

To the memory of a good man, prudent as well as pious, one that in his time was very useful, being allways ready to do his good offices to all sorts of people, Richard Glyd, Esq. deceased, sometime of *Pendhill*, in this Parish of Bletchingly, and once a wealthy Treasurer of Christ Hospital, London, during 11 years, who with *Elizabeth* (*Evans*) his wife lies buried here nigh.[22]....

On the north side of this chancel, is an old mural tablet of black marble, to the memory of "Nathanaell Harris, patre *Ricardo Harris*, magni nominis Conscionatore et Theologo, in agro Buckinghamiensi natus, in celeberrimo *Wiccamicorum* Societate *Wintoniæ* priumùm, dein *Oxoniæ* educatus," &c. He was presented to this rectory in September, 1609; and died, at the age of fifty-seven, in April, 1625.

Between the two chancels is an altar-tomb of freestone, for Sir Thomas Cawarden, over which was, formerly, a stone canopy. At the west end are the Cawarden arms, viz., a bow between two pheons, *argent*, and the grapples used in boarding; on each side are two large roses, in separate panels, deeply cut; and at the base of the arch over the tomb, is an angel holding an escutcheon, on which a chevron appears.[23]

[22] The remainder of the inscription, which extends to a considerable length, commemorates various members of the Glyd family.

[23] It is remarkable that there never has been an inscription on this tomb; nor was it known until lately that one had ever been prepared. In the "Loseley Manuscripts," however, edited by Alfred John Kempe, esq., F.S.A., and published in 1836, appears the following statement:—

"In one of the old chests at Loseley, (where nothing for three centuries appears to have been destroyed,) was recently found a brass plate, on which were inscribed the lines which follow, provided, doubtless, by the care of his executor, Sir William More, but from some unknown circumstance not placed on his tomb:—

The Epitaphe of Sir Thomas Cawarden, Knight, who dyed the 25th day of August, Anno Domini 1559.

They that olde tyme preferre before our dayes,
For courage, vertue, witte, or godly zeale,
But hearing of Sir Thomas Caw'rden's preyse,
In serving God, his Prince, the Common weale,
Will yield to us, and saye was never none
Paste him that lyeth underneath this stone:

Which, leaste his foes should it denye for spighte,
Thrice have accorded by rewardes to prove—
King Henry, who for service made him knighte;
His Country, which for justice geves him love;
And God, who for to make full recompence,
To place in heaven with his did take him hence."

Sir Thomas Cawarden was lineally descended from Sir John Cawarden, of a very ancient family in Cheshire, deriving their name from their place of residence, the Lord-

The south chancel is wholly occupied by a most elaborate and costly monument, erected by the first Sir Robert Clayton, both for his own commemoration, and that of his lady, whose virtues are thus recorded:—

> To the pious memory of *Dame Martha Clayton*, daughter of Mr. Perient Trott, of London, Merchant, and wife of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. Alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of the City of London. This monument is erected by her surviving husband in testimony of her many admirable endowments and uncommon strictness in all moral virtues; of her unfeigned piety towards Almighty God through the course of her whole life; of her true conjugal affection during a happy partnership of xlvi years, and of her diffusive charity to all those whom poverty, or other necessities, made them any ways the objects of her relief. Having had only one son, who was christened *Robert*, and died very young, she departed this life the xxvth day of December, anno Dom. m.dccv. in the lxiiid year of her age, and is deposited in the adjoining vault, where the late dear companion of her life, when God shall call him out of this mournful state, desires to be interred by her.

Over this inscription are whole-length figures of Sir Robert and his lady, in white marble, standing on the projecting base of the monument. Sir Robert is in his robes, as lord-mayor of London, with the ensigns of his office. Under his figure are the words—"*Non vultus instantis tyranni*:" under his lady's—"*Quando ullam invenient parem?*"

ship of *Cawarden* in the parish of Tilston, near Malpas. He was strongly attached to the reformed religion, and high in favour with King Henry the Eighth, from whom, in posts of honour, and in extensive grants of lands, in Surrey and other counties, he received numerous proofs of regard. He was one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, master of the Revels, and "Keeper of the King's Tents, Hales, and Toyles." He was, also, keeper of the parks, wardrobe, and palace of Nonsuch. At the siege of Boulogne, he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by his Sovereign. In the 1st of Edward the Sixth, he was Sheriff of the county of Surrey. In the reign of Queen Mary, he lost favour, and was five times indicted for heresy. He was, also, suspected as an accomplice in Wyatt's rebellion; and all his armour and munition of war (a very formidable assortment) at the castle of Blechingley, were seized by the sheriff of the county, and carried off to the Tower. Immediately after the demise of Queen Mary, Elizabeth directed him to take into his custody, *pro tempore*, jointly with others, "that palatine citadel of the state, the Tower of London, the possession of which, by the hereditary prince, implies livery and seisen of the crown."

Sir Thomas was buried in Blechingley church with the honours due to his rank; having constituted, by his last will, made in June, 1559, Elizabeth, his wife, and William More, esq. (afterwards Sir William More), of Loseley, his executors. Lady Cawarden died on the 20th of February following.

In the "Loseley Manuscripts" is given an engraving of Cawarden's autograph; with various particulars of his life, and many interesting documents relating to him and his affairs. Amongst the latter are, "A Note of the yerlye Expences of the howshold of Sir Thomas Cawarden, Knyght, an° sec° E. Sexti";—"Curious old Parochial Accounts," concerning Blechingley, from Sir Thomas's papers;—"Extracts from the Knight's Will";—"a Statement of the Charges for Sir Thomas Cawarden's Funeral, amounting to 96*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.*";—and a paper containing the particulars of the funeral banquet, amounting to 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; making the whole expenses of the knight's obsequies, 129*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* Amongst the items of the funeral banquet, is half a tun of wine, charged 6*l.*

Between these statues is a curtain of white marble, thus inscribed:—

> Here rests what was mortal of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. in the year MDCLXXX Lord Mayor, and at his death Alderman and Father of the City of London, and near XXX years was one of its Representatives in Parliament. By the justest methods and skill in business he acquired an ample fortune, which he applied to the noblest purposes, and more than once ventured it all for his country. He fixed the seat of his family at *Marden*, where he hath left a remarkable instance of the politeness of his genius; and how far Nature may be improved by Art. His relations, his friends, the Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark (of which he was President), Christ-Church Hospital, and the Workhouse in London, were large sharers of his bounty. He lived in the Communion of the Church of England, and in the most perfect charity with all good men, however divided amongst themselves in opinions. The welfare of his country was the only aim of his public actions; and in all the various efforts that were made in his time for preserving its Constitution he bore a great share, and acted therein with a constancy of mind which no prospect of danger could ever shake. It is but just [that] the memory of so good and so great a man should be transmitted to after-ages, since in all the private and public transactions of his life he has left so bright a pattern to imitate, but hardly to be outdone. He was born at Bulwick in Northamptonshire the xxixth day of September, anno Dom. MDCXXIX, and died at Marden the xvi day of July, MDCCVII.—Gulielmus Clayton Nepos et Hæres D.D.[24]

In the south aisle, close to the chancel, is a neat white marble tablet, surmounted by an urn, in "memory of the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, 35 years Rector of this Parish, who died 21 Nov., 1838, in the 64th year of his age";—and of "*Frances*, his youngest daughter, who died in Oct. 1834, in her 20th year."

In the south aisle, is another chaste mural monument of white marble, surmounted by a falcon on a sheaf of arrows: at the bottom, a lion rampant, with the motto,—"*Vertue is Honour.*" The tablet is thus inscribed:—

> In the vault beneath, rest the mortal remains of the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, 50 years Vicar of Chilham, Kent, died the 7th of May, 1809, aged 72.—Also of *Dorothy* his wife, daughter of William Seward, Esq., died the 8th Sept. 1803, aged 61.—Also of *William*, eldest son of the above, 17 years one of His Majesty's Justices of Great Sessions for North Wales; died at Broome, in the Parish of Betchworth in this county, the 22d of October, 1829; leaving issue one son and three daughters.

Against the north wall, near the singing gallery, is a white marble

[24] By a codicil to the will of Sir Robert Clayton, dated May 22, 1707, "the hereditaments and premises in Bletchingley, the reversion of which descended to him as heir at law of his brother, Thomas Clayton, were charged with the payment of such yearly and other sums of money, as should be fit, convenient, or necessary, for cleaning, repairing, and amending, as often as need should be, the monument which the said Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. was then erecting for himself and his then late wife, in the South Chancel of the Church of Bletchingley."—It does not appear, however, that any claim has ever been made in respect of the said monument, upon any of the property mentioned, since the same was purchased by the late Matthew Russell, esq., in 1816.

tablet, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Northey, who died August 30, 1753, aged seventy; and of his second wife, and third daughter.

At the entrance of the chancel, on the north wall, is a white marble monument, with a boy leaning upon an urn, inscribed,—"*Nec in morte disjuncta.*" Underneath, is this epitaph:—

H.S.E. *Anna* D'ni *Guli.* *Clayton* bar^i filia natu 3^tia, primum nupta D'no *Carolo Blackwell* bar^to, dein prope annos triginta (eheu quam fugaces!) *Johanni Thomas* LL.D., Westmonasterii necnon honorat^mi ordinis Balnei Decani, hujusque Ecclesiæ Rectoris, uxor carissima, proba, pia. Monumentum hoc cryptamque infra conditam superstes maritus, tam anteactæ vitæ felicitatis quam venturæ felicioris memor, dilectissimæ conjugi et sibi F. F. Obiit hæc 7^mo die Julii 1772, an. æt. 63°. Hic 22° die Aug. 1793, an. æt. 82°.

On a stone in the floor below:—

In the vault beneath are interred the remains of John Thomas, LL.D. Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, Dean of the most hon^ble Order of the Bath. He departed this life August 22d, 1793, aged 82 years.

Amongst several mural monuments in what is called the north transept, or *Ham chapel*, is one, on the east side, of an emblematic character, executed by J. Bacon, jun., to the memory of Sir William Bensley, bart., an officer in the royal navy, and afterwards in the East India company's service; and, also, one of the directors of that honourable company.

He died 17th December, 1809, aged 73. He married 12th June, 1798, *Mary*, sister of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Esq. of this parish, and daughter of Vincent John Biscoe, Esq., by Lady Mary Seymour, only daughter of Edward, 8th Duke of Somerset.

On the floor in this chapel, are inlaid Brasses in memory of "*Thomas Warde* and *Jone* his wife, the which *Thomas* decessyd the xxj day of August, an° dom' MV^cXLj, o' who's soules *J'hu* have marcy. Amen." The former is represented in a long gown; and his wife, in the dress of the time: above, are two groups of six boys and six girls in each.

Notwithstanding the wealth and great extent of property in Blechingley parish, the benefactions to the poor have been only of slight amount:—

1633. William Evans, by will, 100*l.* with which lands called Norrys were purchased; the produce of which was "to set poor people to work." [These lands now let for 10*l.* 14*s.* per annum.]

1641. Henry Smith, by deed of settlement, a bullock, annually on St. Thomas's day, to be distributed amongst such poor persons as do not receive constant parochial relief.

1699. The Rev. Dr. Hampton, by will, an annuity of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* charged on Barr Fields, for firing for the poor people in the almshouses.

In the year 1640, John Evans, gent., of London, founded a Free-school for twenty poor boys of this borough, under the direction of eleven governors. He endowed the school with lands, to the extent of about thirty-two acres, in the adjoining parish of Nutfield, then let at

the rent of 20*l.* per annum. Mr. Bostock, of Tandridge, gave a house and garden for the master, which Mr. Serjeant Fuller, his son-in-law, endeavoured to recover, but did not succeed. By the statutes, the master, if a clergyman, is prohibited from preaching in any other church than Blechingley.

There is a house in the parish, with a field containing two acres of land, called *Clerk's Croft.* The land is at present in the clerk's own hands; but there is an agreement with the Godstone Union for its sale, and the produce is to be applied to the purchase of an annuity for the clerk, for ever, for the time being.

Ten Almshouses were built, chiefly by the parish, in 1668, to which Dr. Charles Hampton, who was appointed rector in 1677, added another; and by his will, as stated in the list of benefactions above, he left 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, to be distributed in fagots amongst the inmates.

At a short distance from the church, is a *Union* [Godstone] Workhouse for the poor of fourteen parishes in this county, viz.—Blechingley, Caterham, Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farley, Godstone, Horne, Limpsfield, Oxted, Tandridge, Tatsfield, Titsey, Warlingham, and Woldingham. The Union-house, built upon the clerk's field by Mr. Whichcord, architect, of Maidstone in Kent, is, in its construction and regulations, in accordance with the directions of the poor-law commissioners. The arrangement appears to be exceedingly good. There is one master (Mr. Holyer) and mistress, and a school-mistress; and under their directions, the paupers attend to the different wards, and perform all necessary duties.

The parish of Blechingley has two guardians; that of Caterham, one; Chelsham, one; Crowhurst, one; Farley, one; Godstone, two; Horne, one; Limpsfield, two; Oxted, two; Tandridge, one; Tatsfield, one; Titsey, one; Warlingham, one; and Woldingham, one.

The Board of guardians, attended by the magistrates, meets every Friday morning, at Godstone.

There is a chapel for Independent-methodists in Blechingley; but it is only occasionally used.

CROWHURST.

This parish lies entirely in the deep clay; adjoining to Godstone, Tandridge, and Oxted, on the north; to Limpsfield, on the east; to Lingfield, on the south; and to Blechingley, on the west. The Dover railway runs for some distance on its northern edge; but the nearest stations are those of Godstone, two miles and a half on the east, and Edenbridge, in Kent, upwards of three miles on the west. The Godstone station is, however, more than two miles from the town of that name.

This parish, as its name indicates, was, in former times, extensively wooded. The number of acres estimated and titheable is 2082; much of which is poor, but, on some of the land, good wheat is produced. Here are several substantial farm-houses; including *Crowhurst-Place*, formerly the seat of the Gaynsfords, and now in the occupation of Mr. Newington;—a house near the church, which was the residence of the Angell family;[1]—*Chellows-Park*, the property of —. Donovan, esq.;—and the *Moat-House*, belonging to Mr. R. Kelsey.

In former times, it was customary to appoint a constable for Crowhurst at the "Sheriff's Tourn."

No notice of Crowhurst is to be found in the Domesday book; the land in this parish having, probably, belonged to the extensive manors of Oxted, Tandridge, or Limpsfield, at the time of the Norman survey. In the early part of the fourteenth century, Crowhurst formed a distinct manor, in the tenure of Robert de Stangrave, who held an estate called Stangrave in the parish of Blechingley; and in the 31st of Edward the First, he obtained a grant of free-warren for his lands there, and at this place. In 1338, Robert de Stangrave (probably the son of the preceding) levied a fine, and granted the manor of Crowhurst, with the rents and services of all the tenants, &c., to John Gaynsford, and Margery his wife.[2] In the 20th of Edward the Third, 1347, John de Horne granted to Gaynsford the rents and services of John At Grove, who was seised of a manor in the parish, called At Grove, which in the reign of Henry the Sixth, 1434, after having passed through several hands, was conveyed to John Gaynsford, a descendant from John above-mentioned. The manors of Crowhurst and At Grove then became united, or rather, the latter was absorbed by the former.[3] John Gaynsford, the son of the purchaser of At Grove, died in 1450, and was interred at Crowhurst. His son and heir, Sir John Gaynsford, knt., who was M.P. for this county in 1467, and sheriff four years later, married six wives, by whom he had twenty children. Thomas, his eldest son, had a son named John, and a

[1] Aubrey relates an idle and confused story of a spring, said to arise a little below the house of the Angells here, in a grove of yew trees within the manor of Warlingham, "on the approach of some remarkable alteration in Church or State," and which, after running an inexplicable course, disappears, and rises again at Croydon. The simple fact appears to be, that, in wet seasons, a bourn rises in Birch-wood, in Marden-park, on the north side of the chalk-hills, and runs into the valley which extends to Croydon.

[2] "19 Edward III. 1346, the King assigned John de Gaynsford and John de Hardresham to enquire whether any treasure had been found at Crowhurst by John Rugges, of what value, and in whose possession. Orig. Exch. Rot. 18."—Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 800.

[3] "The manor of At Grove is now unknown, unless it is found in a farm called *Blackgrove*, which was sold with Crowhurst Place to the Trustees of the Duchess of Marlborough."—Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 363.

daughter Anne, as appears from an inquisition taken in 1554, in which it is stated that John Gaynsford the son was an idiot, whose sister was his heir. She, however, inherited a part only of the family estates; for the manor of Crowhurst came into the possession of Erasmus Gaynsford, the eldest son of Sir John by his sixth wife. Mr. Manning says—"there must have been a settlement of this estate, with limitation to the heirs male, as we do not find that Anne Gaynsford or her children ever possessed it."

From this Erasmus Gaynsford, Crowhurst descended to his grandson of the same name, who died in 1672, having some years previously settled this and most of his estates on his only-surviving son John, on his marriage with Anne Gape. The issue of this union was one daughter, Elizabeth; and John Gaynsford, having taken a second wife, had by her two sons, and a daughter, Mirabella. The sons died childless; when a legal contest took place between the two daughters, which was ultimately decided in favour of Elizabeth, the offspring of the first wife, who had married Henry Christmas. The only son of Henry and Elizabeth having died without issue, his sister, Mary Christmas, obtained possession of this estate. In 1720, she entered into an agreement to sell the manor of Crowhurst, to Edward Gibbon, esq., a South-sea director; but before the conveyance was completed, the financial speculations in which he was concerned failed, and Mr. Gibbon's estates, with those of other directors, were vested in trustees for the benefit of their creditors. However, Mary Christmas (then married to Thomas Bates,) having made her claim, the purchase-money was paid in 1722, and this manor was conveyed to Sir John Eyles and others, trustees, (under an act of parliament,) of the estates of the directors, who (in 1724) sold it to the duchess of Marlborough; and she settled it as a part of the endowment of the house for the widows of officers in the army, which she had erected at St. Albans.[4]

The Manor of Newlands.—Of the manor, or reputed manor of Newlands, said to lie in Crowhurst, Tandridge, Lingfield, &c., little appears to be known. In 1316, Roger, son of Gilbert de Rugge, of Crowhurst, granted a messuage and certain lands in that parish to John de Neuman de la Sele and Beatrix his wife, for their lives; the reversion to Richard de Pympe and Margaret his wife. This grant was confirmed by John the son of Roger. In 1332, John de Neuman granted to John Gaynsford all his lands, rents, &c., in Crowhurst, Walkensted, and Lingfield; and in the next year, John, son of Roger de Rugge, granted to John Gaynsford and Margaret his wife, the reversion thereof. In 1337, there was a further confirmation by

[4] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 362—5.

Simon, another son of Roger. These notices are supposed to refer to the manor of Newlands. In the time of Henry the Sixth, that manor appears to have been in possession of William de Newdigate, who left it to Letice his wife (afterwards the wife of George Danyell, of Rickmansworth, Herts.), for her life; and after her death, to John de Newdigate, his brother (or son); which John, in 1458, granted his reversion to James, his brother. This right was acknowledged by the aforesaid George Danyell and Letice his wife; and they, in 1469, demised the manor to James Newdigate, of London, grocer, during the life of Letice, on his paying to them, yearly, in their manor of Woodwyk, Herts, ten marcs sterling. James Newdigate appears to have died soon after this; as, in 1471, John de Newdigate made a fresh grant of the reversion to James Bartelot the elder; by whom, conjointly with trustees, it was subsequently conveyed to John Gaynsford and Ann his wife, and the heirs of John; remainder to William Gaynsford his brother, and his heirs male; remainder to the right heirs of John. John, the son of the said John Gaynsford, granted the manor to Sir Richard Carru, who was created a banneret at the battle of Blackheath in 1497. On an inquisition on a commission of idiotcy taken at Southwark in 1554, it was found that John Gaynsford, an idiot, aged eighteen, son and heir of Thomas Gaynsford, esq., was possessed of this manor, and of lands called Dairelonds and Motelonds, &c., in Tandridge and Godstone, held of the manor of Godstone, Anne being his sister and heir, of the age of fifteen. In 1608 (or 1610), Thomas Thorp died seised of lands and tenements called Newlands, in Tandridge, held of Sir Thomas Hoskyns as of his manor of Okested, leaving Richard his son and heir, aged fourteen.[5]

The Manor of Chellows.—This manor extends into the parishes of Lingfield and Limpsfield; but the manor-house is in Crowhurst. It belonged to the family of Gaynsford;[6] and from John Gaynsford, who held it in 1360, it descended to Sir John Gaynsford, previously mentioned as the father of a numerous progeny by six wives. When the family estates were divided, after the death of his idiot grandson, John Gaynsford, the manor of Chellows, or Chellwys, was assigned as the share of his sister Anne, who married William Forster, esq.; and

[5] Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 336, 367, and 379.

[6] In an inscription on the tomb of Erasmus Gaynsford, of Crowhurst-Place, esq., in the cemetery belonging to the parish church, he is styled—"the eldest descendant of that familie, residing there long before the Norman Conquest." Mr. Manning observes, relative to this statement of the antiquity of the family, that if it be correct, the residence must have been at Chellows, which manor, as well as that of Blockfield in the parish of Lingfield, the Gaynsfords held in the time of Edward the Third, but how much earlier is not known.—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 362.

it was released to her by her kinsman, Erasmus Gaynsford, in 1560. She died in 1591; and her son and heir, Sir William Forster, knt., in 1612, sold this manorial estate to John Hatcher of Newdigate; who, in the next year, alienated it to John Courthopp, esq., of Lingfield. In 1700, John Courthopp, gent., then proprietor, suffered a recovery of this manor, which, in 1711, he conveyed to Henry Shove, gent.; who, in 1738, devised it to his nephew, Thomas Saunders, of Hookwood in Charlewood; by whom it was sold to Robert Burrow, esq. That gentleman, by will, vested it in trustees for sale; and in 1794, they conveyed it to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Turton; who, in 1797, transferred it to John Nicholls, esq., in exchange for part of the rectory of Lingfield.[7] It was more recently the property of James Donovan, esq., who died on the 20th of November, 1831; and was succeeded by his son, —. Donovan, esq., the present owner.

There was a family named Angell settled at Crowhurst before 1615, to which belonged John Angell, esq., caterer to James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second; and chief porter at Windsor Castle, who died in 1675: by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Robert Edolph, of Kent, he had twenty children; of whom, six sons and three daughters survived him.[8] In 1785, a gentleman named Angell died at Stockwell, having left a very singular will. It includes a bequest of part of his property to such person or persons as could produce sufficient evidence of descent from an ancestor of Mr. Angell who lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth; and hence has ensued abundance of litigation, greatly to the profit of the retainers of the law. Among the claimants were persons who endeavoured to prove themselves descended from some one of the twenty children of John Angell of Crowhurst. They who, through females, were more recently related to Mr. Angell of Stockwell, obtained possession of the property without any probability, as it appeared, of being further disturbed. Within these two or three years, however, a person of the name of Angell, in humble life, has established his claim to the contested property of an immense amount. The estate of the Angells at Crowhurst has been many years in the possession of George Rush, esq., of Elsenham-hall, Hanstead, Essex, formerly a great vinegar-maker at Lambeth; and it does not appear that his right therein has been affected by the new claim to other portions of the Angell property.

Crowhurst-Place.—Crowhurst-Place, mentioned in a preceding page as the ancient seat of the Gaynsfords, stands nearly a mile south from the church. The house is partly of timber, in panels, other portions having been bricked up; and is chiefly covered with Horsham

[7] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 365, 6.

[8] See Epitaph, in Crowhurst church.

slate. Much of the wall by which it was formerly surrounded remains; and the moat by which it was also encompassed, is still entire. It was long ago converted into a farm-house; and is now, as such, in the occupation of Mr. Newington.

The entrance is by a porch, but not, apparently, the original one. On the door is a circular iron-plate, with a ring attached, by which the latch is opened. This plate is ornamented with open-work, and had, formerly, under it a piece of red morocco leather, a relic of the costly style in which the house had been fitted up.

The mansion chiefly consisted, so far as may be inferred from the present state of the building, of a large hall, reaching up to the roof; a small parlour on the left side; and a large wainscoted parlour, with curiously-carved panels, on the right. Around the small parlour, which is about fourteen feet square, and now modernized as a family sitting-room, were formerly several fields of arms painted on small boards, and thus described, viz.:—

"1. A Pelican, with the breast bleeding. 2. *France* and *England*, impaling the arms of *Anne* of *Cleves*, or *Catherine* of *Arragon* (a Tower is in her arms). 3. *France* and *England* quarterly. 4. Ditto, impaling arms, of which nothing is visible but a Bend *Gu.* 5. A Rose with a Crown over it. 6. A shield, with 16 quarterings; of which the 3rd, 8th, 9th, and 11th, are *Sa.* a Cross *Gu.* The 4th, 7th, 9th, 13th, are *Gu.* a Fess *Or*, between 16 Billets, *Louvaine*; 7th, quarterly, is *Warren*. 2. A Fret *Gu.* a Fess *Or*, charged with a Crescent *Sa.* below it 6 Cross Crosslets. 4. 1 and 4 *Clare*, and 2 and 3 ....."[9]

The large parlour is in a very dilapidated condition, and used as a mere lumber room. It must have been originally a splendid apartment; as the following extract will shew:—

"The cornice round the great parlour is of open-work, in which are the initials of the name of Gaynsford, in modern Gothic letters, with the grapples (a device of the family) running round the room; behind the open-work of the cornice is a crimson-coloured ground; the ceiling consists of fluted girders and joists, which have been painted blue, studded with metal stars gilt."[10]

Much of this costly decoration may yet be traced.

Over the hall, now appropriated as a kitchen, a floor has been constructed, and chambers made above. Against the wall are some shields of arms, painted on small boards, as formerly in the little parlour. In the window were three shields, of painted glass, (two of which remain), viz.:—

"1. *Arg.* a Chev. *Gu.* between 3 Greyhounds *Sa.* collared *Arg.* for *Gaynsford*; below which is a Cross Saltire *Gu.* within a bordure *Sa.* powdered with Pellets *Or*, both impaling *Gu.* a Chev. *Arg.* between 3 Birds standing *Arg.* 2. *Gu.* a Fess *Ermine* charged with an Annulet *Sa.* between 3 Martlets *Or*, impaling Gaynsford as before. 3. A Grapple double-fluted *Or*, on a *White* ground, the Cable coiled up."

[9] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 362-3.

[10] Id. vol. ii. p. 363.

The original timber roof of the mansion, elegantly formed and remarkably substantial, is in a perfect state, and, apparently, capable of enduring for centuries.

Henry the Eighth is understood to have repeatedly visited Crowhurst-Place in his way to Anne Boleyn, at Hever-Castle, four miles distant. The memory of his visits is preserved by a thick double yew-hedge in the garden, the planting of which has been idly assigned by tradition to the royal hand.—In the farm-yard is a barn of extraordinary magnitude and strength, covered with Horsham slate.

The *Moat-House*, a handsome farm residence about half a mile from Crowhurst-Place, is remarkable as standing in the three parishes of Tandridge, Crowhurst, and Lingfield. It is the property of Mr. R. Kelsey, by whom it was purchased of Mr. Blackmore and Mr. Smith, executors of the late T. Lucas, esq., in 1842.

The *Rectory* of Crowhurst was vested in the prior and convent of Tandridge before the year 1304; and, having never been appropriated, the ecclesiastical benefice has continued to be a curacy to the present time. In January, 1537-8, the rectory was granted by Henry the Eighth to John Rede, (a minor, in the guardianship of the Lord Cromwell), with that of Tandridge, and various other livings and estates, in Surrey and other counties, in exchange for *Otelands*, in Weybridge. John, the son of this John Rede, sold it, in 1576, to Richard Bostock, esq.; by whom it was transferred, in 1577, to Edward Johnson; who soon afterwards sold it to Francis Wallys. When the rectory came into the family of the Angells does not appear; but George Rush, esq. (of Elsenham-hall, Hanstead, Essex), claiming through them, has been many years the impropriator; and now pays an annual stipend of 42*l.* to the curate. The Rev. Robert Fitzherbert Fuller, A.M., instituted November the 23rd, 1819, is the present curate. His predecessor was the Rev. Wm. M'Kenstrey, who held the curacy nearly thirty years.—The Registers of baptisms and burials commence in the year 1567; those of marriages, in 1573.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. George, is a small but substantial structure, in the deanery of Ewell. It is valued at one hundred shillings in the *Valor* of Edward the First; but is not now in charge. It consists of a nave and a chancel; and a small south aisle, the length of the former. At the west end, is a wooden tower, with three bells, and a slender spire of the same material. The entrance is through a south porch; the door of which is composed of five oaken planks, and has three iron bars across, an iron cross at the top, and large iron scrolls proceeding from the hinges. Interiorly, the church is very neat. The east window is in the pointed form, and composed

of three large trefoil-headed lights, and six smaller ones and a quatrefoil above, with considerable remains of painted glass. In the centre are the armorial bearings of the late James Donovan, esq., of Chellows-park, with the motto—*Adjuvante Deo in Hoste.*

In the north window of the chancel are some imperfect remains of the Gaynsford arms, with other portions of painted glass. The pulpit, with its sounding-board, is hexagonal, and freshly-painted in imitation of wainscot.

At the west end of the church, is a small gallery for the singers, but no organ. The font is a large, octagonal, stone basin, of coarse workmanship, supported by a central column, and a smaller one at each corner. There are thirteen pews, which, with the gallery, afford sittings for about two hundred persons.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, (ornamented with blank shields in front), with a whole-length figure in *brass*, and the following inscription:—

Hic jacet Joh'es Gaynesford senior, Armiger, qui obiit xix° die men' Julij anno D'ni mill'mo cccc° quinquagessimo, cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus, Amen.

Corresponding with this memorial of the Gaynesfords, on the opposite side of the chancel, is another altar-tomb, "under a semicircular arch in the wall; the border of which is ornamented with various sculptural devices; such as, a grapple with a cable twisted around it, as in the window in Crowhurst Place, a branch of oak with acorns, a single oak-leaf, &c. In the centre are two grapples, their flukes set against each other, in one the fluke being double." On the covering slab of this tomb is a whole-length figure, in *brass*, of a man in armour, with his sword and spurs, his feet resting on a buck, and his head uncovered. On a brass-plate is the following inscription:—

Hic jacet Joh'es Gaynesford armig. et Anna ux. ej' filia Ric'i Wakeherst, q'i quidem Joh'es obiit i' festo Translac'o is S'ci Thome martiris a° D'ni M°cccc° Lx. q°r at' abs p'piciet'r D's.

In the front of this tomb are three shields of *arms*, viz.:—

"A chevron between three greyhounds for Gaynesford. 2. Quarterly one and 4 the same as before; 2 and 3 a Cross Saltire. 3. A chevron between three birds, being the same as are in the window in Crowhurst Place."

Adjoining this monument, under an obtuse arch, westward, is another altar-tomb, (partly hidden by a pew,) ornamented with quatrefoils; but it bears neither arms nor inscription.

On a decayed grave-stone in the south aisle, are three shields of arms, with this inscription on a brass-plate:—

Hic jacet Anne Gaynesford nuper uxor Johannis Gaynesford de Crowhurst in Com. Surrey armig. filia Tho. Fynes militis D'ni Taker [Dacre] cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen.

Under an atchievement against the north wall of the church :—

In memory of NICHOLAS GAYNESFORD, of *Crowhurst Place* in the County of *Surrey*, Gent. (who married *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *William Butler*, in *Northamptonsh.* Esq.). He departed this life January the 25th, anno Domini 1705, aged near 80 years.

Beneath, is an inscription for "*Mrs. Margaret Gaynesford*, late wife to *Nicholas Gaynesford*, Gent.", who died August the 19th, 1691, aged eighty-two years.

In the floor of the chancel, on the south side of the altar, is an object of some curiosity: embossed, on a cast-iron plate, are the figures of two boys, in one small square; over them, W. R.: in another square, two girls kneeling; in the middle, a figure in a winding-sheet; and, towards the upper end, is this inscription :—

F.
HER : LIETH : ANNE LORST [11]
R : DAUGHTER : AND
HEYR : TO THOMAS :
GAYNESFORD : ESQUIER
DECEASED : XVIII : OF :
JANUARII : 1591 : LEAVING
BEHIND : HER : II : SONS :
AND : V : DAUGHTERS.

Several other memorials of the Gaynesfords and their connexions have been either partially or wholly lost; and some yet remain in the church-yard.

The monuments, atchievements, inscriptions, &c., of the *Angell* family are numerous. On the north wall of the chancel, is a black marble tablet, with two Ionic pillars of the same material, to the memory of *Thomasine*, wife of *Richard Marryott*, of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, and daughter of John Angell, of Crowhurst, who died on the 1st of July, 1675.

On the south wall, opposite, is another black-marble tablet, with white and gilt frame-work, a scrolled pediment, and shield of arms, to the memory of JUSTIN ANGELL, son of John Angell, of Crowhurst, &c., who died in October, 1680, at the age of forty-seven.

[11] "F, reversed," observe Manning and Bray, in a note. Beneath the inscription "are two small shields of arms. On the one is, 1, a Lion rampant; 2, ... ; 3, a Chevron between 3 Greyhounds; 4, ..."—"At Baynard's in Ewhurst there is a long cast-iron back in the chimney, with the same inscription and a duplicate, and the same mistake of reversing the F, in *Forster*. Over each, on a shield supported by a Lion and a Griffin, is a Rose in chief, and under it three Fleurs-de-lis. In the centre, between the two inscriptions, are the arms of England, and over them the date 1593. Others, from the same cast as to the letters, have been found in the neighbourhood. This method of publishing her claim as heir to the family of Gaynesford seems a novel one."—SURREY, vol. ii. p. 369.

The only modern monument in the church, is a handsome white-marble tablet in the chancel, on the north side of the east window, to the memory of *Margaret Donovan*, wife of James Donovan, esq., of Chellows-park, who died June the 17th, 1826, aged eighty-two; and of James Donovan, esq., her husband, who died November the 20th, 1831, aged eighty-five.

Near the east end of the church, is a large and ancient yew-tree, measuring ten yards nine inches in girth, at the height of five feet from the ground. The interior is hollow, and has been fitted up with a table in the centre, and benches around. The roof, however, as it may be termed, has fallen in, and it is not now used. The tree is dead at the top; and, although it has green and healthy-looking branches below, it is in a state of gradual decay. Some years ago, a cannon ball, still preserved at Crowhurst-place, was found in the body of this tree.

Beneath the yew tree, are two large tombs, railed in, of the *Kelsey* family, formerly of Lingfield; and, further to the east, is a large tomb, also railed in, of the *Wicking* family. There are, also, several handsome tombs of the Heads, Turners, &c.

The donations to this parish appear to have been all in land; but, with the exception of Mr. Smith's, the dates are not preserved.

1627. Henry Smith, esq., from land at Worth, in Sussex, 2*l.* to aged poor and large families, due annually, at Michaelmas.

Thomas Sutton, esq., from a farm named Longbridge, in Lingfield, 10*s.* at Christmas, for poor widows.

Nicholas Gaynesford, esq., from late Gatland's land in Crowhurst, 2*l.* at Michaelmas, for clothing the poor.

Alexander Holloway, esq., from a farm named Holdfast, in Edenbridge, 10*s.* for a charity sermon on Palm Sunday, and 20*s.* to the poor.

From time immemorial, a fair, or wake, has been held in the church-yard, on Palm Sunday. Formerly, excesses were frequently committed on the occasion, through the sale of liquors; but of late years, the fair has been conducted with great decorum.

GODSTONE.

This parish is bounded on the north by Caterham and Warlingham; on the east, by Tandridge; by the county of Sussex, on the south; and on the west by Horne and Blechingley. It extends thirteen miles from north to south, but is not more than a mile in breadth; and in one place it crosses the parish of Tandridge, dividing the northern part of that parish, where was formerly the manor of Tillingdon, from the remainder. The soil, towards the north, is calcareous;

around the village of Godstone, it is sandy and gravelly; and to the south of Tilburstow-hill, is deep clay.

There is a quarry in the chalk-hill, on the estate of Sir William Clayton, whence is obtained a kind of calcareous sand-stone, which is very durable, if not exposed to alternations of dryness and moisture, and which is, therefore, used with advantage in building wet-docks, &c., or ovens.[1]

The village of Godstone, which is more than two miles north from the Godstone station on the Dover railway, is situated on the high road, between Croydon and East Grinstead. This road anciently passed about half a mile eastward of the present line; and, in consequence of the alteration, a village has been built beside the new road, and westward of the old village. An ancient road, supposed to be of Roman origin, passes through Godstone, from Sussex towards Croydon; and hence, probably, a stream which crosses it is called Stretton Brook; and one of the divisions of this parish is styled Stanstreet, or Stretton Borough.

Near the White Hart, eastward of the road from London, was a mansion called *Godstone-Place*, with the large town-pond behind. The mansion was pulled down some years ago, and a smaller house erected on its site. This is now in the occupation of —. Newberry, esq.

On the north side of Godstone-green is a row of houses called the *Bank*, held of the manor of Blechingley.

Formerly, a constable for Godstone, and a headborough for Southbrook and Heath-hatch, were appointed at the "Sheriff's Tourn."

Immediately in the vicinity of Godstone are several barrows, or tumuli: two small ones, on Godstone green, in the way to Blechingley; two, in the fields, on the north side of the green; and a very large one, three miles east from Godstone, in the adjoining parish of Oxted.

South-east of the church, at Leigh-place, an ancient seat of the Evelyns, is a hill named Castle-hill, on the top of which, on the east side, are a ditch and a bank, the remains of a fortification. The north-west and south sides are very steep.

Near the south foot of Tilburstow-hill, more than two miles below the village, and near the railway station, is a mineral spring, which, on its discovery in the last century, was considered to be efficacious in cases of gout, bile, constipations, &c. After enjoying a temporary popularity, it fell into disuse, until, seventy or eighty years ago, circumstances favoured its revival. At length, Richard Troward, esq., purchased the premises, and fitted up a neat house over the spring.

[1] See General History, vol. i. pp. 140, 141.

The house, however, is now in a ruinous condition, the well totally neglected, and the water not accessible.[2]

Godstone, anciently called Wachelestede, or Wolcnestede, is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"The same Earl (Eustace of Bologne) holds Wachelestede, which Osward held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 40 hides: now at 6 hides. The arable land amounts to 30 carucates. There are 3 carucates in demesne; and thirty-nine villains, and two bordars, with 22 carucates. There are ten bondmen; and one mill, at 6 shillings; and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred swine. To this manor belong fifteen mansions in Sudwerc and London, at 6 shillings, and 2000 herrings. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 20 pounds; and afterwards at 16 pounds: now at 20 pounds, yet it yields 28 pounds by weight."

Among the records of the See of Rochester is the will of a Saxon named Byrhtric, and Ælfrythe his wife; in which is mentioned the bequest of Wolcnestede to Wulfstan Ucca, with a hatchet of three pounds; and of 10 ploughshares, at Stretton,[3] to the mynstre of Wolnestede.[4]

The earliest notice of this manor, after the Domesday survey, appears to be that in the *Testa de Nevill*, where it is stated, that Richard de Lucy held Wolcnestede, *in capite*, of the king, as of the Honour of Bologne; and that he gave half of the vill to Odo de Damartyn, with his sister in marriage, to hold by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee. According to Dugdale, de Lucy gave the other half of this vill to Roger de St. John, as the marriage portion of another sister.[5] The whole manor of Wolcnestede, or Godstone, appears to have soon become the property of the family of St. John, but under what circumstances is uncertain. John de St. John, in 1317, died seised of a moiety of the manor,[6] held of the king *in capite*; and also of a tenement called Laggeham (Lagham), held of Alicia de Dammartin, by the service of a pair of gilt spurs value 6*d.* The estate descended to Roger de St. John, who died in 1353, having

[2] In the garden of a little ale-house grew a pear-tree, the fruit of which was so hard and worthless, that it acquired the name of the *Iron* pear-tree. Bonwick, the landlord, who was much troubled with the gout, brewed his own beer; and, to avoid the trouble of fetching water from a distance, he sank a well near the pear-tree. After drinking the beer brewed with this water, he found himself cured of his complaint; but, to persons not similarly afflicted, the beverage was distasteful. Subsequently, a man named Prentice, a jockey, who lived with the woman to whom the house then belonged, sent the water to London, and sold large quantities of it at the rate of sixpence a quart. After a time, however, the man ran away; his paramour married; the sides of the well fell in, and the water was no more thought of until its revival, as mentioned above.—Vide Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 322, 323.

[3] This place is still known by its ancient name, as noticed above.

[4] See TEXTUS ROFFENSIS, edited by Thomas Hearne, p. 110.

[5] See Banks' DORMANT AND EXTINCT BARONAGE, vol. i. p. 173.

[6] This moiety must have been what is afterwards called the manor of Marden.

previously transferred all his right in the manors of Lagham and Marden[7] to Sir Nicholas de Louvaine and Margaret his wife, who, in 1357, obtained a grant of free-warren in those manors. Lagham is now a farm, the property of W. F. Gamul Farmer, esq., of Nonsuch park, in this county.

The Godstone estate passed through female heirs to the families of Gage and Chamberleyne. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, it belonged to Sir David Owen, said to have been a natural son of Owen Tudor, the grandfather of King Henry the Seventh. In 1589, the manors of Merdenne, and Wolkamsted, *alias* Godstone, with the capital messuage called Leigh Place, in Wolkamsted, were purchased for 3,100*l.* by George Evelyn, esq., of Wotton. This gentleman had sixteen sons; four of whom, at least, survived him; and of these, John, the third son, was settled at Godstone. His second son, John,[8] obtained the honour of knighthood before 1637; but on the occurrence of the civil war, he joined the opponents of the king, and, being a member of the House of Commons, he was employed with others to present an address to his Majesty for peace, in 1642; but Charles excepted against Sir John Evelyn because he had proclaimed him a traitor, which so much offended the parliament, that it was voted a refusal of the treaty. Yet the subsequent conduct of Sir John excited the suspicions of his jealous colleagues so much that, in consequence of an intercepted letter, he was charged with treachery, and committed to prison; but he was soon released.

The Godstone estate descended to his eldest son,[9] John, who in 1660 was created a baronet. He was twice married, but had no legitimate issue; and dying in 1671, he settled all his disposable estate on one Mary Gittings;[10] the manors, lands, and tenements here, devolving on

[7] Mr. Manning says,—when the Godstone estate of Richard de Lucy was divided, Odo de Dammartin took the north end of the parish where Marden is situated; and St. John took Lagham, the southern part. But this must be a mistake; for it appears from Manning's own narrative, and references to escheats in the reign of Edward the Second, that the family of St. John held Lagham of the Dammartins and their representatives, and the other part of the vill of Godstone, which was Marden, of the king *in capite*. Therefore it may be concluded, that in the division of the vill of Godstone, St. John took Marden, and Dammartin Lagham; but the latter manor, or estate, was held by St. John as a tenant of the Dammartins, and Lagham became the seat of the St. John family, some of whom were summoned to parliament by the title of Barons St. John de Lageham.

Marden Park is marked in the Maps as an extensive demesne; yet in Manning and Bray's SURREY, it has almost escaped notice; only among the Additions to vol. iii. p. cxliv. Sir Robert Clayton's plantations at Marden are mentioned, in an extract from the 12th volume of the Archæologia.

[8] See inscription on the monument in the church.

[9] Or grandson. See a corrected Pedigree of the Evelyn family, in the account of Wotton, in this work.

[10] See Tandridge.

his brother, George Evelyn, in pursuance of a settlement made by his father. The brother, George Evelyn of Nutfield, died in 1699; and this estate was held in succession by three of his sons; the last of whom, Edward Evelyn, finding the property saddled with various incumbrances, procured an act of parliament, the 7th of George the Second, 1734, vesting the estate in trustees for sale. It was accordingly disposed of, and the surplus of the produce, after the payment of debts, was laid out in purchasing the estate of Hedge-court, to be subsequently noticed. Charles Boone, esq., became the purchaser; whose son and heir, Daniel, married Anne, a niece of Edward Evelyn. Daniel Boone, in 1751, sold to Sir Kenrick Clayton the manor of Walkhamsted, his share of the tithes of Godstone, being the North Borough and Tandridge, certain farms and lands in Godstone and Tandridge, and the great town-pond, yielding altogether a rent of nearly 600*l.* a year. The property descended from Sir Kenrick Clayton to his son, Sir Robert; who gave, during his life, the pond and lands in Godstone to Mr. Græme his steward; and dying in 1799, he devised the manor, with his other estates, to his cousin, Sir William Clayton; whose son, Sir Wm. Robert Clayton, is the present owner.

The advowson of the vicarage and some other possessions devolved on the daughter and sole heiress of Daniel Boone, who died in 1802, or 1803, when her uncle succeeded to the estate; and he sold it to his brother, Charles Boone, to whom it belonged in 1808.[11]

Flore, or Flower, a reputed manor in Godstone, was held in the reign of Henry the Sixth by Richard Dene; and in the 19th of Elizabeth, by Thomas Potter, esq. In 1632, Sir John Rivers, bart., with his son and heir, conveyed it to George Evelyn and others, in trust, to raise portions for his four daughters; one of whom Mr. Evelyn married. It was transferred, in 1634, to John Evelyn of Godstone; whose son and heir, Sir John Evelyn, bart., resided at Flore with his mistress, Mary Gittings, to whom he gave it at his death; and she sold it, in 1677, to Sir Robert Clayton and John Morris; and it having descended to Sir Robert Clayton, who died in 1799, he gave it to the Hon. George Henry Nevill, brother of the late earl of Abergavenny. Mr. Nevill married Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole; by whom he had issue one surviving son, Reginald Henry. The Hon. G. H. Nevill, who still resides at Flower-house, Godstone, sold the estate to Charles Hampton Turner, esq., of Rooksnest, retaining a life-interest in it for himself and his son.

The manor, or reputed manor of *Norbrith*, *Noubrith*, or *Norbright*, now a farm, about two miles south of the village, is mentioned as one

[11] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 323—30.

of the manors settled by Sir John Evelyn, in 1653, on the marriage of his son with Mary Farmer. It has been some time the property of the Snow family, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Hall, farmer.[12]

The manors of *Hedge-court* and *Covelingley*.—These manors, which are partly in the parish of Horne, belonged in the beginning of the fourteenth century to John de Berewyk, who died seised of the estate in 1313. Hedge-court seems to have been held of John de St. John of Lageham; and Covelingley, of the Clares, earls of Gloucester. The right of inheritance devolved on Roger Husee, a minor, the cousin of de Berewyk; and in 1327, having attained his majority, he had possession of the property. He was a member for the county of Surrey in the parliaments of the 7th and the 17th of Edward the Third; and he served in the wars with Scotland and France during the reign of that prince. In the 22nd of Edward's reign, Roger Husee was summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm; and he died in 1362, seised of these manors, and other lands and tenements in Surrey and elsewhere. His brother and heir sold Hedge-court and Covelingley to Hugh Craan; who resold them, in 1366, to Sir Nicholas de Louvayne; from whom they descended to the families of Seyntcler and Gage. The latter held this property till the death of Sir William Gage, bart., in 1744; and he devised his estates to trustees for sale. They were conveyed, in 1747, to Edward Evelyn, esq.; whose son and heir, James, left two daughters; one of whom died unmarried, and the other, to whom these manors descended, became the wife of Sir George Augustus William Shuckburgh, bart., who assumed the surname of Evelyn; and, dying in 1804, left a daughter, Julia, who inherited his estates. She married, in 1810, the Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, the present earl of Liverpool, by whom she had three daughters. She died April the 8th, 1814, a few days after giving birth to her third daughter. The earl of Liverpool is the present owner of the property.

Fellbridge-house, at the southern extremity of the parish, in a park, bounded on the south by a stream called Fellbridge-water, was the seat of the late James Evelyn, esq.; who, in 1787, built and endowed a new chapel for the benefit of the inhabitants of the southern part of

[12] In 1337 (10 Edward III.) John de Latimer died seised of the manor of Norbrith, held of John de Ifield and Margery his wife, as of the manor of Lagham, (to which Margery was entitled for life, the reversion belonging to John de St. John), leaving John his son and heir, aged fifteen. In 1353, on the death of the last-mentioned John, it was found that some years before he died, he had sold this estate to William Fillol and Mary his wife, and their heirs; but Sir Robert Latimer, aged thirty, was his son and heir.—Vide Manning's SURREY, vol. ii. p. 330; from the Escheats of 10 and 26 Edward III. n. 15 and 33.

the parish of Godstone. This gentleman, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, in 1751, erected the present mansion on (or near) the site of an old house called Heath-hatch. This, also, is the property of the earl of Liverpool. It was leased, about eighteen years ago, to —. Raikes, esq., whose widow is the present occupant.

Marden-Park, the principal seat in Surrey of the Claytons, and now belonging to Sir W. R. Clayton, bart., is situated in a valley, at the foot of the chalk-hills, distant about one mile and a half north from the town. The mansion, erected on the site of an old farm-house, is a large and conveniently-arranged building, but much out of repair. Its present occupant is Mrs. Ricardo. The park is extensive; the house standing upwards of a mile from its entrance.[13] Nearly at its extremity, towards Godstone, is a quadrangular edifice, called the Castle, with a wooden tower, surmounted by a flag-staff in the centre. The front of this building is fitted up as a summer-house; from the windows of which is obtained an expansive and delightful view of part of the weald of Sussex and Kent.

Leigh (or, as it is now written, *Lee*) *Place*, once a seat of the Evelyns,[14] is the property of C. H. Turner, esq., of *Rooksnest*, in the adjoining parish of Tandridge. Having been recently placed in a state of complete repair, it is in the occupation of the widow of Mr. Turner's son.

On the south side of Tilburstow-hill is a villa called *Tilburstow-Lodge*, the residence of Captain Fanshawe, R.N.

Advowson of the Vicarage, &c.—Reginald de Lucie is said to have given a moiety of the church here to the abbey of Lesnes, founded by Richard de Lucie, chief-justice of England, in 1178. The priory of Tandridge became possessed of the other moiety, previously to the year 1304, at which time a vicar was instituted. Subsequently, the priory and the abbey presented alternately to the church, until their respective dissolutions. The present patron (and also incumbent), is the Rev. Charles James Hoare, A.M., archdeacon and prebendary of Winchester, and rural-dean of the south-eastern division of the deanery of Ewell.

[13] In the garden is a monument, erected by Lady Clayton, with the concurrence of her husband, Sir Robert, the first baronet, to the memory of their intimate friend, Thomas Firmin, the philanthropist. Firmin was an Unitarian; yet he lived in habits of friendship with Archbishop Tillotson, and many of the most eminent clergy of the church of England. The memorial is a marble pillar of about eight feet in height, with an urn and flowers at the top, and the motto—*Florescit funere virtus.* Affixed to one side of the column is a marble table bearing a long panegyrical inscription. The monument was repaired, and the inscription renewed, by John Hatsell, esq., a former occupant of Marden.—Vide Life of Thomas Firmin, pp. 85, 86, 87: also, Manning's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 805.

[14] See page 133.

Vicars of Godstone in and since 1800:—

Charles Edward De Coetlogon. Instituted in 1794: died on the 16th of September, 1820, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. and Venerable Archdeacon Charles James Hoare, A.M. Instituted in March, 1821.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the deanery of Ewell. In the 20th of Edward the First, it was valued at 27 marks. It stands in the King's books at 9*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; pays bishop's synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.*; and procurations, 7*s.* 7½*d.*

The exterior of the church is rough-cast; and it is roofed, partly with tiles, and partly with Horsham slate. The building consists of a nave, a chancel, and a projection, or south aisle, added in the year 1824. By this enlargement, the expense of which was partly defrayed by a grant from the Society for promoting the building and enlarging of churches and chapels, 120 additional sittings were obtained; 78 of which are to remain free and unappropriated for ever, besides 138 free sittings in the old part of the edifice. Having been thoroughly repaired and ornamented in the year 1839, the appearance of the church is unusually prepossessing. It is warmed by means of hot-water pipes; the fire and cistern for which are in the belfry.

The pulpit, against the wall on the south side, is of mahogany, and hexagonal in form. The pews, and the galleries on each side and at the west end, are painted in imitation of wainscot; and the pews are capped with mahogany moulding. In the west gallery is a small organ.

The belfry is near the east end of the church, on the south side. It contains five bells; and over it is a square tower, partly of wood, surmounted by a shingled spire. The south entrance is under the tower: there is, also, a door at the west end. On the north side of the chancel are two close rooms, chapels, or cemeteries, appropriated to the sepulture of the Evelyn and Boone families.

The font that has been in use for several years is a marble basin with a mahogany lid, on a pedestal, and was presented by the late vicar, the Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon. The ancient stone font, however, injudiciously superseded by this, has been repaired, and is intended to displace the present. It is massive, hexagonal in form, (on a square pedestal), with cinquefoils, roses, &c., sunk in the panels.

On the north side of the communion-table, against the east wall of the chancel, is a handsome mural tablet, beneath which, in a vault, lie the remains of *Mrs. Frances Glanville*, daughter and sole heiress of William Glanville, esq. She was married to William, the 5th and youngest son of George Evelyn, of Nutfield, esq., who, on the occasion, took the name and arms of Glanville. By him she had one

daughter. "With a very plentiful estate she enjoyed a pure, charitable, and noble mind, free from all passions; and possessed of every virtue. She died a remarkable pattern of Christian patience and resignation, July 23, anno Dom. 1719, aged 22 years."

On the north side of the chancel, is another mural tablet, with a pediment, in party-coloured marbles, the arms and crest emblazoned, to the memory of George Raymond Evelyn, esq., who died on the 23rd of December, 1770, aged thirty-two. He was the youngest son of William Evelyn Glanville, esq., of St. Clere, in Kent, and married the Lady Jane Elizabeth Leslie,[15] eldest daughter of John, 8th earl of Rothes, by his first wife, Hannah, youngest daughter and coheiress of Matthew Howard, esq., of Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

The first chapel, or cemetery, on the north side of the church westward from the chancel, contains the chief memorials of the Evelyn family. Here is a superb black-and-white marble altar-tomb, on which are finely-executed figures of Sir John Evelyn and his lady, at full length; he in armour, she in a loose gown. Against their feet are the crests of their respective families; his, a griffin; her's, a bird with its wings displayed. On the south side of the monument is the following inscription:—

Hereunder resteth y^e^ Bodyes of S^r^ John Evelyn, Knt. (second son of John Evelyn of Godstone, Esq. one of y^e^ six Clerkes of y^e^ Chancery) and *Dame Thomasin* his wife, one of y^e^ daughters and co-heirs of William Haynes, of Chesington in y^e^ county of Surrey, Esq., whom he espoused y^e^ 24th of November, 1618; by whom he had issue, foure sons and three daughters: George, his eldest son, borne 26th of March, 1629, and died 29th May insuing; Jane, his eldest daughter, borne 3rd of June, 1631, married Sir William Leech, of Westram, in the county of Kent, Knt.; John, his second son, borne 12th March, 1633, married Mary Farmer, daughter of George Farmer, Esq.; Thomasin, his second daughter, borne y^e^ 19th Feb. 1635, died 1 Aprill, 1643; Richard, his third son, borne 20th Aprill, 1637, died 28 October following; Elizabeth, his third daughter, borne 23 June, 1638; married Edward Hales, of Boughton Malherb, in the county of Kent, Esq.; George Evelyn, his fourth son, borne 4th Dec. 1641.

At the east end of the monument is a large sculpture of the armorial bearings of the Evelyn and Haynes families:—

1st and 4th, a Griffin, pass. and a Chief: 2nd and 3rd, two Bars between six Martlets; impaling a Fess wavy between three Annulets.

In this chapel are two handsome mural tablets, of white marble, for other members of the family. One of them is surmounted by an

[15] This lady afterwards married Sir Lucas Pepys, bart.; and, on the death of her brother John, ninth earl of Rothes, without issue, she became countess of Rothes. By Sir Lucas Pepys, she had two sons, viz., the late Hon. Sir Charles Leslie, bart., of Juniper-hill, in this county; and the present Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, bart., of the same place. She had, also, one daughter by Sir Lucas, namely, Harriet, (late wife of the Earl of Devon,) who died in December, 1839.

urn, with a wreath of flowers hanging over it transversely, and a small whole-length female figure leaning upon the urn, in an attitude of grief, with these words below:—

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quàm mihi.

Also the following inscription:—

In hoc sacello reconduntur reliquiæ JACOBI EVELYN, armigeri, nuper de Felbridge in hâc Provinciâ et Parochiâ, LL.D. *Edwardi et Juliæ* filii unici, ex antiquâ prosapiâ clari, Virtute suâ clarioris: Quippe vir fuit animo acer et indefessus, ingenio perspicax, eo candore ut omnes laudaret, eo pudore ut laudari erubesceret. Per longum vitæ studium leges administravit et studiose servavit; adeò ut propter amorem erga patriam, fidelitatem erga regem, benevolentiam erga pauperes, pietatem erga Deum et Parentes, nunquam non laudandus est. E. vivis excessit 11^mo^ die Julii anno Domini 1793, et ætatis suæ 75. *Geo. Aug. Gul. Shuckburgh Evelyn*, Bar^tus^, qui unam è duabus filiam et tandem heredem, uxorem duxit, hoc quale quale est grati animi testimonium dicari voluit.

The other tablet referred to, is inscribed to the memory of EDWARD EVELYN, third son of George Evelyn, of Nutfield, esq., who died on the 20th of November, 1751, aged seventy-one years.

Formerly, there were some inscribed plates in the floor; but they have been removed into the chancel. One of them, recording the death of *Richard Evelyn*, the third son of John Evelyn, of Godstone, who was born on the 20th of April, 1637, and died on the 20th of October following, is now on the south side of the communion-table, partially covered by a raised floor. It is thus inscribed:—

"Why should Death's voyage longe or hard appeare,
When as this infant went it in one yeare."

The Boone chapel, or cemetery, adjoins that of the Evelyns, further to the west. Over the door is a white-marble urn, with a wreath of flowers, on a white tablet, bearing the subjoined subscription:—

In the vault, near this spot, lie the remains of SARAH, the wife of John Smith, and daughter of Thomas Boone, esq. She died the 23rd day of September, 1794, in the 21st year of her age, in the 10th month of her marriage, and in the full bloom of artless youth, leaving one infant daughter, who survived her three months and sixteen days only, and whose coffin lies deposited on that of her mother. Few young women were ever more sincerely or more deservedly lamented; few have left this world with a fairer prospect of future happiness.

In the chapel, is a white-marble tablet to the memory (but without dates) of CHARLES BOONE, esq., of Rooksnest, and *Mary* his wife, widow of George Evelyn, esq.;—of DANIEL BOONE, esq., and *Anne* his wife, daughter of the said George Evelyn;—and of *Frances* and *Anne-Elizabeth* Boone, daughters of the said Daniel and Anne.

Arms:—Az. a Bend, Or, cotised of the same, charged with three Escallop-shells, Gu. betw. six Lions, ramp. Or. *Motto*: Nec dejecta, nec alata.

On another marble tablet, surmounted by armorial bearings, the same as on the preceding, is an inscription to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Boone, of the first regiment of foot-guards, only son of Thomas Boone, esq., and Sarah his wife, who died August 17th, 1798, in the thirtieth year of his age, of a fever and inflammation of the lungs, contracted on the expedition to Ostend in the same year.

Against the north wall of the church, is a small black-marble tablet indicating the burial-place of the Rev. Thomas Pakenham, vicar of Godstone, who died November the 3rd, 1675.

Opposite, on the south wall, is a small white tablet to the memory of the Rev. Rowland Bowen, vicar of Godstone, who died on the 9th of February, 1762; and of *Christiana* his wife.

Adjoining the tablet for Mr. Bowen, is a brass-plate in a frame, inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Chas. Edward De Coetlogon, who died September the 16th, 1820, in the seventy-fifth year of his age; and of his son, *Charles Frederick De Coetlogon*, who died on the 27th of February, 1836.

Some inscribed plates of the *Holman* and *Bay* families, mentioned by Aubrey, have either been lost or placed out of sight. Of *Suzan Holman*, one of the daughters of William Bay, of London, grocer, and wife of George Holman, it was said, that "she was in her life-time loving to all, and pittifull to the poore; wittness the weekly pension shee hath given for ever to the poore of this parish." The amount of the pension is not mentioned; but, according to a note in Manning and Bray's Surrey, (vol. ii. p. 336), "the parish laid out the money thus given in purchase of land on which they built the poor-house, so that the poor have no benefit from it."

Against the outside of the north wall of the chancel, is a small stone tablet to the memory of *Henry Martyn Hoare*, second son of Charles James Hoare, A.M., the present vicar of the parish; who was born on the 18th of February, 1819, and died on the 11th of January, 1826.—In front, within rails, is a little plantation of evergreens.

The *Vicarage-house* was rebuilt, in a pleasant well-protected situation, by the late vicar, the Rev. Charles Edward De Coetlogon.

The *Benefactions* to the parish of Godstone have been neither great in number nor extensive in amount. All that we find upon record are as follow:—

1626. Henry Smith, esq., by deed of gift, a portion of the rents and proceeds of certain estates in Sussex, to be annually expended in linen and woollen for the poor. [The yearly income is uncertain: in Manning and Bray's Surrey, it is stated at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: in 1840, it was 20*l.* 6*s.*]

Sir William Gardiner, bart., from the rectorial tithes at Ewell, 3*l.* annually, for six poor widows of Godstone.

Sir John Evelyn, knt., to keep his vault in repair, and the rest to be distributed amongst twelve poor persons of the parish, 6*l.* annually.

Mr. Thomas Davy, 20*s.* in money, annually, to the poor.

1709. Mr. David Maynard, of Tandridge, by will, 200*l.* in trust, to be invested in an estate, the profits of which to be expended in the education of so many poor children in the south part of Godstone and Tandridge as the trustees may think proper. [Certain lands, called Platts and Whitefields, in the parish of Caterham, were purchased, and the produce has been thus applied.]

To be given in money, the produce of lands, 15*s.* a year.

1825. John Cole, of Godstone, 100*l.* in trust to the minister and churchwardens of Godstone for the time being, to be laid out in real securities at interest; and the said interest to be paid to and divided amongst four poor widows and four poor widowers, on Christmas day in every year, immediately after Divine service.

The most distinguished benefactor of Godstone was Mr. James Evelyn, who, as mentioned at page 137, built and endowed a new chapel at Fellbridge, and also a school, for the benefit of the southern part of the parish; some of the inhabitants of which are seven miles, or upwards, from the church. The chapel is a small, plain, unpretending edifice.[16]—The present officiating minister is the Rev. George Bird, A.M., the gentleman who holds the curacy of the new church at Blindley-heath, in this parish.

Mr. Evelyn's school, built in the year 1783, was founded and endowed for the instruction of twelve poor children of Godstone, Horne, East Grinstead, and Worth, in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.[17] Both chapel and school are kept in a state of perfect repair.

[16] Mr. Evelyn "endowed it with 30*l.* a year for the officiating minister; 2*l.* 10*s.* for the clerk; 2*l.* 10*s.* to find bread and wine for the sacraments, and the remainder for repairs of the chapel. For which purposes he invested money in the funds, in the names of trustees. The minister is to be a clergyman of the church of England, in priest's orders; he is to perform Divine service every Sunday morning, beginning at 11 o'clock, and on Good Friday and Christmas-day; the sacrament to be administered on Good Friday, Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whit-Sunday, and on every first Sunday in the month, except such Sunday should follow those festivals. The minister is also to catechise the children every Sunday."—Vide Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 332.

[17] "Of the boys, three were to be of Godstone, two of Horne, one of East Grinstead, and two of Worth; the girls were to be one from each. For this purpose, he built a house, and inclosed an acre and half of Fellbridge Heath, and, in 1783, conveyed the same to the Rev. George Bethune, of Rowfant (in Worth), and his heirs; and he granted to him a rent charge of 21*l.* per annum, clear of all deductions, charged on a messuage called Stockland's House, and 12 pieces of land called Stockland in Blechingley, then let at 35*l.* per annum. The house so built was to be appropriated to the use of a school and of the school-master; and the annuity was to be applied first in repairs of the school-house and fences of the ground, and in insuring the building, and subject thereto to the master. To the conveyance Mr. Evelyn subjoined very good rules for the management of the school; the master was to be nominated by Mr. Evelyn during his life, then by his wife, then by his heirs, and if they should be infants, by the rectors and vicars of the four parishes above-mentioned; the parents to be at no charge except for Primers, Testaments, and writing books. The master may teach other children not exceeding twelve, on his own account. The boys on the foundation to be not under six

Blindley-heath Church.—At Blindley-heath, between three and four miles below the town of Godstone, on the Lewes road, and adjoining the parish of Horne, a new Church was erected, in 1842, by Messrs. Whichcord and Walker, architects, of Maidstone in Kent. It is built of the yellowish sand-stone of the district, in the pointed style, buttressed, with lancet windows. Externally, its chief recommendation is the regularity of the building. A south porch forms the principal entrance: the situation of a north porch is occupied by a small but neat vestry, to which there is a private entrance on the west side. There is a square tower at the west end; with a belfry, and one bell; and an octangular spire covered with lead. The west entrance is under the belfry. At the east end are two lancet windows, nearly contiguous; and one similar light in each of the bevilled corners. There are five lights on the north side, and five on the south; and five in the tower. Its dimensions are as follow:—length of the body of the church, sixty-nine feet; width, twenty-eight feet six inches: the tower, thirteen feet six inches in length, and the same in breadth.

The interior of this edifice is remarkable for its tasteful neatness: the ceiling is coved, with an ornamental timber frame-work. The east windows are bordered with stained glass. At the west end is a commodious gallery for the singers, with an external staircase. The pulpit, painted in imitation of wainscot, is octagonal, and situated nearly against the north wall. The pews are painted white, and capped with a wainscot-coloured moulding. In the centre of the church is a handsome and massive octagonal stone font, with pedestal to correspond. Its faces are enriched with sunk quatrefoils; each alternate quatrefoil having a shield in front: pointed niches ornament the shaft of the pedestal.

years old, and not to stay beyond ten; the girls not to be under six, nor stay beyond thirteen; their residence not to be more than two miles from the school. The master to be a Protestant of the Church of England, and not to practise any mechanical trade. When the children are assembled, he is to say the Lord's Prayer, and teach the children to repeat it after him. After Mr. Evelyn's decease, the rectors and vicars of the four parishes, and his heirs, to be governors, and have power to suspend or displace the master on just cause, and make other rules for the government, if they think fit."—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 338.

Moreover, Mr. Evelyn, "by his will directed that there should be dressed by the school-mistress, every Sunday, for a number of poor persons, not less than 12 nor more than 14, a quantity of good beef not exceeding 4 stone 4 pounds, nor less than 4 stone 2 pounds; the school-mistress to have 1*d.* a head for bread, and 1*d.* a head for beer, for those to partake of the meat. 4 stone of beef to be boiled and made into broth for the poor from first Thursday in November to the first in April, both inclusive. 200 faggots to be provided for dressing this; and the school-mistress to have 6*d.* a week for her trouble."—*Ibid*, p. 332.

This church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated and opened by the Bishop of Winchester, on the 21st of June, 1842. It is subordinate to the mother-church of Godstone; the Rev. George Bird holding the curacy (as already mentioned), under Archdeacon Hoare. It was built, at a cost of about 1800*l.* including the churchyard wall and fittings, by a general subscription of the parishioners, with the aid of a grant from the Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. In accordance with that grant, it has one hundred and thirty-four free sittings; the entire number of sittings amounting to two hundred and fifty-four. The free sittings are at the west end of the church.

HORNE.

This parish is situated on the border of the county where it adjoins Sussex. It is bounded on the north by Blechingley; on the east, by Godstone; on the south, by East Grinstead and Worth in Sussex; and on the west, by Burstow. There is also a detached portion of the parish, called Harwardesley, westward of Burstow, lying between that parish and Horley, adjoinng to Thunderfield-common, which extends into both those parishes. Here is a tract of land, encompassed by ditches, called Thunderfield-castle, or Horne-castle; and this is supposed by Mr. Manning to have been the site of a house which, according to some tradition, King Athelstan had at this place.

The soil, in general, is a stiff clay, approaching in some places to the character of fuller's-earth, which is found in abundance in the neighbouring parish of Nutfield. The land towards the south, bordering on Copthorne-heath, is poor and gravelly. Formerly there were many places here, the surface of which was not sufficiently firm to support the weight of a horse. By superior drainage, however, this evil has been in a great measure remedied. Few sheep are kept; but many beasts are fattened besides those which are bred and reared in the parish. According to the latest survey, the extent of Horne is 453 1a. 2r. 10p.; a considerable portion of which is woodland.

A person of the name of *Ridley*, observe Manning and Bray,[1] who died in 1774, at the age of eighty-two, remembered the time when there was no poor-rate in the parish. "The first rate that was made was at 4*d.* in the pound; and at the end of the year the overseers had 10*l.* in hand. On the small-pox coming into the parish it was raised to 6*d.*, which created much murmuring. In 1794, it had been for some years from 5*s.* to 6*s.*, and even more, in the pound." In 1843, there were four rates of one shilling in the pound each.

[1] Surrey, vol. ii. p. 317.

At the "Sheriff's Tourn," a constable used to be appointed for this parish; a headborough for the *gildables*, a division not now recognised; and a headborough for the upper borough.[2]

Horne is not mentioned in the Domesday book, as it was anciently included in the manor of Blechingley. There was, in the reign of Edward the Third, a manor called Horne, which belonged to Sir John de Horne, knt,; whose son John, in conjunction with Alice his wife, in 1347, levied a fine of this manor to William de Roderham; and three years afterwards, this grant was confirmed by Henry de Horne, the son and heir of John and Alice. Roderham left two daughters his coheirs; and by them, or their representatives, this estate was transferred to John Gaynsford, in or about 1418. "We find no further mention of this estate, which is probably that belonging to Jesus College, Cambridge, and now called Horne Court."[3]

In the 20th of Edward the Third, the Countess of Pembroke obtained letters patent, authorizing the foundation and endowment of a convent of the Carthusian order, at Horne; but it does not appear to have been built.[4]

The Manor of Bysshe-Court.—Bartholomew de Burghersh, in 1356, died seised of tenements called La Bysh, in Horne and Hurle, consisting of a capital messuage, and two hundred acres of land, held of the heir of Hugh le Despenser, then a ward of the crown, by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee. He served in the war in Scotland, in the reign of Edward II.; and having been one of the confederates with the earl of Lancaster, in the insurrection against that king, he was taken prisoner after the skirmish at Boroughbridge, in 1321, and was committed to the Tower, but was released by the queen, when she came from France in 1326; and he was afterwards employed, both in a civil and a military capacity, by Edward the Third. His son and heir, the next Baron de Burghersh, distinguished himself in the French wars under King Edward; and he was made one of the knights of the Garter, on the institution of that order. He left a daughter his sole heiress, who married Edward le Despenser; but this manor had, probably, been alienated before his death; and in the 5th of Richard the Second, it belonged to Sir Thomas Byshe of Burstow.[5]

In the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, Bysshe-court was the property of persons of the family of Colepepper, who appear to have had considerable estates in Sussex. Edward Bysshe, esq., of

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 317.
[3] Ibid, p. 318.
[4] Vide Calend. Rot. Pat. p. 153. 20 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 18.
[5] See account of Burstow.

Smallfield-place in Burstow, was the owner of this estate in 1658; and it was sold about 1675, by his son Sir Edward Bysshe, to Thomas Turgis, Esq. This gentleman gave it, by will to Turgis Newland, a kinsman, from whom it descended, on the death of his brother, Sir George Newland, in 1749, to the daughters of another brother; whose representatives, in 1769, sold the property to Robert Bulkeley, esq. In 1788 it was resold, by the trustees under his will, to John Ewart, esq., who took down the old mansion of Bysshe-court, and erected another near the site. This estate belonged, in 1808, to his grandson, John Manship Ewart, esq.[6] Subsequently, it was purchased of the Ewarts, under the authority of the Court of Chancery, for Willet Willet, esq. The mansion, a substantial brick building, is situated about twenty yards from the moat which surrounded the former residence, and which now incloses a small garden. It has been some time used as a farm-house. The present occupier is Mr. Thomas Hudson. Other portions of the Bysshe-court property are occupied by Mr. Lee and Mr. James Cowdry.

Horne *Park*, consisting of two hundred acres of land, was held in the reign of Edward the Third, of Hugh de Audley, (who had married a co-heiress of the Clares, earls of Gloucester), by John de Wysham, by the service of one-thirtieth part of a knights fee. He died seised of the estate in 1334, leaving a son and heir of the same name. It is probable, that this estate is now included in that of Bysshe-court, as there are two farms belonging to it, one of which is called East-park, and the other West-park.

Harwardesley, supposed to have been at one time in the possesion of King Harold, and to have been then known as *Harold's-legh*, is a tract of land of about five hundred acres, separated, as mentioned above, from the rest of the parish, and surrounded by the parishes of Burstow and Horley. Within this tract is the spot named Thunderfield-castle; the site, according to tradition, of an ancient fortified structure. It is added that a battle was fought here, when the castle was razed to the ground, and the inmates killed or buried in the ruins. Corroborative of this tradition, it appears that a Mr. Smith, who held the farm about twelve or fourteen years ago, in making some clearance, discovered a considerable quantity of human bones; and, in repairing the moat, at the same time, some large pieces of timber were thrown out, nearly black, and partially charred. Portions of this timber are still preserved in the neighbourhood.

The Thunderfield-castle estate is now the property of Charles Morris, esq., by whom it was purchased of General Popham. The

[6] Manning and Bray, u. a. p. 319.

mansion has been a farm-house for a number of years. Harwardesley is now a member of the manor of Blechingley, where a constable, or headborough, is chosen for this district.

The manor of *Right*, now unknown, was, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, held of the prior of Tandridge, by a family of the name of Covert.

Horne *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, was a chapel-of-ease to Blechingley until the year 1705, when an act was passed for making it a distinct rectory.[7] However, it is without either parsonage-house or glebe. The present patron is Thomas Poynder, esq.

Rectors of Horne in and since 1800:—

The "notorious" JOHN KIDGELL,[8] who also held the living of Godstone previously to Mr. De Coetlogon, was instituted as the successor of Mr. Stileman, under the patronage of Sir Kenrick Clayton, bart., on the 24th of June, 1762.

HENRY POYNDER, A. M. Instituted January the 2nd, 1819. His predecessor, the REV. JOHN GRINDLAY, LL. D., enjoyed the living more than twenty years.

The Church is old, and, from the thickness of its walls, which are rough-cast, it impresses the observer with an idea of its being larger than it is found on entrance. It consists of a nave and a chancel, separated by an open wooden screen, painted white. The nave is tiled; but the chancel is roofed with Horsham slate. Exteriorly, the west end of the church is chiefly of wood. it has a low, wooden tower, surmounted by a low, clumsy, shingled spire. In the belfry are three bells; formerly, there were five, but two were removed to

[7] "The Commissioners appointed in 2 Edward VI. to take an account of chantries, &c. in Surrey, returned that in Blechingley there was one stipendiary priest found and maintained by the parson of Blechingley, to minister within the Chapel of Horne, being distant two miles from the Parish Church; which was built long time past for the ease of the parishioners, for that there be within the same Parish 360 housling people, and no more priests there but the Parson. That..... was then incumbent of the said Chapel, and had towards his finding [maintainance] at the will and pleasure of the same Parson, in one yearly stipend, 6*l.* 13*s*, 4*d*. Mr. Stileman, who was presented in 1728, bought a house adjoining to the Churchyard, resided, and did the duty. If his successor did not follow so good an example, it will not be wondered at, when it is mentioned that he was the notorious John Kidgell."—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 320.

[8] Mr. Kidgell appears to have been appointed morning preacher at Berkeley chapel. London, in 1756; and to have published a sermon, preached there on a fast-day in 1761, In June, 1766—"Came on at Doctors' Commons before W. Hay, Deane of the Arches Court of Canterbury, a cause instituted by the churchwarden of the parish of Horne, in the county of Surrey, and diocese of Winton, against the Rev. Mr. Kidgell, rector of that parish, for non-residence; when, after many learned arguments by the civilians on both sides, the cause, as being improperly begun, was dismissed for the present."—Dodsley's ANNUAL REGISTER, vol. ix. p. 105. According to Manning and Bray, (SURREY, vol. ii. p. 337), he was obliged to fly the country, and at last died in Flanders.

Blechingley. Beneath the belfry, in the south-west angle of the tower is a sort of closet, appropriated as a vestry. The only entrance is by the south porch. At the east end is a small window; on one side of which are, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed; and on the other, the Ten Commandments on board. There is no painted glass. At the west end is a gallery for the singers; but no organ. The pulpit, against the south wall, between two windows, is square, and, with the reading-desk, is painted in imitation of mahogany. The pewing is of oak, and very old; the church containing, altogether, about three hundred sittings. Near the entrance is an ancient octagonal stone font, ornamented with quatrefoils, &c., within square panels; in two of which are rude figures of angels; and in the other six, various devices of flowers, &c. The chancel is paved with square bricks.

The monument against the north wall of the chancel, described by Aubrey, and by Manning and Bray, as of black *marble*, guarded by *iron* rails, with the figures of a man and woman kneeling, a table between them, has not a particle of *marble*, or of any other stone, in its construction, the frame-work is of *wood*, carved and painted in colours; the protecting rails are, also, of *wood*; and the figures, &c., with the basement moulding of the monument, are of composition, or cement, coloured. Even at present, however, the monument, which is considerably more than two hundred years old, might deceive the eye of an unpractised observer.—Beneath the figures is a shield,

> Arg. a Chev. betw. three Martlets, Sa. *Ward.* Over them is a shield, Gu. two Bars Or. betw. six Lozenges Arg. three, two, and one. *Goodwine.*

The inscription follows:—

> Here lyeth the body of JOHN GOODWINE, ESQ. who departed this life the 30 Day of December, 1618, being of the age of 3 score and eleven years and 3 quarters; who married *Margaret Ward*, the daughter of Ninian Ward of Cuckfield, in the County of Sussex, Esquire; who died at East Grinstead the 31 day of January, 1611, being of the age of 3 score and ten years; and had issue 2 children, Edward and Elizabeth.

A tablet against the north wall records the memory of THOMAS WALLOP, esq., 3rd son of Richard Wallop of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, and *Mary* his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Spencer, of Everton in the county of Northampton, who died in 1629.—Over the inscription are shields of arms with quarterings; under it, a small skeleton lies at length, with a dart in the left hand.

Also against this wall, are several tablets for different members of the *Searle* family, settled at Horne for nearly a century.

On a black stone, partly within the rails of the communion-table, appears the following inscription;—

Here lyeth the body of TIMOTHY STILEMAN, B. D., and *Anne* his wife, rector of this Parish 34 years, and 20 years in the Commission of the Peace. He died Feb. the 14th, 1762, aged 82 years. She died April 9th, 1738, aged 58. On their right lyeth their son John, who died Mar. 21. 1730, aged 8. On their left lyeth their maiden sister, Rebecca Stileman, who died Nov. 21, aged 52.

In this church are various memorials of the *Hope* family, of Horne-court, in which a play upon the name, in Latin as well as in English, is not forgotten. On a tablet against the north wall:—

Near unto this place lieth interred the body of RALPH HOPE, of Horne Court, Gent. who departed this life the 13th of July, anno Dom. 1681, ætatis suæ 24.

Optimus heu periit! cum nomine; nominis hæres,
Sanguine præclarus, clarus ab ingenio.
Artibus ingenuus, et mentis dotibus auctus,
Charus erat cunctis, charior ille Deo.

and at the bottom of a brief inscription, on a stone over his grave, in the body of the church:—

I REST IN HOPE,

On another stone, over the resting place of Mrs. *Elizabeth Hope*, who died in 1690, and of her husband, RALPH HOPE, who died in 1693:—

In faith and love these two lived all their days,
And live in Hope to live and love always.
"*In spes requiescimus.*"

Against the south wall, on the right of the entrance, is a tablet of white marble, to the memory of *Ann*, wife of J. D. Neal of London, and daughter of W. R. Hardy of Horne, who died on the 11th of October, 1841, aged twenty-three.

In the Church-yard are several recently-planted yew-trees.

The Registers of Horne commence in 1614, for baptisms and burials; and in 1643, for marriages: the early books are defective.

Benefactions:—

Henry Smith, esq., by deeds of settlement in 1625 and 1641, the profits arising from certain lands in Sussex, to be distributed annually amongst the poor not receiving constant parochial relief. This charity has risen in amount, value from 8*l.* to 25*l.* or 26*l.*

An annuity of 20*s.* (donor unknown), chargeable on Packmir's farm, to be distributed amongst poor widows not receiving constant parochial relief.

Here is a Sunday-school for about thirty or forty children, supported entirely by the Rev. Henry Poynder, the rector.

As mentioned in the account of Godstone (page 143), two boys and one girl, children of inhabitants of Horne, have the benefit of the school at Fellbridge, in the former parish, founded by the late James Evelyn, esq.

LIMPSFIELD.

This parish, containing by recent admeasurement, 3819a. 1r. 39p. is situated on the eastern confines of the county adjoining the parish of Westerham in Kent; and bounded, on the south, by Tandridge and Crowhurst; on the west, by Oxted; and on the north, by Titsey and Tatsfield. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The soil, in the northern part, consists of sand and gravel, and in the southern part, of clay.

At the "Sheriffs Tourn" for the hundred of Tandridge, it was customary to choose a constable for the parish of Limpsfield, and a constable for Langhurst.

The manor is thus described in the Doomesday book:—

"In Tenrige Hundred, the Abbot of Batailge holds Limenesfeld. Herald held it in the time of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 25 hides, but since the Abbot obtained it, no assessment has been made. The arable land amounts to 12 carucates There are 5 carucates in the demesne; and twenty-five villians, and six bordars, with 14. carucates. There is one mill, at 2 shillings; and a Fishery; and a Church; and 4 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred and fifty swine for pannage. There are two stone qurries, at 2 shillings; three nests (or eyries) of Hawks, in the wood; and ten bondmen. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 20 pounds; afterwards at 15 pounds; now at 24 pounds. To this manor belonged Bramselle, in the time of King Edward, as the Hundred Jury testify."

This manor formed part of the original endowment of Battle abbey founded by William the First, as a thank-offering for his victory over Harold at Hastings. In the reign of Henry the Fourth it was taxed at 33*l.* 11*s.* $7\frac{3}{4}$*d.* This manor reverting to the crown after the suppression of monastic establishments, Henry the Eighth, in 1539, in consideration of the sum of 1007*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, granted to Sir John Gresham, his wife, and his heirs, the manors of Limpsfield and Brodham in Oxted, with court-leet, free-warren, &c., and a pension of 2*s.* a year paid by the rector of Lymnesfield. The grantee died in 1557, having bequeathed this manor, with those of Titsey and Brodham to his eldest son, William; on whose death, in 1578, Limpsfield was held in dower by his widow, Beautrice, the daughter of Thomas Guybonn of Lynn. This estate descended to Sir Marmaduke Gresham, bart., who died seised of it in January, 1742; and by his will dated June 4th, 1741, he devised all his estates in Surrey and Kent, certain advowsons excepted, to trustees, for sale; and they sold the whole of the property except the manor of Titsey, and some farms in that parish, and the advowsons of Titsey and Limpsfield. Bourchier Cleeve, esq., became the purchaser of the manorial estate of Limpsfield in 1750; after whose death, in 1860, it repeatedly changed owners; and in 1778, was sold to John Heaton, esq., by Mr. (after-

wards Sir) Robert Mackreth and Mr. Dawes, who had bought it on speculation, In 1779, Mr. Heaton sold it to Sir John Gresham, the son of Sir Marmaduke, who thus recovered his ancestral property. In 1804, it went in marriage with Sir Thomas Gresham's daughter and sole heiress, Catherine Maria, to William Leveson Gower, esq., third son of the Hon. John Leveson Gower, an admiral in the Royal Navy. It is now the property of William Leveson Gower, esq., of Titsey-park, eldest son of the gentleman just named, who succeeded to the estate when he came of age, about the year 1827.[1]

Hookwood.—This was an old house which belonged to the Gresham family, one of whom sold it to John Godfrey, esq.; who gave it, by will, to Marmaduke Hylton; and he bequeathed it, with his estates, in reversion, after the deaths of his three maiden sisters, to Vincent Biscoe, esq. The house was rebuilt by Vincent Hylton Biscoe, esq., son of the preceding, from whom the property was purchased some years ago by William Leveson Gower, esq., its present owner. The house is a handsome villa residence, pleasantly situated in a small park near the church. It is now in the occupation of William Butterworth Bayley, esq., one of the directors of the Hon. East India Company.

The family of *Heath*, from which is believed to have descended Roger Heath, of Shalford in this county, father of Sir Richard Heath, of East Clandon, appears to have been settled in Limpsfield and its neighbourhood in early times.[2]

Fenchleys, now called *Tinsley-park*, at a short distance from the villiage, was formerly the habitation of a family named Holmeden. It was subsequently occupied by Mr. Rauleigh; and it is at this time the property and residence of Anthony Teulon, esq.

Stockenden, or *Storkenden*, a farm of about one hundred acres, was once the residence of a branch of the Holmedens. It was purchased

[1] William Leveson Gower, esq., is a member of the noble family of Gower; springing from John, first Earl Gower, who, by his third wife, Mary, widow of Anthony, earl of Harold, and daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, earl of Thanet, had a son, John Leveson Gower, the Admiral above-mentioned. Admiral Leveson Gower, married in 1773, Frances, the daughter of Admiral Edward Boscawen; but as long been deceased.

[2] "Robert, grandson of John Heath, was Solicitor General to King James I., Attorney General in 1 Charles I., and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 7 Charles I., but was removed four years after. He was made a Judge in the Court of King's Bench in 1640, and Chief Justice there in 1643. He married a daughter of———Seyliard, of Brasted Court, in Kent."—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 395. According to Clarendon, Sir Robert Heath was made Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Kings Bench for the purpose of attainting the Earl of Essex, and many others who were then in arms against the King. It is certain that he was obnoxious to the parliament, and that he fled into France. He died at Caen in 1649. He was the author of "Maxims and Rules of Pleading," published in 1694.

T. Allom

by Henry Smith, esq., and given to the parish of Croydon in the year 1622.

In the centre of the village, near the church, is a house which once belonged to the ancestors of Mr. Glover, of Reigate, and afterwards to Richard Savage, esq. It was purchased by Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, widow of Philip Stanhope, esq., a natural son of the last earl of Chesterfield, whose well-known Letters to his Son were published by her. On Mrs. Stanhope's death, in the year 1783, it descended to her eldest son; and it is now the property of Charles Stanhope, esq., but in the occupation of the Rev. Clement Strong.

In the street of Limpsfield are the pleasant residences of the Misses Bailey, and E. Perronet Sells, esq.; and in the immediate neighbourhood, Peeble-hill Cottage, belonging to W. L. Gower esq., but occupied by Matthew Forster, esq. M.P.; and *Trevereaux*, and *Moorhouse*, respectively the property and residence of Henry Cox, esq., and Mrs. Storey.

The Benefice of Limpsfield is a Rectory in the deanery of Ewell; valued, 20th Edward the First, at twenty-one marks; in the King's books, at 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; paying synodals to the bishop, 2*s.* 1*d.*; and procurations to the archdeacon, 6*s.* 8*d.* A pension of 2*s.* used to be paid to the abbot of Battle. The present patron is William Leveson Gower, esq.

Rectors of Limpsfield in and since 1800:—

Leigh Hoskins Master. Instituted in 1781.

Robert Mayne, A.M. Instituted October the 30th, 1806: died March the 7th, 1841, aged sixty-three.

Thomas Walpole, A.M. Instituted in July, 1841.

The *Church* dedicated to St. Peter, is exteriorly, a clumsy old structure, plastered and roofed partly with tile and partly with Horsham slate. At the south side, nearly at the east end of the aisle, rises a low square tower, with a pyramidal shingled spire, surmounted by a cross. In the tower are four bells. The general entrance is by a south porch, near the west end; the north door having been stopped up. The building further consists of a nave; a south aisle, separated by obtuse-pointed arches resting on round pillars; and two chancels, separated by two similar arches also springing from a round pillar. The principal chancel is divided from the nave by a high and similarly-turned arch; the second chancel being contiguous, and at the end of the aisle.

On the south side of the main chancel are two niches; in the smaller and more eastern of which is a piscina. There is a place for holy water also in the south side of the tower.

The vestry is in the south-east angle of the church. In the gallery, at the west end, is a neat organ. Another gallery occupies a portion of the north side of the church. On the left of the south entrance is a plain, square, massive stone font, supported by a stout fluted pillar in the centre, and a small pillar at each corner. The pulpit and sounding-board are hexagonal, and of oak: most of the pews are, also, of oak The pulpit, and the communion plate, were presented to the church by Samuel Savage, esq., in 1766.

The small *Brass*, with the representation of a chalice, and the resemblance of a spread or fan on the top, mentioned by Manning and Bray as at the entrance of the chancel, has disappeared.

The memorials of the *Hilton* and *Biscoe* families, and also of the *Harrisons*, in this church, are numerous.

In the north chancel, which is kept in repair by William Leveson Gower, esq,, is a mural monument of white and grey marble, with a pediment, and a shield of arms (nearly obliterated) below. It bears a long inscription to the memory of MARMADUKE HILTON, esq., of London, merchant, who died on the 3rd of January, 1768, at the age of fifty-seven.

Immediately beneath, on the floor, is a black marble, marking the burial-place of "*Dame Martha Gresham*, relict of Sir Edward Gresham, bart., daughter of John Mainard, knt., Serjeant at Law, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the great Seal of England," who died January 14th, 1711-12. Here are, also, several other memorials of the Greshams; but most of them are nearly covered by the pews.

Around the principal chancel are various tablets, which record the memory of the following persons :—

PHILIP STANHOPE, esq., who died on the 18th of October, 1801, aged thirty-eight.

Elizabeth Stanhope, his widow, who died October 20th, 1818, aged fifty-two.

Eugenia Stanhope, widow, who died in 1783, aged fifty-three.

THOMAS RUDDELL, esq.. Lieut.—Col. of the 61st regiment of Foot, Lieut.-Governor of Sheerness: died May the 11th, 1813, aged sixty-three.

EDMUND HAMMOND BISCOE, esq., who died October 24th, 1798, aged twenty-nine.

FREDERICK MAYNE, esq., late of H. M. St. Fiorenzo Frigate; who being sent home in a French prize unfortunately lost his life in a storm off Ushant, A.D. 1798, in the nineteenth year of his age.

THOMAS HENRY BISCOE, esq., eldest son of Vincent Hilton Biscoe, of Hookwood, esq., who died at Antwerp, June the 10th, 1834, aged twenty-three.

CLEMENT SAMUEL STRONG, esq., who died February 2nd, 1827, aged eighty-four; and *Ann* his wife, who died February 25th, 1839, aged eighty-five; residets of this parish fifty-two years.

Barbara Streatfield, sister of the above-named Ann Strong, and daughter of Robert Streatfield, esq., of Wandsworth in this county: died March the 17th, 1843, aged eighty-three.

In the south-west corner of the church is an old white-marble

tablet, representing a curtain fringed with gold, having the arms emblazoned; and recording the death of Mr. Thomas Harrison, who died suddenly of apoplexy, May the 8th, 1718, in the twenty-ninth year of his age; with this admonitory distich:—

"How necessary it is to be
Prepared for death, pray learn by me."

The only monument in the church-yard claiming particular notice, is a raised tomb close to the chancel window, with this inscription;—

Memoriæ Sacrum:

Anna, Ricardi Campion de Newton in comitatu Hantoniæ armigeri, uxor unicè dilecta, propè has sacras Ædes, proximèq; quam per parietem licuit, D'ni Edv. Gresham Equitis Aurati, ipsiusq.; conjugi D'næ Mariæ sepulchra (quorum alteri privigna, alteri fuit filia per Gabrielem Wight de Brockam in com. Surriæ armigerum) depositum sub dio suum recondi voluit. Voti compos, in spe beatâ resurgendi requiescet. Nihil est ultra, Viator, tecum: Solitudinem (ne invideas!) hanc sibi deposcit. Mors æquat. Obiit Lond. Aug. 19, 1679; ætatis suæ 56.

Forma venusta fugax, vitæq; fugacia dona
Cætera: perspexi singula, nulla tuli.

In the north-east part of the church-yard are several railed-in burial places for the *Biscoes*, &c.; also one, with an inscription, to the memory of the Rev. Robert Mayne, (and of his wife and family), for thirty-four years rector of this parish, who died March the 7th, 1841, aged sixty-three.

There are two yew trees in the church-yard.

The Registers of this church commence in the year 1539, and are nearly perfect to the present time.

The following are the only recorded *Benefactions* to the poor of Limpsfield:—

1627. Henry Smith, esq., by will, a rent-charge to the amount of 2*l.* annually, for the relief of the poor.

1696. John Brett, from the rent of a cottage, 5*s.* annually, for bread to the poor, at the discretion of officers and vestry.—No payment is now received.

1710. John Wood, from a farm called Plum-park, to the poor who are not burthensome, 10*s.* annually.

There is a Sunday-school in Limpsfield; and, also, a school supported by William Leveson Gower, esq., who has built a handsome school-house on the road to Titsey.

On Limpsfield-common is a chapel for dissenters of the Baptist persuasion.

LINGFIELD.

This is a very extensive parish, containing, according to a recent survey, 9008 acres of ground. It borders on the county of Kent, from which it it separated by the river Edon, a branch of the Medway: on the north, it adjoins Crowhurst and Tandridge; on the east,

Edon-bridge and Cowden, in Kent; on the south, East Grinstead, in Sussex; and Tandridge and Godstone, on the west. The soil is, chiefly, clay.[1] In Hooper's farm, towards the eastern extremity of the parish, is a quarry of good building stone, the property of Sir Thos. Edward Michell Turton, bart.

Manning and Bray speak of several extensive commons in this parish: "Felcote Heath, about 600 acres; Lingfield Common, 300; Dorman's Land and Pacon's Heath,[2] 500; Simpiere's Green, 20," In reality, these wastes never were so extensive as is here represented; and, of late years, they have all been disposed of, in small parcels, to various individuals. On Lingfield common was an open chalybeate spring, reputed to possess the same properties as the waters of Tunbridge Wells; but, within the last year or two, it has been covered over by the person to whom this part of the common was allotted.

In the middle of Plaistow-street in this parish, and in the centre of four crossways, stands a stone obelisk, called St. Peter's Cross, with niches in its sides. It is understood to have been surmounted by a cross; on the top of which was a basin, as a recipient of holy water for the use of the church. Within these few years, the basin, which was of iron, was in use at the chalybeate spring just mentioned. It was seen on the common not long since, and is supposed to be still in existence. St. Peter's cross, with a picturesque old oak adjacent, forms an agreeable abject to the eye.

Manning and Bray mention a field called Chapel-field, the supposed site of a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret; and also an adjoining field, called St. Margaret's field: these are not now recognised; but there is a field known by the name of Margetts-hill.

Two inconsiderable annual fairs are held here; one in Plaistow-street, on the feast of St. Peter, to whom, and St. Paul, the church is dedicated; the other, at Dorman's Land, on the 1st of May.

[1] The water which runs through the meadows of Lingfield has three branches; two of them deriving their source from a little rivulet, or spring, on Copthorne common, in the parish of Burstow, one of which runs over Felcourt-heath, in Lingfield, in a south-eastern direction from Copthorne common, and then due north. Another runs in a north-eastern direction over Blindley-heath, in the parish of Godstone, and joins the other branch at the bottom of Lingfield common, where they form a deep though narrow river, called the Edon. The third branch comes from Oxted, and joins it; when the whole, passing through Edon-bridge, joins the Medway at Penshurst. By means of this river, the meadows all through Lingfield are watered, and rendered highly productive without other manure. Sometimes, however, it overflows its banks, and carries off the hay which it has been the means of producing, or, otherwise, deteriorates its quality by an intermixture of sand. The hay is a valuable addition to the upland farms, being, when well got in, so nutritious in quality as to fatten a bullock without other aid.—Manning and Bray, (with variations), vol ii. p. 339.

[2] Supposed to be a corruption of *Beacon's Heath*; as, according to tradition, a beacon formerly stood there. The lofty and commanding nature of the spot favours this opinion

Aubrey speaks of the inhabitants of Lingfield as fond of garlands made of the little herb called Midsummer-silver, which is common in the neighbourhood; but the custom is not now remembered.

The custom of appointing certain officers for the parish, at the "Sheriff's Tourn," has also been discontinued.

Ælfred, a Saxon duke, gave, by will, seven hides of land in Lingfield to his wife, Werburga, for life; and afterwards to his daughter Alhdryth, and her issue; in default of which, to his nearest paternal relatives. He, also, gave one hide at this place to Berhtsige.[3] Athelfleda, the wife of King Edgar, and mother of Edward the Martyr, gave Lingedefeld, with six hides, and the church, to the abbey of Hyde.[4] It is somewhat extraordinary, that though the manor of Lingfield, which was of considerable extent, was held by the abbot of Hyde long after the Norman conquest, there is no mention of it in the Domesday book; yet the abbot of St. Peter's, Winchester, as he is styled, is mentioned in that record among the landowners in Surrey, as tenant under the crown of Sandestede, in the hundred of Waletone. According to the *Testa de Nevill*, Robert de Manekeseye held half a knight's fee in Lingefeld, of the abbot of Hyde, in the reign of Henry the Third. From some legal proceedings in the time of Edward the First, it appears that the abbot had the manor and church of Lingfield, with an inn in Southwark.[5] Reginald de Cobham, who died in 1362, held this manor of the abbot of Hyde; and it was held by other persons in 1408, and in 1417.[6] The advowson of the living, which the abbot had held with the manor, must have been alienated in the 9th of Henry the Sixth, 1431, when Reginald, lord Cobham, being about to found the college of Lingfield, a license was granted to the abbot of Hyde to appropriate the advowson for that purpose. The land of the abbot at Lingfield is mentioned in a deed dated in 1489; and therefore it was, probably, among the conventual estates at the dissolution of the monastery.

There are in this parish the manors of Sterborough (or Prinkham), Billeshurst, Padinden (or Puttenden), Bloxfield, Ford, Felcourt, and Sheffield Lingfield.

The Manor of Felcourt may here be noticed, as having anciently belonged to the abbey of Hyde. After the suppression of the Convent it was granted by Henry the Eighth to Sir John Gresham; one of whose descendants, in 1589, sold it to John Valentyne. In the seventeenth century, it was held by the family of Turner till 1684;

[3] Ælfr. D. Test. Sax. Manning, vol. ii. p. 340.

[4] Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanam, Art. Hyde Abbey.

[5] Placit. cor. apud Guldeford. 7 Edward I.

[6] Vide Escheats of 35 Edward III.; 9 Henry IV.; and 4 Henry V.

when part of the estate was purchases by Anthony Farindon; whose grandson sold Felcourt to Mr. John Field, in 1787. Mr. William Tooke, of Gray's Inn, bought it in 1802, and afterwards sold it to Francis Lawrence Dillon, esq, who resided there in 1808. By that gentleman it was sold to Sir Thomas Turton, bart., who died in April, 1844, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, the present baronet, and owner of the estate; who is now in India.

The Manor of Sterborough, alias Prinkham.—The mansion, or castle of Sterborough, is in the parish of Lingfield; but the land belonging to the manor is partly in the parish of Horne, and partly in Edon-bridge, Westerham, and Cowden, in Kent. By the custom of this manor, the freehold estates held thereof are subject, on the death of the tenant, to a heriot of the best live beast, if there be any, and if none, to a payment of 3*s.* 6*d.* as a dead heriot; and the same on sale, if the freeholder sell his whole estate. That part of the manor which extends into Kent is subject to the law of Gavelkind. William de Hevere, of Hevere castle, had a grant of free-warren in Lingefeld, in 1281. His daughter and sole heiress married Reginald de Cobham, of the family of Cobham which was settled at Cowling in Kent; and Reginald, the grandson of the preceding, founded the castle of Sterborough, in 1342. He held an important command at the battle of Cressy; was engaged in that of Poictiers, with the Black Prince; and was a commissioner for the conclusion of the treaty of Bretigny, in 1360. This baron was one of the victims to the pestilence which ravaged this country in 1361, and which proved fatal to many persons of distinction in the church and state.[7] His grandson, Reginald, lord Cobham, founder of the college of Lingfield, who died in 1446, left

[7] See Stow's Chronicle, p. 418. Reginald, lord Cobham, married Joan, daughter of Thomas, lord Berkley, (by Margaret, daughter of Roger, earl of March), who brought him a portion of 2000*l.* in money, and the lordship of Langley-Burrell, Wilts. After his decease, that lady held Sterborough castle, with other manors, for life; and died seised thereof October 2nd, 1369; her son, Reginald, being then 21 years of age. "By her will, she bequeathed her body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Overey, Southwark, before the church-door, where the image of the Blessed Virgin sitteth on high over that door, appointing a plain marble stone to be laid over her grave, with a cross of metal thereon, and in the circumference these words in French to be cut "*Vous qui per ici passietz pur l' alme* Johane de Cobham *prietz*;' that forthwith after her death 7000 masses should be celebrated for her soul by the Canons of Fauconbrigge and Tanrigge; and the 4 orders of Friers at London, for which they were to be paid 29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; that, upon her funeral day 12 poor people clothed in black gowns and hoods should carry 12 torches: to the church of Lyngefeld she gave a frontore, with the arms of Berkley and Cobham standing on white and purple; to Reginald her son, she bequeathed a ring with a diamond, having given him all the arms and ammunition in the wardrobe at Sterburgh."—Dugdale, Bar. ii. 68. Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol ii. p. 314.

two sons and four daughters; among the latter of whom, Eleanor became noted as the mistress, and afterwards the wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, the brother of King Henry the Fifth.[8]

Reginald, their eldest son, had only one child, Margaret, who became heiress of the family estates, and married Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland, but left no surviving issue; and, on her death, the inheritance devolved on her cousin Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cobham. This lady was betrothed in infancy to the son and heir of Lord Mountjoy; but he dying before the marriage was completed, Sir Thomas Borough, (a descendant of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent), obtained from King Edward the Fourth, the wardship of the heiress, and gave her in marriage to his son, Sir Edward Borough; whose son and heir, Thomas was summoned to parliament among the peers of the realm, in 1530. Sterborough, with other estates, was held by the descendants of that nobleman until the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, lord Borough, who succeeded to the title in 1594, held various employments, civil and military; and in 1597, being appointed Lord-deputy of Ireland, he died there shortly after. His only son, Robert, dying while a minor, in 1602, his four sisters became his co-heiresses. The shares of three of those ladies in the manorial estate of Sterborough were purchased by Sir Thomas Richardson, knt., chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards of the King's Bench, who died in 1634; and lies buried in the south aisle of Westminster abbey.[9] He had two wives; by Ursula, the first of whom, he left one surviving son and four daughters; but he had no issue by Elizabeth Beaumont, his second wife, relict of Sir John Ashburnham, knt., who died in 1621. That lady was created Baroness Cramond in Scotland, by letters patent of Charles the First, in February, 1628; and the title was limited to Thomas Richardson, (afterwards knighted), son of the Judge by his former wife; and the heirs-male of the Judge. Sir

[8] Eleanor was the unfortunate lady, who being accused of *Whitchcraft* by those who sought her husband's ruin, was sentenced to do public penance in St. Paul's cathedral, on three successive days; and afterwards to be imprisoned for life.

[9] Fuller, in his brief notice of Judge Richardson, (WORTHIES, vol. ii. p. 130, edit. 1811), hints that he lived too near his own time to be spoken of fully, "seeing many will be ready to carp." Dart, in his HISTORY OF ST. PETER'S, WESTMINSTER, explains this "by telling us that he was the Judge who, to please the faction of the time, issued an order against the ancient custom of *Wakes*, (generally held on a Sunday, and in the church-yard), and ordered every minister to read it in his church. This encroachment on Ecclesiastical authority was complained of by Laud then bishop of Bath and Wells, [afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury], who got a Certificate, signed by Seventy of his ablest Clergy. of the innoffensiveness of those diversions; which being reported at the Council table, Richardson was then so severely repremanded, that he came out complaining that he 'had been almost choaked with a pair of lawn sleeves.'"—Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 345.

Thomas, who became a baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, dying in 1642, before his mother-in-law, never had the title; which, however, devolved upon his son Thomas, called lord Richardson. That gentleman, who represented the county of Norfolk in parliament from 1661 until his decease in April, 1675, sold the property to Wm. Saxby, esq; who also obtained the remaining fourth part of the manor, in the year last mentioned. The Saxbys retained possession until 1751, when the entire estate was purchased by Jas. Burrow, esq., afterwards knighted, who was master of the crown-office, and published "Reports of Cases in the King's Bench," from 1757 to 1772. He died in 1782, having devised this estate to his nephew, Robert Burrow, esq., who died in 1793. The Sterborough property was vested in trustees for sale, and was bought by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Turton; who, in 1812, sold it to Christopher Smith, esq., alderman of London. After the decease of Alderman Smith, it was sold by his executors to John Tonge, esq., who is the present owner and occupant of the castle.[10] The house built by Sir Jas. Burrow, and to which Sir Thos. Turton added a dining-room and a drawing-room, has been pulled down, with the exception of the drawing-room, and a new mansion has been erected by Mr Tonge. A room built by Sir James Burrow, within the moat, yet remains; and a court was held in it on the 13th of May, 1842. It is usual to hold a court once in about nine years.

The Manor of Padinden.—This manor, (the name of which is variously spelt in different records), belonged in the reign of Edward the First to a family called Padynden, or Potyndene, John, the son of Adam de Podydene, died in 1362, seised of this manor, which was divided between his cousins and heirs. In 1477, Reginald Sand,

[10] Sterborough castle was in such a state in the time of Charles the First as to receive a garrison; and it was occupied by the Parliament's forces. After the king's death, the House of Commons, (in 1648-49), ordered that it should be referred to the Committee at Derby House to take care of this castle, amongst others, and to put it in such a condition that no use might be made of it to the endangering the peace of the kingdom.—Sir James Burrow had a rude drawing of the ichnography of Sterborough castle, and of the moat by which it was surrounded. He had, also, a very rude ancient map, intended to shew the general situation of the castle with respect to the three nearest churches, Lingfield, Edon-bridge, and Cowden. In the corner of the map was a small sketch of the elevation of the castle. It appears to have had a round tower, with a dome, at each corner. The drawbridge was shewn; and, also, that there was a court in the centre. The area, including the moat, was an acre and a half, and half a rood; exclusively of the moat, half an acre and two square poles. Sir Thomas Turton had the moat cleaned out, preserving exactly its original lines: and it "is now a fine piece of water, supplied by a spring rising in one of the farms, about two miles distant, and brought the last quarter of a mile under ground by a wide drain. It has a constant current, and, after supplying the house and offices, falls into the river Edon."—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 346, 347.

or Sond, held this manor; which, in 1640, belonged to Sir George Sondes, K.B.; and from him it descended to Lewis Watson, earl of Rockingham, who died in 1742, His nephew, Watson lord Sondes, sold the estate to Abraham Atkins, esq.; who left it to his nephew, Edwin Martin Atkins,; whose son, of the same name, was owner of the property in 1808. Since the death of that gentleman, the property has been in the hands of his executors.—By the custom of this manor, the best live beast is due for a heriot; and if there be no live beast, a dead heriot of 3*s.* 4*d.*

Manor of Blokesfield, or Shovelstrode (pronounced according to Manning and Bray, *Shosterwood*).—Roland de Acstede, or Oxted, whose family had an estate at Oxted, from the time of the Conquest till 1291, was lord of this manor; and on his death, his daughters became his coheirs. It afterwards belonged to the family of Gaynsford; and in 1679, William Gaynsford, esq., died seised of the manor, leaving two daughters only. Edward Johnson, who married one of them, purchased the share of the other daughter; and his grandson, Wm. Johnson, in 1727, sold the estate to Percival Lewis and others. It was again sold, in 1764, to John Major, esq.. afterwards made a baronet, who had two daughters; Anne, married to John Henniker, esq.; and Elizabeth, to Henry, duke of Chandos. Sir John Henniker Major, son of the former, was created an Irish baron in July, 1800, and dying in 1803, was succeeded by his son, the second lord Henniker, who held this manor jointly with the duchess of Chandos, in 1807. It was afterwards the property of Patrick Byrne, esq, who left it, at his death, to Mrs. Gwilliam, the present owner.

The Manor of Ford, or La Ford, belonged to the Gaynsfords before 1582. William Gaynsford, who died in 1679, held Ford as well as Blokesfield; and the former of these estates came into the possession of his son-in-law, Edward Johnson; who, in 1682. conveyed it to Robert Linfield; whose brother and heir, in 1692, sold this manor to Anthony Farindon. It descended to James Farindon; of whom it was purchased, in 1777, by Sir James Burrow. The trustees of his nephew, Robert Burrow. sold it to Sir Thomas Turton in 1794; and he resold Ford, in 1801, to Col. Henry Malcolm. Subsequently, Colonel Malcolm sold it to the present owner and occupier, J. F. Elphinstone, esq.

New-place was the estate of a family named Turner, in the 17th century. In 1729, John Wicker, esq., alienated lands in the manor of Ford to John Hopkins; and this estate was devised by him to his cousin, John Hopkins, who died about 1754. By the trustees of the latter it was conveyed, in 1777, to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq., of

Pains-hill; whose daughter and sole heiress married Richard Mansell Phillips, esq., (sometime deceased), in whose family the property still remains.

The Manor of Browns is partly in this parish, partly in Limpsfield, and extends into the parish of Edon-bridge, in Kent, where is situated the mansion, or manor-house. This estate anciently belonged to a family named Brown, from whom it passed, in 1538, on the marriage of John At-Lee with the daughter and heiress of Henry Brown. It came, at length, into the possession of Beecher Walter, who dying intestate and without issue about 1757, the Surrey portion of the manorial estate descended to his eldest brother, and the Kentish portion to his two brothers jointly, by the custom of gavelkind. They sold it to John Boddington, esq.; on whose death, it descended to his daughter, married to the Hon. Frederick Lumley, to whom it belonged in 1808.

The Manor of Sheffield.—Sir John Dalyngrigge was lord of this manor in 1408. It was one of the estates of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, executed for a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, in 1572; and the manor of Sheffield, having thus escheated to the crown, was granted by James the First, in the 16th year of his reign, to Thomas, earl of Arundel. It belonged, in 1808, to Thomas Trevor, Viscount Hampden.

The Manor of Billeshurst, purchased several years ago by the trustees of Robert Ladbroke, esq., is still in the family of that gentleman.

A district called the *Gildable,* now unknown, is supposed to have been the Queen's Woods, in which certain persons claimed estovers. "In 25 Elizabeth, Thomas Kente and George Holmden paid money to her Majesty's surveyor within this county for their more quiet possession of their customs in the woods and underwoods, on certain Commons called Dorman's Lands, Baldyes-hill Common, Hilde Heath, and Pakin's (Pacons, or Beacons) Heath, within her Majesty's Gyldable in Lyngfield. It was agreed that the said Kente, and the lady his wife, during such time as they should inhabit and keep houses at their then mansion called Apesselystowne in the Gildable in Lingfield, should have certain quantities, and Holmden others, whilst he lived at Battners in Lyngfield."[11] There is still a messuage called Apsleytown, in this parish. In 1808, it was the property and residence of Robert Bostock, esq.; and it has descended to the nephew of that gentleman, of the same name, its present owner and occupier.

Dorman's Land.—In 1489, John Underhelde, sen., of Lingfield,

[11] From information communicated to Manning and Bray by the late Mr. Glover.

granted to Alice Croker, daughter of John Croker, formerly of that parish, certain lands called Newhachecroft and Dermannyslond, "on condition that she find yearly, for ever, a wax taper of two pounds weight before the Trinity in the church of Lyngfield. The seal is annexed, tied with a piece of rush, perhaps as livery of the land."[12]

Amongst the seats in the parish of Lingfield may be mentioned *Wilderwick*, belonging to Mrs. Gwilliam, and occupied by E. Driver, esq.;—*Farindons*, the property of T. Lane, esq., occupied by W. P. Smith, esq.;—*Chartham*, belonged to Mrs. Rupal during her life, in the occupation of her son, the Rev. Francis Pooley Rupal;—*Felcourt*, already mentioned as the property af Sir T. E. M. Turton, bart.;—the *Grange*, belonged to C. N. Hastie, esq.;—*Battners*, belonged to John Turner Kelsey, esq.;—and *Old Lodge*, to E. R. Pickering, esq.

Lingfield College—In 1431, the 9th of Henry the Sixth, Reginald, lord Cobham, obtained a license to found a college and covert the parish church of Lingfield into a collegiate establishment, endowed with lands to the value of 40*l.* a year. He then erected, at the west end of the churchyard, a house, containing apartments for a provost or master, six chaplains, and certain clerks of the Carthusian order. When Aubrey wrote, this building was perfect; but in the reign of George the First, most of it was taken down, and a farm-house was built on part of the site.[13] Additions were made to the original endowment, in 1449, by Ann Cobham, lady of Sterburgh, and Sir Thos. Cobham.

According to Manning, the Collegiate *Seal* "has on one side, St. Peter with a crosier and keys; and on the other, the Virgin Mary." In the annexed cut, the Seal of one of the Provosts is represented, which is attached to a deed in the Augmentation office.[14]

[12] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 352.

[13] Aubrey says he had seen no remains of a religious house so entire: "The first story was of free-stone; above that brick and timber. Within was a square court with a cloister round it. In the west window of the Hall was *Orate pro bono statu John Gaynsford et ..... fenestram.* There was a convenient handsome Hall and Parlour; above the Priest's table was the canopy of wainscot, as in Lincoln's Inn Hall. In one of the windows, *Auxilium mihi semper à Domino.*"

[14] No account of Lingfield College was given by Dugdale; and the brief notice in the last edition of the Monasticon, (vol. vi. p. 1469), is scarcely worth a reference.

The estates belonging to this foundation consisted of a collegiate church, with the glebe, value 26*l.*; Neuland mill, and Byhall, with some lands, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the manor of Hexted, with lands called Innetts, 14*l.*; a garden there with a messuage, 10*s.*; another messuage, 10*s.*; a tenement and lands called Martens, 1*l.*; certain parcels of land, 1*s.*; quit-rents and services of divers tenements of Lyngefeld, 2*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*; the park of Lyngfeld, called Byllies Park, with the lands called Jordan's Land, 6*l.*; tenements and lands called Calcots, in Tattesfield, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; an inn called the Green Dragon, in Southwark, 3*l.*; in Kent, lands called Paynters, in Westram, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the manors of Pyriton and Broke, with lands, 3*l.*; lands called Coll Aleyns, 13*s.* 4*d.*; the manor called Squyres in Westram, and lands adjoining, 5*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; quit-rents of the manor of Squires, 2*l.*; land called Littlecote, 1*l.* 3*s.*; land called Forlesland, 12*s.*; the manor of Hoothlyght in Lamberhurst, Kent and Sussex, with other lands in the same parts, 5*l.*; in all, 79*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*; subject to deductions amounting to 4*l.* 15*s.* 10½.; leaving a clear income of 75*l.* per annum

Provosts of the college:—

JOHN ACTON, the first appointed.
JOHN WUCHE, died May 22nd, 1445.
JOHN BOW, master April 18, 1469.
JOHN SWETECOT, died, May 19th, 1469.
DAVID WILLIAM, died in 1491.
JOHN KNOYLE, admitted to office December 12th, 1491: died July 4th, 1503.
ROBERT BLYNKYNSOP, resigned on a pension of 5*l.* March 30th, 1520.
JOHN ROBSON, M.A., admitted master April 21st, 1520
EDWARD COLEPEPER, LL.D., admitted July the 20th, 1524. He surrendered the College to the King's Commissioners April the 26th, 1544.

In May, 1544, Thomas Cawarden, gentleman of the privy-chamber to the king, obtained a grant of the collegiate church of Lingfield, with the estate belonging to it; which he resigned in 1547, for the purpose of having it renewed with additions; and in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the grant was confirmed by act of parliament. He was the first "Master of the *Revels* at Court," to which office he was appointed in 1546. Wm. Cawarden, nephew and heir of Sir Thomas, in 1560, had a license to alienate the manor of Lingfield, with other estates, to William lord Howard, of Effingham. This property descended to Francis, the 7th baron of Effingham, who settled it on his 2nd wife Anne Bristow; and she having survived his lordship, devised these estates by will, in 1774, to trustees for sale. In 1776, Dr. Frank Nicholls became the purchaser of the Manor or college of Linfield, the manor of Billeshurst, the rectory, the patronage of the vicarage, all tithes, &c.; a capital messuage, and site of the college, with certain farms and lands. He died in 1778; and his son and heir, John

Nicholls, esq., after having disposed of part of the tithes, sold the remainder of the rectory, the farms and lands, and the manor of Billeshurst, to the trustees of Robert Ladbroke, esq., in 1803."[15]

The *Benefice* of Lingfield is now regarded as a perpetual curacy.

Curates of Lingfield in and since 1800:—

William M'Kinstry. Appointed in 1788.

Robert Fitzherbert Fuller. A.M. Appointed on the 23rd of November, 1819.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is situated about a quarter of a mile from Plaistow-street, the principal street in the parish. It is built of a darkish-coloured stone, and covered with Horsham slate; and is very large and massive: its length is one hundred and forty feet, and its extreme width, seventy feet. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles and a large chancel. At the west end, of the south aisle is a cumbrous tower, surmounted by a low shingled spire, with five bells. The north aisle, the entire length of the church, is separated from the nave by seven pointed arches; the south aisle by four; the latter extending only from the end of the chancel to the south porch. In the east end are three large and handsome windows; in the west are two windows: on the north side are seven windows; on the south, five. Between the third and fourth windows on the north side, is a small stone tower to the height of the roof. It has a door on the outside, but does not appear to have any internal communication. Interiorly, the church is light open and spacious; with an effect somewhat imposing; yet. from the want of galleries, naked, cold-looking, and cheerless. The only gallery, which is modern, and contains an organ, is at the west end of the nave. The church is paved with square red bricks. There are two steps into the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a wooden screen; a similar screen, on each side, dividing the chancel from the north and south aisles. Amongst some remains of painted glass in the centre light of the great east window, is a woman sitting, with a musical instrument in her hand; and in each of the side lights are remnants of pinnacled buildings, &c. Several of the windows contain portions of ornamented borders in painted glass; and in the windows of the north aisle are some female faces. Of the various inscriptions and arms of the Cobham and Gaynsford families, mentioned by Aubrey, in the east west and north windows, scarcely a relic now exists.

The nave and aisles are wagon-roofed, with timber. The communion-table is plain. Within a square compartment, over the altar,

[15] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 339—367.

are the letters I.H.S. in gold; and at the sides are the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Creed.

The pulpit of carved oak, with a sounding-board is hexagonal. It stands against the pillar of the arch which separates the chancel from the nave. Two or three of the old oaken pews in the south aisle have elaborately carved panels. Eight or ten of the collegiate stalls, with seats to turn up, have been removed into pews: on the lower side of these seats, are representations of angels, grotesque heads, shields, &c. carved in very bold relief.

The font is octagonal, large, massive, old, and much decayed. Its sides are ornamented with quatrefoils; in the centre of each, a rose; and in each of two of the roses, is the representation of a human or angelic face. The pedestal, also octangular in form, is relieved with niches

At the east end of the south aisle is an oaken desk, on which are a black-letter Bible and Prayer-book. At the side hangs a chain, formerly attached to the Bible, which for its preservation, has been lately, but injudiciously, re-bound: the style of the ancient binding ought to have been preserved. At the end of the desk is a small aperture within which, according to tradition, the holy-water used to be kept in a basin; and was supplied from the basin anciently on the top of St. Peter's cross, in Plaistow-street.

In the floor of the chancel, on each side of the rails of the communion-table, is a rude figure embedded in the red tiles of the pavement; one figure is green, the other yellow. They are supposed to be collegiate remains, and were, not long since, placed in their present position.

Against the wall, on the north side of the principal east window, hangs an ancient helmet, with its crest; a memorial, probably, of the Cobham family.

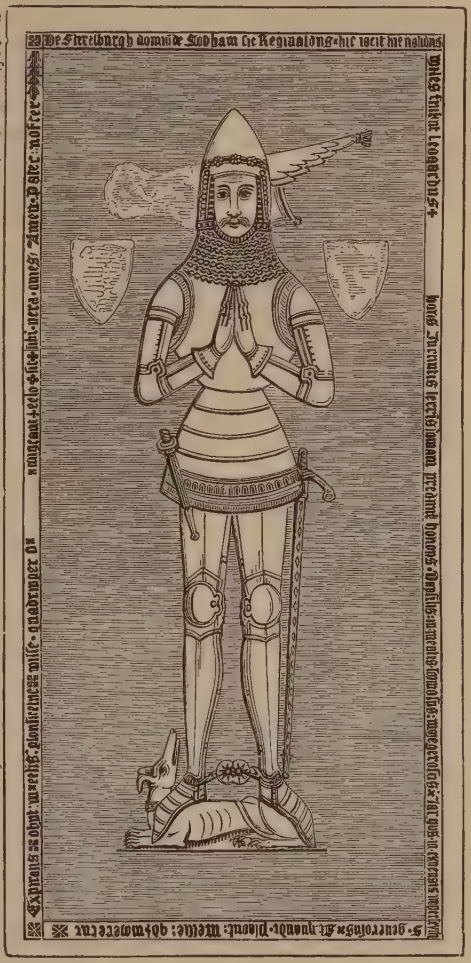
This church contains various costly and noble memorials of the departed great; several fine *Brasses*, some perfect, some nearly so and others seriously injured, not only by the hand of time, but by that of fanaticism and wanton mischief.

In the nave, immediately before the chancel, is a large and elaborately-executed altar-tomb, considerably mutilated, on which are whole-length figures of a knight and his lady, beautifully sculptured in white marble, The knight is in armour; his head sustained by a helmet, his feet resting on a dog, and a glove lying by his right side. He is without a beard; and his hair is bound over the temples with a fillet: crest,— a man's head, barbed. The lady's head is supported by two angels; her feet rest on a winged dragon. At the east end are four shields of arms, viz.:—

1. Gu. a Lion ramp. Arg. 2. Gu. on a Chevron, Or, three Stars, Sab. 3, Az. three Cinquefoils, Or. 4. Az. a Sea-horse, winged, Or.

At the west end are seven shields; and the same number on the north and south sides. In the hollow of a moulding round the upper part of the tomb, are several pins by which a brass fillet bearing an inscription appears to have been fastened.

Against the north wall is an old altar tomb, covered with a slab upwards of seven feet long, on which is a *Brass* full-length figure of Reginald, Lord Cobham who died in July, 1403. He is represented in plate armour, with a pointed helmet, or skull-cap, and a hood of mail: he has, also, a skirt of mail, and wears a sword, dagger, and large spurs. This figure, which is five feet eight inches in height, is in excellent preservation; but part of the crested helmet on which the head reposed has been removed, together with two small shields of arms. The inscription is as follows:—



De Sterresburgh domin' de Cobham, sir Reginaldus + Hic iacet hic balidus + Miles fuit ut leopardus .... horis + In cunctis terris famam predabit honoris + Waysilis + in mensis + formosus + moregerosus + Largus in expensis imperteritus + generosus + et quando + placuie + messie + qd + moreretur + Expirans + obijt + in celis + glorificetur' + mille + quadringeno + trino Julii ..... + Migrabit + celo + sit + tibi + vera + quies + Amen + Pater + noster.

Here are several monuments, grave-stones, and brasses of the *Barons Howard* of Effingham, and their families.—Against the south wall of the chancel, over the vestry door, are two elaborately-carved white-marble shields; between the upper parts of which, is a baron's coronet over the arms (richly emblozed), of Howard impaling Pelham. The inscription, on one shield, records the memory of Francis, Lord Howard, (of Great Bookham, in this county), fifth baron Effingham, whose first wife was Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, bart. (of Laughton, in Sussex), great grandfather of Thomas, duke of Newcastle.[16] This nobleman, who was governor of Virginia in the reign of Charles the Second, died on the 30th of March, 1694. The second shield is inscribed in memory of the lady Philadelphia, mentioned above, who died on the 13th of August, 1685, aged thirty-one. Beneath the inscription are two hands supporting a heart, with the word "*Resurgemus.*"

Westward, against a pillar between the nave and the south aisle, is another large white-marble tablet, richly sculptured with flowers and foliage, and the arms emblazoned; with this inscription:—

> Here lyeth interred the body of the truly noble and religious Lady *Mary Howard.* late wife of Thomas, Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham;[17] by whom shee had two daughters, Ann and Mary. She was the only child of Rushia Wentworth, Esquire, of Cleave in the Isle of Thanet in Kent. Her piety towards God and charity to the poor, her sincere affection in her conjugal state, her tender love and parental care in the education of her children, her pleasing gravity, courteous and affable behaviour in being generously just to all, were very conspicous to every one that truly knew her; and as shee was happyly endowed with all the vertues that adorn the great and good, so they never forsook her till, with true humility, under the stroak of a cruell distemper, shee patiently resigned her life the 29th day of May, anno Dom. 1718.

North of the communion-table, adjoining the screen which separates the east end of the nave from the north aisle, is a large marble altar-tomb, with the whole-length effigy of a man in armour; his head in mail, resting on a cushion, originally supported by two marble figures, now much mutilated; his feet resting against a small figure of a man with a long beard, and a turban on his head, which is supported by his right hand. This eastern figure is supposed to refer to some exploit in the Crusades. On the north side of the tomb are four shields: 1. a cross flory; 2. a chevron, impaling the same: the bearings on the two others are obliterated: those on the west end, and at the south side, are also nearly obliterated. There is no inscription.

[16] His lordship's second wife was Susan, daughter of Sir T. H. Henry Felton, of Playford in the county of Suffolk, and widow of Thomas Herbert, esq.

[17] Son of Francis, the fifth baron, by the lady Philadelphia his wife.

In the nave, westward of the Cobham monument, described in a preceding page, is a small female figure in *Brass*; her hands as in prayer, her mantle fastened with two roses on her breast: this is supposed to be a memorial of the Howards, but the inscription is lost. Still further towards the west, is another small mutilated brass figure, the inscription of which is also lost. On the south side of the first of these brasses is a flat blue stone, with the arms of Howard, and thus inscribed:—

Hic dormit corpus *Caroli* HOWARD, militis, filii *Francisci Howard*, militis, amborum de *Bookham Magna*, in hoc comitatu, qui. heu! animam expiravit vicesimo die Martis, anno Dom'i 1672, annoque ætatis quinquagesimo septimo.
Resurgemus.

On another flat blue stone, southward of the Cobham monument, is an inscription to "the deare memory of the hon^ble^ Charles and Philadelphia Howard, son and daughter of the right hon^ble^ the Lord Howard of Effingham and Philadelphia his wife," who died in 1684, "to the perpetual greefe of their surviving father; and of their second daughter, Margaret, who died in 1685."

In the north aisle, on a brass-plate, beneath the figure of a woman praying, is the inscription—

Orate pro animâ Katerine Stokett.

On a black marble grave-stone in the chancel, with armorial bearings displaying, on a chevron between three ostriches, as many mullets, *Widnell*; between three birds, impaling three cinquefoils, in chief a lion passant, in this inscription:—

Vana salus hominis. Pietati sacrum. Siste gradum, Viator, et hoc sepulchrum cerne, et quem cepit comprehendere. *Gulielmus Widnellus*[18] hic jacet mortuus, antiquâ sobole prognatus. Theatrum humilitatis itemque scœna squalida virtutis inest: charitatem sanguinis hic exuperavit candoris, probitatis dotibus, quem decimo octavo die Novembris mors eripuit immatura. Denatus A.D. MDCLXII.

Desist those prophane feet, forbeare
To fowle this hallowed marble, where
Lies Vertue's Goodness', Honour's heire.
'Cause the world not worthy him to have,
The great Jehovah shut him in this grave.

Memorials of the *Farindon* family, of Battners in this parish, are numerous from the year 1730. The most recent are two tablets; the first of which, in the north aisle records the memory of

ANTHONY FARINDON, esq., who died on the 5th of September, 1773, aged fifty-seven.
JAMES FARINDON, esq., son of the preceding, who died March the 8th, 1810, aged sixty-two.
Elizabeth Farindon, widow of the above-named James, who died September the 29th, 1818, aged sixty-four,

The other tablet is to the memory of *Louisa*, the wife of Thomas

[18] Of a family formerly residing at Shaves, in Tandridge.

Lane, esq., and eldest daughter of the late James Farindon, esq., who died May 2nd, 1832, aged fifty-seven.

On a white-marble tablet, agianst the north wall in the chancel, is the following inscription to the memory of Sir James Burrow:—

Born 28th Nov. 1701, O. S. Died 5th Nov. 1782, N. S.

Underneath lie the remains of Sir *James Burrow*, of *Starborough Castle* in this parish, knt.; many years Fellow, and above 30 years Vice-President, and twice occasional President, of the Royal Society; also Fellow and once Vice-President of the Antiquarian Society of London; and honorary member of the *Société des Antiquités de Cassell*; Master of the Crown Office, and Senior Bencher of the honourable Society of the *Inner Temple*. Few or none perhaps have passed through life better connected with their lot, or have enjoyed it with more satisfaction and thankfulness. The convivial character was what he cheifly affected, as it was his constant wish to be easy and cheerful himself, and to see others in a like disposition.

Arms:—Az. three Fleurs-de-lis, Erm.; between the two upper, a Mullet, of the last.

Amongst numerous tombs and grave-stones in the church-yard is one to the memory of *Frances*, relict of Charles Howard, knt., of East-wick in Great Bookham, and daughter of Sir George Courthop, knt., of Whyly in Sussex. Also some to the Saxby family, of Lingfield, in this county.

The Registers of this parish are in a good state of preservation: the Baptisms commence in January, 1559; the Burials and marriages, in June, 1561. In the beginning of the oldest register are the following singular lines:—

"Dayes of marriage,
Conjugium Adventus prohibet, Hilarique relaxat,
Septuagena vetat, sed Paschæ Octava relaxat,
Rogamen vetitat, concedit Trina potestas.

Infœlix multis θματα est mihi Litera fœlix;
Si θανατον scribit, scribit et illa θεον.

Infœlix multis est mihi *Jonæ*.
Mors tau, mors Christi, Fraus Mundi, Gloria Cœli,
Et Dolor Inferni, sint meditanda tibi." [19]

The recorded donations to this parish, all the annual produce of land, and all by will, are as follow:—

1627. Henry Smith, esq., for the relief of aged poor and large families, 10*l.*
1659. John Hole, esq., for the relief of poor people, 2*l.* 8*s.*
1709. William Saxby, esq., for ten poor people, in coats and gowns, on Good Friday, 10*l.* 10*s.*
1716. John Piggot esq., for 120 poor people, on Good Friday, 2*l.*

The only foundation for a school in Lingfield, observe Manning and Bray,[20] consists of an annuity of 2*l.* 10*s.* issuing out of a house in the

[19] Thy death y^e^ death of *Christ*, y^e^ world's temptation,
Heaven's joy, and Hell's torments be y^y^ meditation.

[20] Surrey, vol. ii, p. 357.

parish, given by some person now unknown, for the purpose of teaching five poor children of the parish, to be nominated by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers. On the 27th of November, 1734, William Carmichael, A.M., was licensed by the bishop to teach, being lawfully nominated and appointed master of the Free-school in Lingfield.

OXTED, OR OXTEAD.

This parish is pleasantly situated below the chalk-hills, bordering on Woldingham and Chelsham, on the north; on Limpsfield and Titsey, on the east; on Tandridge and Crowhurst, on the south; and Tandridge and Godstone, on the west. The soil, to the north, is chalk; in the centre, sand, or sandy loam; and in the south, clay; forming nearly equal divisions, and running from east to west. In the digging of wells, oyster-shells of large size are frequently found at a depth of thirty feet; and then water is obtained in abundance. Here is some of the best irrigated meadow-land in the county.—The parish contains 3407 acres: viz.—roads and waste, 110; arable, 1875; meadow and pasture, 958; woodland, 347; common-land, 32; hop-ground, 46; glebe, 36. The tithes were commuted, in 1839, for the sum of 770*l.*; and 10*l.* for the glebe.

Barrow-green, in Oxted, derives its name from a large barrow, supposed to have been thrown up after some battle with the Danes, by whom this part of the country was much infested. It adjoins the old Pilgrims' road. A spring which rises at Barrow-green, and another to the north-east, under the hill, at Titsey, meet in this parish, and run into the Medway. These waters are celebrated for trout.

In the Domesday book the manor is thus described:—

"Earl Eustace (of Bologne) holds Acstede, which Githa, the mother of Harold, held in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed at 20 hides: now at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 20 carucates. There are 2 carucates in the demesne; and thirty-five villains, with 18 carucates. There are two mills, valued at 12 shillings and 6 pence; and 4 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred swine for pannage. In Southwark is one messuage, valued at 2 pence; and six bondmen, and nine bordars. There is a Church. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 16 pounds; when it was received, at 10 pounds; and at present, at 14 pounds."

The parish includes five manors, or reputed manors, namely, those of Oxted, Birstead, Broadham, Foyle, and Stocketts.

The Manor of OXTED.—In the reign of John, a part of this manor was held of the king *in capite*, as of the Honour of Bologne, by the service of two knights' fees, by Hugo de Nevill; and a certain part of the manor was held of the same Honour, and by the same service, from the conquest of England, by Roland de Acstede.[1] In 1216,

[1] TESTA DE NEVILL, p. 225.

King John granted to Nevill the land of Roland, who was probably a ward of the crown, for he afterwards had possession of the estate, and died seised of it in 1240. That portion of Oxted which had belonged to Hugo de Nevill was transferred with his daughter in marriage to John de Cobham, of Sterborough, in Lingfield. It descended to Sir Thomas Cobham, who died in 1471, leaving a daughter, Ann, his sole heiress, who married Sir Edward Borough. The estate of Roland de Acstede here had been purchased of one of his descendants by one of the Cobham family; in consequence of which, the entire manor of Oxted came into the possession of Sir Edward Borough, as part of his wife's portion. This manor descended, together with Sterborough, to William, lord Borough; who conveyed it, with the advowson, to John Rede, esq., in 1578; and he transferred it, in 1587, to Charles Hoskins, a merchant of London, descended from a family in Monmouthshire. It remained in the possession of the Hoskins family for nearly two centuries. William Hoskins, who died seised of it in 1762, left it to his son Charles; whose daughter and heiress, Susanna Chicheley Hoskins married Richard Gorges, esq.; and subsequently, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Roe. She died in 1798, without issue, and the inheritance devolved on Mrs. Master, her father's sister, who died in 1807, and left it to her son, the Rev. Legh Hoskins Master;[2] to whose son and successor, Charles Legh Hoskins Master, esq., it now belongs. According to a survey taken in the 19th of Elizabeth, the manor of Oxted contained, at least, six hundred and five acres, besides the commons and waste grounds.

The residence of C. L. H. Master, esq, the lord of the manor, is Barrow-green house, a substantial and handsome brick mansion.

The Manor of Birstead, *Biersted*, or *Bursted*, anciently belonged to the priory of Tandridge. At the dissolution, it was granted to John Rede, esq.; whose son sold it to Richard Bostock, esq.; from whom it passed by sale, in 1577, to Edward Johnson, esq.; who, in 1582, conveyed it to Richard Hayward, of Oxted. From Richard Hayward, it passed to his son Henry; whose son, John, settled it, in 1613, on his wife Elizabeth, for life, with remainder to his heirs-male. By a new settlement, however, in 1630, he limited this manor and Westhall to his son, John, by a former wife. Sir William Hayward, the eldest son of the above-mentioned Elizabeth, purchased Biersted and Westhall (also in this parish) of John, in 1649; and, in 1681, he sold this property to Burrough; who devised it to Edwards; by whose family it was sold to Sir Joseph Jekyll. Sir Joseph died in 1738; and, under his will and the act passed for carrying it into execution,

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 383—5.

the manor of Biersted was sold to John Godfrey, esq., of Limpsfield, who died in 1757, and left it to Marmaduke Hilton, esq., a merchant of London; who, dying in 1768, gave it by will to Vincent Biscoe, esq. By that gentleman, it was devised to his second son, Vincent Hilton Biscoe, esq., who held it in 1808. From him it was purchased, as was also the Hall estate, by their present owner, Sir William Weller Pepys, bart.

The Manor of BROADHAM, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, anciently belonged to the abbey of Battle. It was granted, with Limpsfield, in 1539, to Sir John Gresham;[3] from whom it descended to his eldest son, William, in 1557. "In a rental of Oxted, in 1568, William Gresham is said to hold this manor, and that there were three hundred acres in demense."[4] From him it passed, with the Titsey estate, to Sir Marmaduke Gresham, (son of Sir Edward Gresham, by his second wife), who represented East Grinstead in

[3] Sir John Gresham was descended from an ancient family settled at Norfolk so far back as the time of Edward the Third. He was the third son of John Gresham, of Holt in that county, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Andrew Blyke. He was an eminent merchant in London. His elder brother, Sir Richard, also a merchant, was the father of Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, and founded Gresham College. Sir John was sheriff of London in 1537, and lord-mayor in 1547; in both of which offices his brother, Sir Richard, had preceded him a few years. He died on the 23rd of October, 1557, seised of the manor of Titsey, Limpsfield, Broadham, Oxted, Warlingham (with the rectory), Sanderstead, and the Burgh of Langhurst, Rowholt, and Woldingham; leaving William his son and heir, aged thirty-four. This William had issue, two sons, William and Thomas, and three daughters; and, by will dated October 20th, 1575, he devised the manors of Titsey and Limpsfield, with other estates, to his wife Beatrice, for her life; with remainder to his younger son, Thomas Gresham, to whom he gave estates in Limpsfield and other places. William, the eldest son and heir at law, had only one child, named Elizabeth. By deed, dated February 20th, 1593, he ratified the will of his father; by which Titsey, Limpsfield, and other estates, were given to his younger brother Thomas. Elizabeth, the daughter of William, died without issue. Thomas, her brother, was knighted; and was succeeded by his son John, who was also knighted, and who, by a deed dated November the 13th, 1630, is described as his second son, though no elder son is named. John died in 1643; and, leaving no issue, his brother Edward, mentioned as his third son, succeeded to his estates.

The first Sir John Gresham mentioned in this note, founded a free-school at Holt, in Norfolk; gave to every Ward of the city of London 10*l.* to be distributed amongst the poor; to one hundred and twenty poor men and women, each three yards of broad cloth, at eight or nine shillings a yard, made into gowns; and to maids' marriages, and hospitals in London, he gave 200*l.* From Stow's account of his splendid and costly funeral, it appears that he died a Roman Catholic. "A sermon," Observes that writer, "was preached by Mr. Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury; and after it all the company came home to as great a dinner as had been seen for a fish-day, in which nothing was lacking for all that came. He was buried in St. Michael Bassishaw church, London, where an ancient marble is in the south aisle of the quire."—See Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. ii. p. 402. For further particulars of the Gresham family, see the account of Titsey, in this volume.

[4] Vide Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. ii. p. 387.

parliament in 1660, and was created a baronet in the same year.[5] Sir Marmaduke, by his will, dated January 14th, 1695, devised this manor, with that of Tatsfield, and various other property, to his son Charles, and his daughter Alice, on trust to raise money to pay his debts and legacies; and subject thereto, he gave the same to them and their heirs, as joint tenants. Having sold Lusted-farm, (which proved sufficient to pay off all incumbrances), to Roger Glover, they, in 1711, made a partition of what remained: Sir Charles taking the Tatsfield estate as his share; and his sister, Alice, the manor of Broadham, a farm in Oxted called Charles or Charges, and the rectory or parsonage of Stonegrave (alias Edon-bridge) in Kent. Alice Gresham, dying unmarried, devised her estates to her brother, William Gresham, esq.; who, in 1718, conveyed the manor of Broadham, the Charges farm, &c., to John Blundell, of Godstone. Through the intestacy of one of Mr. Blundell's successors, the property of the manor became divided into two thirds and two sixths; one sixth of which was purchased of John Bedford, esq., of Reigate, by Mr. Wm. Bryant, in 1796; the remaining five sixth having, partly by devise and partly by purchase, become vested in the late Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, bart.;[6] on whose death, Mr. Bryant became possessed of the whole, but subsequently surrendered it to the executors of the duke of Norfolk, who had a mortgage on it; and from them, it was purchased by Colonel Clayton. After his death, it was sold to Edward Kelsey, esq., the present owner.

The Manor of Foyle, (Foyllye, or Fuyllye), was, in 1362, granted by John de Watesham to Wm. de Staffhurst; two of whose daughters, Margaret and Catherine, appear to have been married to John Marchant and William Marchant. In 1401, the said John Marchant granted to Stephen At-Lee and Simon Dane all such lands as descended to him on the death of Dionysia Parker, his mother, and such lands in Okested as he stood possessed of by feoffment in Stalkynden. In 1420, At-Lee and Dane granted to Sir John Gaynsford and others, in trust for him, all lands, rents, and services, &c., in Okested called la Foyle. In 1424, all the parties except Gaynsford re-conveyed to At-Lee; and, two years afterwards, Gaynsford conveyed to him, reserving a road to his mill at Crowhurst, and a rent of twenty-two shillings. In April, 1608, Thomas, earl of Dorset, died seised of the manor of Foyle in Okested, Godstone, Lingfield, and Tanrige.[7] It afterwards belonged to Anthony Farindon, esq., of Ling-

[5] See the account of Titsey.

[6] See Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p, 388.—Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, esq., the proprietor of Oatlands in this county, (vide vol ii. p. 385, et seq., of the present work), is the nephew and heir of the late Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, bart.

[7] Inquis. post Mortem.; 5 Sept.; 7 James the First.

field; whose son, James, sold it to Thomas Streatfield, of Stone-hall, in Oxted; who left it to his widow, during her life. By her, conjointly with Henry Streatfield, esq., of Chiddington in Kent, the next heir, it was sold to John Wells, esq., a banker, of Wigmore, near Bromley. On Mr. Well's bankruptcy, in 1841, it was again sold; William Leveson Gower, esq., of Titsey being the purchaser.

Of the manor, or reputed manor of STOKETTS, little appears to be known. In 1345, John Stoket granted lands to Sir Robert Stangrave and Dame Joan his wife, lying between their wood on one part, and the abbot of Battle's land on the other. In the following year, "Roger at Stoket, son and heir of John, was in ward to the lord of the manor of Okested; and the bailiff charges, as paid for his commons going to school, 10*d.* a week for 30 weeks (seven weeks being deducted when he was at Sterborough), and 11*d.* paid for cloth for one pair of hose, and 1*d.* for sewing, and 10*d.* for two pair of shoes."[8] John Stoket's daughter and heir, Dionese, left three daughters and coheirs, who married, respectively, John Gens, John Ounsted, and William Banaster. Banaster appears to have parted with his third. In 1577, William Causten held one third; James Gens, one third. (i.e. the manor-house and thirty-four acres); and John Ounsted, the other third. Causten's part continued in his descendant, William of the fourth generation, in 1690.[9]

Stone-hall, a seat in this parish, was purchased, after the death of Col. Clayton, by its present owner and occupier, Edward Kelsey esq.,

Amongst other seats, &c,. may be mentioned *Perrysfield*, a handsome modern mansion, the residence of Charles M' Niven esq,. by whom it was purchased of Joseph Wilks esq,; *Oxted Cottage*, the residence of Henry Norman, esq.;—*East-hill* of the Rev.— Wilkinson;—and *Woodhurst* of Col. Robert Martin Leake.

Oxted is a Rectory in the deanery of Ewell; rated in the *Valor* of Edward the First, at 16*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; in the *Liber Regis*, at 24*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; paying 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for procurations. Patron, C. L. H. Master, esq.

Rectors of Oxted in and since 1800:—

THOMAS THORP. Instituted February the 17th, 1794.

W. MASTER PYNE, M.A. Instituted January 19th, 1827, after the death of Thomas Thorp.

Oxted *Church*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is situated about half a mile from the street of the village, on the top of one of those

[8] Manning and Bray. SURREY, vol. ii. p. 389.

[9] "This family has been long here, and of some note ever since the Reformation."—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 391.

beautiful knolls with which this part of the country abounds. It is built of stone, with a tiled roof; having, at the west end, a large low tower, surmounted by a turret containing five bells. It has a nave, a chanel, and a north and a south aisle, separated from the nave by columns supporting three obtuse-pointed arches on each side. Tradition states, that the chancel was injured by lightning a little previously to the year 1637, which date (over the east window) records a restoration; but, from the following entry, copied from the parish register, the church appears to have been more severely visited in 1719:—"Oxted church and chancel was burnt by a great tempest of lightning July 17th, 1719. The fire began about one o'clock in the morning, in the top of the spire, and melted the five bells."—"The present five bells were hung, and first rung in peal, on the 5th Nov. 1729." The first, second, third, and fourth, bear this inscription:—

RICARDUS PHELPS me fecit, 1729:
Ab Omni Furgure defenda nos Domine.

The fifth is thus inscribed:—

Good Folks with one accord
We call to hear God's Word
We honour to the King
Joy to Brides do sing
We Triumphs loudly tell
And Ring your last Farewell.

After the second fire, a wooden-framed window was placed in the chancel; two similar windows in the south aisle; and two in the north aisle. The east window, and those in the north aisle, were taken out in 1838; and the present handsome ones, presented to the church by the rector, placed in their stead. At the same time, C. L. H. Master, esq., presented one for the south aisle; and the expense of another was defrayed by a subscription of the parishioners. The east window is pointed, and consists of four principal lights, with ten small ornamental compartments above. In the upper lights, the painted glass is very tastefully arranged. It represents the Virgin and Child; Our Saviour; female figures; an eagle; a griffin, and other heraldic devices. In the upper compartments of the windows of the south aisle, are several pretty specimens of modern painted glass, in small panes. Most of the windows are pointed.

The entrance is by the south porch; on the right of which is a sundial, re-erected in 1815. The interior of the church is now one of the most pleasing and respectable in this part of the county. The chancel is lined with polished oak, to the height of six feet; and the fronts of the galleries are also of polished oak. In the west-end

gallery is a handsome organ, erected by Bryceson in 1838. The pews are all of wainscot, and in excellent preservation. The pulpit, with its sounding-board, against the wall at the east end of the nave, is hexagonal, and of plain oak, about the date of 1720. The font is a small square stone basin. supported by a cylindrical pillar. The vestry, entered from the chancel, is at the east end of the north aisle. Against the north wall is a large painting of the royal arms of the time of Queen Anne; and below in compartments, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed: on the right and left of the altar are the Ten Commandments. The number of sittings is about five hundred; the whole of which, excepting the rectory pew, and the pew belonging to the patron of the living, are free.

There are numerous hatchments in the chancel, and also in the aisles, in memory of the deceased parishioners.

The number of monuments in this church, particularly of the *Hoskins* family long lords of the manor, is unusually large.

At the west end of the south aisle is a plain marble slab, thus inscribed:—

Hic jacet Edmundus Hoskins, filius secundo-genitus Caroli Hoskins de Oxted in Comit. Surriæ, armigeri; natus est xii° Februar. an'o salutis mdcxxxiii°, mortuus x° denatus xii° Junii mdclxxvi°. Non sine ingenti animi mœrore sensit se ab irato patre quasi exhæredatum; noluit igitur inter familiæ cineres sepeliri sed hunc semotum requiescendi elegit locum. M. H. charissimo conjugi mœstissima conjux. F. C.

On a large blue grave-stone in the chancel, is an inscription to the memory of *Ann*, twenty-five years wife of Charles Hoskins, esq., daughter of William Hale, who died December the 22nd, 1651, aged forty-two. Below:—

LET THIS
PATTERNE OF PIETY
MAPP OF MISERY
MIRROVR OF PATIENCE
HERE REST.

On the north wall of the chancel, over the entrance to the vestry, is a small white-marble tablet, representing a curtain, supported by an angel, with this inscription to the memory of another lady of the Hoskins family:—

Let those of after-ages know,
This virtuous woman here below
Was stable in religion, pious in life,
A charitable creature, and humble wife;
In her afflictions dolorous and many,
Her patience scarcely parallel'd by any;
Of perfect happiness she could not miss,
Led by such graces to eternall blisse.

A brass-plate, with the figures of two youths, and the following quaint inscription in capitals, within the altar rails, is now partially covered :—

> Here lyeth enterred the body of THOMAS HOSKINS, Gent. second sonne of Sir Thomas Hoskins, Knight, who deceased ye 10th day of Aprill A°D'ni 1611, at ye age of 5 yeares, who aboute a quarter of an houre before his departure did of himself, without any instruction, speak *thos* wordes, 'and leade us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evill,' being the last wordes he spake.

Between the windows, against the south wall of the chancel, is a handsome tablet of veined marble, with a pediment and the armorial bearings emblazoned, to the memory of WILLIAM FINCH, esq., son of the Hon. William Finch of the Inner Temple, who died December the 12th, 1728, aged forty-seven. Also of the Hon. *Anne Finch*, his mother; and of Mrs. *Esther Finch*, spinster, his sister.

On the north wall of the chancel, on a brass-plate, gilt, and enchased in white marble, is the following inscription :—

> RADULPHUS RAND, Theologo Iatros, Concionator Orthodoxus, Istius Ecclesiæ Pastor vigilantissimus, (animâ triumphante) corpore expectat adventum Domini, in plenam utriusque partis gloriam. Tabernaculum deposuit die XIX mensis Febr. anno Christogeniæ, 1648, ætatis suæ à duplici climacterico LIIII. *viz.* à nativitate octogesimo octavo. Nec omnia, nec omnes mihi placuere; sed quibus veritate iapprobante, virtute pursuadente, amicitiâ invita'te, addictus fui.

On a plain stone in the floor of the chancel :—

> Sacred to the memory of the Rev. UTRICK FETHERSTONHAUGH, 42 years Rector of this Parish. Ob. 26 Dec. 1738, aged 70 years.

On a brass plate (now partly covered) in the middle of the chancel under the representation of a man, standing, and holding his hands joined as in prayer :—

> Hic jacet Johannes Huge, quandam Rector huj's eccl'ie qui obiit xij° die mens' Julii anno Dn'i millo' cccexxbiii cujus a'i'e p'picietur D's. Amen.

Another brass-plate, mentioned by Manning and Bray,[10] as bearing the portraiture of a lady, standing, in the same devout posture, has been removed. or it is covered. Over her, in an escutcheon. were the cross nails, pillar, ladder, and other instruments of Christ's passion; and beneath, were two children, with the inscription here subjoined :—

> Orate pro sniimâ JOHANNE HASELDENN, que obiit xxj° die mensis Octobris anno Domini mill'imo cccc° octoagesimo cujus anime p'p'cietur Deus. Amen.

On the north wall is a monument, in colours, much faded, representing, under an arch, the figures of a man in a gown and his wife; both in black, and praying before a fald-stool. Beneath these figures

[10] SURREY, vol. ii. p. 390.

are their ten sons and seven daughters, in a similar posture; and over them, in capitals, this inscription:—

> John Aldersey, haberdasher and merchant venturor of London being son of John Aldersey of Bunbery in ye County of Chester, gent, dep. ys lyfe ye 26 day of July a$_0$ 1616, being of the age of 75 years, and having lived wth his wife Anna in the holy Æstate of matrimony 46 years, and had issue 17 children.

In the Church-yard, on a brass-plate against the iron rails of an inclosed tomb under the east window, is the following brief record:—

> Here lyeth the body of John Hoskins, Esq, late of Red Lyon Square, London, who dyed May 16, 1717, in the 77th year of his age.[11]

Facing the first north window westward from the chancel, is a railed-in burial-place, with the annexed inscription, neatly engraven on a brass-plate, and fixed against the rails on the west side:—

> Within this Vault is deposited the Mortal Part of Robert Martin Leake, Esq. of Woodhurst in this parish, formerly Senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery & since Master of the Report Office in that Court. He was the fifth son of Stephen Martin Leake, of Thorpe Hall in the County of Essex, & Mile End in the County of Middlesex, Esq., Garter Principal King of Arms, by Ann, daughter of Fletcher Powell, formerly of New Radnor in Wales, & afterwards of Marshalls in the County of Herts, Esq. Born the third day of September 1749, Old Style. He departed this life on the 9th day of February 1833, in the 84th Year of his age.
>
> Here also are interred the Remains of *Elizabeth Martin Leake*, his Wife, who died on the 24th day of June 1831, in the 73rd Year of her age.

In another railed-in burial-place, on the west side of the south porch, is a large brass-plate, handsomely engraven, to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Francis Bellis, who died January the 23rd, 1824, aged seventy-two;—of *Susannah* his wife, who died September 8th, 1842, aged sixty-three;—and of others of the family. There is a yew tree near the west end of the church.

The Register of this parish commences in 1603, for burials; but for baptisms and marriages, not until 1613; where there is a note, (signed "*Daniel Bellamy*, rector"), stating that the marriages had occupied four leaves, the christenings twenty-five leaves, and the burials eighteen leaves, in a pre-existing register. From 1613, downwards, the register is perfect, excepting the years 1683 to 1690, and from 1700 to 1704, inclusive. These portions, it is stated in the register, were lost by a Mr. Shepherd.[12] The register contains entries of several marriages performed by Justice of the peace during the Commonwealth. In an inventory of goods belonging to Oxted church,

[11] This gentleman's only daughter and heiress, Catherine, became wife of William, third duke of Devonshire; by whom she had four sons and three daughters.

[12] The Rev. John Shepherd, M.A., was instituted to the rectory on the 16th of September, 1681: and was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Bellamy, August 29th, 1705.

is recorded the following gift of the duchess of Devonshire, who appears to have resided in the parish about the year 1750; viz.—two large silver flagons, a silver cup and cover, a large embossed silver dish, and a silver plate.

The recorded Benefactions to the poor of Oxted are, in substance, as follows;—

1627. Henry Smith, esq., 15*l.* annually, arising from the rent of a farm at Worth, in Sussex.

1786. Mrs. Jane Linwood, 100*l.*; part of which was laid out in the purchase of 100*l.* stock, and producing 3*l.* annually.

1794. Mrs. Jane Piggott, 150*l.* invested in the 3½ per cents., and producing 5*l.* 5*s.* annually.

1830. Lady Bensley, by will, 50*l.*; the whole of which was distributed in clothing, by an order of the vestry.

1834. Mr. William Peters, the interest of 200*l.* stock, in the 3 per cents., producing annually 6*l.*; to be distributed amongst poor resident widows not receiving parochial relief.

TANDRIDGE.

This parish is bounded by that of Godstone, on the west and north-west; by Crowhurst, on the south; and by Oxted and Limpsfield, on the north and east. In the middle of the parish the land is sandy, with clay on the north and south.

Two manors here are thus described in the Domesday book:—

"The Wife of Salie holdes of Richard (de Tonbridge) the manor of *Tanrige*, which Torbern held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides: now, at 2 hides. There are 10 carucates of arable land In demesne are 3 carucates; and there are 20 villians, and 10 bordars, with 11 carucates. There is a mill, at 50 pence; and 8 acres of meadow. The wood yields forty hogs for pannage; and eleven for herbage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 6 pounds; afterwards, at 40 shillings; and now, at 11 pounds.

"The Wife of Salie also holds of Richard, *Tellingdone*. Alnoth held it of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 10 hides: now, at 1½ hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. In the demesne are 2 carucates; and five villians, and eight bondmen, with 2½ carucates. There is a Church. The wood yields forty hogs for pannage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 7 pounds; afterwards, at 3 pounds; now, at 6 pounds, yet it yields 7 pounds."

Odo, the son of William de Dammartin, appears to have held the manor of Tandridge at an early period; and in the *Testa de Nevill* it is stated, that Alicia de Dammartin, (probably a daughter or grand-daughter of Odo), held one knight's fee in Tanrugge, of the Honour of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry the Third. In 1315 the estate had passed, apparently by marriage with the heiress of Dammartin, to the family of Warblenton; in which it remained vested until the time of Edward the Fourth. Sir George Putnam, in 1509, held his courts as lord of the manor; which was afterwards styled Tandridge Court, to distinguish it from another manor in the parish called Tandridge Priory.

The manor of *Tandridge Court* descended from Sir George to Robert Putnam, who, in 1543, suffered a recovery of this manor, with three hundred acres of land, fifty of meadow, two hundred of pasture, sixty of wood, and 4*l.* rent. It was afterwards purchased by Thomas Bradshaw; by whom it was transferred to Richard Bostock, who had previously become the owner of the Priory manor. In 1627, Edward Bostock Fuller, the grand nephew of Richard Bostock, levied a fine of the manor of Tandridge-court. This estate descended to Francis Bostock Fuller, serjeant-at-law, who held the Priory manor also, which he gave, by will, to his three daughters, and this to his son Francis, who sold it, in 1711, to Sir William Clayton. That gentleman died in 1744; and this and other estates which he had purchased of the Fuller family, were sold, under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1766, to Sir Kenrick Clayton; whose son and heir, Sir Robert, bequeathed Tandridge-court to his cousin, Sir Wm. Clayton, who held it in 1808; but afterwards sold it to Matthias Wilks, esq. That gentleman erected a handsome residence on the estate, but left the old court-house standing; and it is now in the occupation of some labourers. Mr. Wilks subsequently disposed of the property to Sir William Weller Pepys, bart., who resides in the new mansion.

The Manor of Northall, or Tandridge Priory. Odo de Dammartin, who held the manor of Tanrige, which had belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and who is supposed to have been the founder of the hospital or priory of Tandridge, endowed that institution with part of his estate here, which subsequently constituted the Priory manor. It fell into the hands of the king on the suppression of the monastery, and, together with the other monastic estates, it was given by Henry the Eighth to John Rede, in exchange for Oatlands.[1] John Rede, son and heir of the preceding, in 1576, conveyed to Richard Bostock his manor of Tanrige (alias Northall), and Oxted, &c., which afterwards passed to the family of Fuller, and was bought of the daughters of Serjeant Fuller, by Sir William Clayton, who had purchased the Tandridge-court estate also. The subsequent descent of these manors to Sir Robert Clayton has been already noticed. He conveyed, during his life, the manor (or reputed) manor of Northall, with the priory-farm, to Mr. Robert Græme, the son of his steward, as a reward for his services.[2] It is now in the occupation of Capt. Robert Welbank.

Tillingdon.—Though, at the time of the Domesday survey, Tillingdon was a manor which included about one half of the parish, it has long since been divested of its manorial attributes, and

[1] See account of Oatlands, in Weybridge, vol. ii. p. 382, et seq.

[2] See p. 136, of the present volume, under Godstone.

has dwindled to a single farm. It appears that in the reign of Edward the First, Tillingdon belonged to Thomas de Warblentone, or Warbleton, who also held Tandridge-court; and he sold the lands and tenements of Tillingdonne to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; whose ancestor, Richard de Tonbridge, had been lord of the fee.

This manor descended, with the estate of the earl of Gloucester at Blechingley, to the earl of Stafford; and through the attainder of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it escheated to the crown. Temporary grants were made to Sir Thomas Cawarden and other persons, at different times; and at length, in the time of Charles the First, this manor formed part of the estate of George Evelyn, esq. Tillingdon afterwards came into the possession of Sir John Evelyn, of Godstone; who, by will dated in 1671, devised this estate, with others, to one Mary Gittings, by whom he had a daughter, not born in wedlock. This woman sold the property to Sir Robert Clayton and John Morris, esq.; and Tillingdon fell to the share of the former; in whose descendant, Sir William Robert Clayton, the present baronet, who holds nearly the whole property of the parish, it still remains.

The Manor of Newland (or Newlands), partly in this parish, and partly in Crowhurst, Lingfield, &c., formerly was included among the estates of the family of Gaynsford; and in 1554, it was vested in John Gaynsford, an idiot, with other lands and tenements, as mentioned in the account of Crowhurst.[2] In 1608, Thomas Thorp died seised of Newlands, in the parish of Tandridge, held of the manor of Okested, leaving Richard his son and heir, a minor,

Tandridge Hall.—The mansion thus named, having been included in the grant from Henry the Eighth to John Rede, was sold to one of the family of Haward; and in 1649, it came into the hands of Sir William Haward; whose representatives, in 1681, sold this, with other estates, to John Burrough, esq. After other transfers, it was purchased, together with the manor of Garston in Blechingley, by the lady of Sir Kenrick Clayton; and in 1808, it belonged to Sir William Clayton, bart. From that gentleman it was purchased by Joseph Wilks, esq., who converted the old farm-house into a residence for himself. More recently, it has undergone a thorough repair; it presents a handsome appearance; and is now the property, by purchase, of John Pearson, esq. Many of the rooms are ancient, and appear to be nearly in their pristine state. One apartment is wainscoted throughout: over its carved mantel-piece is the date 1598; and on each side, are the initials of the Haward family. It is probable, that this mantel-piece, which is of a handsome character, formerly

[2] See ante, p. 125.

ornamented the dining-room, as that apartment is said to have been wainscoted previously to the time when Mr. Wilks effected his alterations. Mr. Wilks then heightened the dining-room; and is believed to have removed the panelling to a bed-room of suitable proportions. Fragments of carving, similar to that of the mantel-piece, are found in other parts of the house.

Rooks-nest, a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded park of about one hundred and forty acres in extent, at the base of the chalk-hill, anciently belonged to the priory of Tandridge. It was sold by John Rede, the son of the grantee of the priory estate, to Richard Bostock; and it afterwards belonged to the family of Roffey. Soon after 1711, it was purchased by Charles Boone, esq., who resided at Rooksnest; and dying in 1735, left it to his son Daniel, who, in 1758, conveyed the estate to trustees for sale. John Cook, esq., the purchaser, becoming a bankrupt, it was resold to Richard Becher, esq., who expended much money in improvements; and having involved himself in difficulties, the place was again sold, in 1781, to Col. George Clarke; who died in March, 1788, and left it (by will) to Henry Strachey, esq., who was created a baronet in 1801, and died on the 3rd of January, 1810. It was purchased by Matthias Wilks, esq.; who resold it, in 1817, to Charles Hampden Turner, esq. This elegant residence adjoins that of Flower, in the adjoining parish of Godstone.[4]

The Priory of Tandridge.—This religious institution appears to have been at first an hospital for three priests and several poor brethren; but it was afterwards regarded as a priory of Austin Canons. It is uncertain when it originated; but in the reign of Richard the First, Odo (or Eudes), the son of William de Dammartin, became a considerable benefactor to the priory, and has been generally looked upon as the founder. In 1352, Walter de Merstham, parson of Limpsfield, had license to alienate lands and tenements in Tandridge and elsewhere to the prior and convent. It is stated in a rescript of the bishop of Winchester, dated in 1308, that the rents of the priory were hardly sufficient for the support of the officiating ministers. The following account of the manors, lands, tenements, and quit-tents, belonging to the priory of Tandridge, is given in the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Property by the king's commissioners in the 27th of Henry the Eighth:—

> Firm-rents in the parish of Tandridge, 47*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; in Oxted, 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; in Crowhurst, 8*l.*; in Godstone, 3*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; in Blecingley, 5*l.* 3*s.*; in Warlingham, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in Chipsted, 16*s.*; in Hartfield Sussex, 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; in Chiddingstone, Kent, 7*s*, 10*d.*; and in Long Sutton, Hants, 12*s.*: in all, 86*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.* Reprisals or deductions, 7*l.* 10*s.* 11¾d.:—leaving a clear revenue of 78*l.* 16*s* 6¾*d.*[5]

[4] See, under Godstone, p. 136.

[5] Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. ii. p. 68.

Priors of Tandridge :—

Walter, appointed in June, 1306.
Thomas de St. Albans, in June, 1309.
Henry de Peckham, elected February the 10th, 1322-3.
John Hansard, inducted in 1324, but in consequence of bad conduct he was interdicted the administration of the affairs of the Priory, and *Lawrence de Rustington* was appointed his coadjutor.
Philip de Wokyngham, appointed 1335.
John de Merstham, elected in 1341 : resigned in 1380.
Richard French, died December the 9th, 1403.
William Sonderesh, appointed in March, 1403-4.
[Registers wanting from 1415 to 1446.]
John Hammond, resigned in 1460.
John Grannesden, elected in 1460 : resigned in 1463.
John Odierne, appointed sub-prior by the Bishop : died in 1464.
William West, appointed December the 22nd, 1464 : resigned in 1467.
John Kirton, elected in April, 1467 : resigned in 1469 In the same year the sequestration was granted to *Hugh Heghstall*, or *Hextall*, rector of Blechingley.
John Forster, was prior in 15**
Robert Michell, resigned February the 20th, 1524-5.
John Lyngfield elected February the 21st, 1524-5.[6]

The Priory was situated not far from the foot of the chalk-hill, at a spot where paving tiles have been found, but the conventual buildings have long since been destroyed. What is now called the Priory, is a respectable mansion, erected near the site of the ancient religious establishment. It was purchased by C. H. Turner, esq., at the same time as Rooksnest ; and is now in the occupation of Capt. Welbank, as noticed before. Joseph Wilks, esq., built a house in this neighbourhood, to which he gave the name of Southland : it now belongs to Sir William Weller, Pepys, bart. ; but is occupied by Mrs. Trower.

Tandridge is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir William Robert Clayton, bart. In 1576, John Rede (mentioned in a preceding page) conveyed to Richard Bostock, esq., with the site and lands of the priory, the site of the then late church and churchyard of Tandridge, with the rectory and vicarage, &c. In 1603, Mr. Bostock settled the rectory and vicarage "on his nephew, Bostock Fuller, and his son Edward, directing that with all the tithes belonging to this Rectory, except of certain parts there mentioned, there should be for ever maintained a godly learned Curate or Minister to serve the Cure of the Rectory, and say Divine service, and administer the sacraments in the parish church of Tandridge, according to the laws of the Church of England ; and to teach the children of the inhabitants of Tandridge and Blechingley gratis. Unluckily for the Clergyman, a proviso was inserted, that, after Mr. Bostock's death, Mr. Bostock Fuller might revoke the uses of this deed, and declare them to himself

[6] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 377, 8.

in fee; a power which Mr. Fuller did not forget to avail himself of; and the Clergyman who serves the Cure receives to this day 16*l.* only."[7] At present, the stipend of the curate is mentioned at 80*l.* In 1711, Elizabeth, Anne, and Letitia Fuller, spinster, conveyed to their nephew, Francis Fuller, their reversion in the rectory, and the tithes of certain lands in Tandridge; he covenanting with them to find a proper person to serve the cure of the rectory, and to save harmless therefrom the lands and tithes devised by Serjeant Fuller to his daughter Elizabeth.[8] Subsequently, those ladies conveyed their interest to Sir William Clayton, the ancestor of the present baronet, by whom it is now enjoyed.—The Registers commence in the year 1680.

Curates of Tandridge in and since 1800;—

JOHN WATERS, LL.B. Appointed in 1784: died September the 17th, 1833.

HENRY BROWN, his successor. Appointed April 12th, 1834: retired in 1839.

ANDREW RAMSAY CAMPBELL, the present curate. Appointed November the 1st, 1842.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, occupies an elevated site in the manor of Tillingdon. It is small, built with stone, mostly covered with rough-cast, and presents a remarkably neat and fresh appearance. The south porch, and a southern projection from the chancel, forming the vestry, built about the year 1818, are richly mantled with ivy. Near the west end is a small wooden tower, with a shingled spire, and three bells. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept, built in 1836, but is without aisles.

Interiorly, the chancel is separated from the nave by a semi-circular arch. The transept has a neat pointed window, in three compartments, with five lights at the top. The east window is small; there is, also, a small window at the west end; but no door. On the right of the entrance by the south porch, is a piscina, now inclosed in one of the pews. The pulpit, against the south wall, is hexagonal, of oak; and with the pews, is freshly painted as wainscot. The communion table, and a gallery at the west end, correspond in plainness and neatness. In front of the gallery, which contains a small organ, are the royal arms, carved in wood with much excellence. Over the vestry fire-place is an oak carving, from Tandridge Hall, and in the same style as the mantel-piece noticed in that mansion. It is in three compartments; flowers, scrolls, &c., occupying the north and the centre; and the south, what appears to be the head of a jester. Its age is, probably,

[7] SURREY, vol. ii. p. 376. [8] Id. p. 377.

that of the mantel-piece—1598. Over the communion-table, and also over the vestry door, are shields of arms, of the Bostock and Fuller families.

The font is octagonal, plain, massive, and ancient. The number of sittings is about two hundred.

There are several grave-stones in the floor; memorials of the *Bostocks*, *Fullers*, *Wyatts*, *Saxbys*, and others; but no brasses. The only monument, is a white-marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Waters, nearly fifty years minister of this parish, who died September 17th, 1833, in the eightieth year of his age.

In the north-east corner of the church-yard is a small table-tomb, recording the memory of Charles Hampden Turner, jun., esq., of Lee-place, Godstone, who died on the 23rd of September, 1842, in the fortieth year of his age.

At the east end, is a range of four ancient table-tombs, (the second from the north much decayed, and the inscription illegible), for the *Saxby* and *Wyatt* families. One of them is for *Margaret Wyatt Saxby*, of Oxted, spinster, who died in 1738; another, for the second and third wives of William Wyatt, of whom, *Ann* died in 1747, aged fifty-eight, and *Elizabeth* in 1775, aged seventy-six; and a third, for *Margaret*, wife of William Saxby, esq., of Penshurst, and for himself, who died in 1775, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

At the west end, is a large decayed yew-tree, split into four or five parts, and in a state of rapid decay. At five feet from the ground, its circumference is nearly thirty feet.

The following appear to be the only recorded charitable donations to this parish;—

Henry Smith, esq., by will, an annual rent-charge of 4*l.* 10*s.*, to be distributed in linen and woollen for clothes.

Mr. David Maynard, by will, October 3rd, 1789. 3*l.* annually from land, to send poor children to school.

CATERHAM.

This parish is situated on the chalk-hill between Croydon and Godstone. It is bounded by Coulsdon, on the north, and the west; by Woldingham, on the east; and by Godstone and Blechingley, on the south. The soil, towards the south, is a poor gravel; about the village, there is a good black soil; on the common, in some parts, is a thin layer of heath-mould (sometimes called peat), and towards the northern part, is a stiff loam or clay.

Caterham, or Katerham, is one of four parishes on the hills, (Woldingham, Chelsham, Warlingham, and Caterham), which, observes Mr.

Bray,[1] it is very difficult to explain from Domesday. Camden does not notice them. Bishop Gibson slightly mentions a camp on Bottle [Battle?] hill, which is in Chelsham, but without naming the parish; and another at Caterham. Gough, in his "Additions to Camden," says only that Bottle hill is in Chelsham, and that the camp at Katerham is near War-coppice. Aubrey says, that at War-coppice is a camp or fortification on the top of a hill, said to have been made against the Danes. That Caterham "has been the scene of some warlike operation is manifest from the fortified ground [here referred to] sometimes called the Cardinal's Cap, on the top of Whitehill, near a place called War-coppice, looking directly to Woodcote on the north, and overlooking Blechingley, Godstone, and all the country below to the south."[2]

The parish of Caterham contains about two thousand four hundred and sixty acres, viz.—arable land, 1462; meadow, 269; woodland, 175; common pasture, 468; gardens, 12; and water and buildings, 74. The land is appropriated amongst the trustees of the late Charles Day, esq.; Sir Wm. Robert Clayton, bart.; William Hewetson, esq.; W. Dyer, esq.; and a few smaller owners.

"The Roman road which came out of Sussex by Godstone (where is Stretton and Stansted-borough) passed through this parish; the name is preserved in Stane-street, or Stansted-heath, which is the first common after ascending Whitehill and passing a public house called the Harrow. This house and a small piece of land belonging to it is called in the title-deeds Stone-street, generally called Stoney-street."[3]

No manor occurs in the Domesday book under the designation of Caterham; but Mr. Manning conjectured it to have been the anonymous manor thus described in that record:—

"Bobert de Watevile holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) a Manor, which Azor held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 14 hides: now at 2 hides. There are 4 carucates of arable land. In demesne are 2 carucates; and there are eleven villians, and seven bordars, with 3 carucates. The wood yields five swine for pannage. There is a Church. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 8 pounds, as at present: when received, at 100 shillings."

There were formerly considered to be two manors in this parish called Caterham; a manor, or reputed manor, styled Salmons; and the lands of Porkele, Upwode, Galiere, and Halingbury. At present, only one manor is recognized.

First Manor of Caterham.—In the reign of King John, the manor of Caterham, with the advowson of the church, was given by Everard de Gaist to the abbot and convent of Waltham; who, in the 37th of Henry the Third, obtained a grant of the right of free-warren in

[1] Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 415. [2] Id. vol. ii. p. 434. [3] Ibid.

Katerham, which was confirmed by charter of Richard the Second, in 1389.[4] After the dissolution of the monastery, this manor falling into the hands of the king, he conveyed it, by patent dated July 10th, 1545, to William Saville, esq., together with the rectory, the advowson of the vicarage, and a farm at Chaldon which had belonged to the abbot of Waltham. This estate was sold by the grantee to Robert Hartop, citizen and goldsmith of London; and it having descended to John Hartop, of Kingston-on-Thames, he conveyed it to George Evelyn, esq., of Godstone, in 1608. He settled a moiety of the impropriate rectory on the vicar of Caterham, and his successors; and dying about 1636, was succeeded by his son, Sir John Evelyn, knt.; who sold this, with certain estates at Windlesham and Cobham, to James Lynch, of White Parish, Wilts; whose grand-daughter transferred it to the family of her husband, Robert Hussey; and his descendants, of the same name, in 1699, sold the property to George Roffey, gent. It passed, through a contingent remainder in his will, to George Roffey, a laceman in London; by whom the advowson was sold, in 1764, to the Rev. Joseph Hodgkin, and the manor of Caterham, and farm at Chaldon, in 1778, to Mr. Matthew Robinson, of Charterhouse-square, London. In 1780, the estate was purchased by a Mr. Hewetson;[5] from whom it descended to his nephew, Henry Hewetson, esq. The latter gentleman is believed to have laid claim to the lordship of the manor. William Hewetson, esq., the nephew of Henry Hewetson, esq., succeeded to the estate six or eight years ago; but he is not considered to hold the manor.

Second Manor of Caterham. It appears from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, that in the 3rd of Edward the First, Sir John Haunsard died seised of "a manor of Katerham, held of the Honour of Banstead;" and in the 29th of the same reign, Hamo de Gatton and Margery his wife held a tenement and one carucate of land in Caterham. But whether both, or either, of these notices refer to this manor is uncertain. In 1511, it belonged to Richard Best; and from the 14th to the 34th of Elizabeth, William Richbell was lord of the manor. In 1607, it was held by William Jordan, esq., of Gatwick; and it remained in the possession of his family, at least, till 1703. Sir Isaac Shard, knt.,[6] afterwards purchased it, and held his first manorial court in 1726: by his successor, William Shard, esq., it was sold, in 1793, to Thomas Clarke, esq., lord of the manor in 1808.[7]

The superiority of the manor of Caterham long pertained to the

[4] Vide Calend. Rotul. Chartar, p. 78.

[5] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 434, 5.

[6] See Nichols' Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, p. 59.

[7] Manning, &c. u. a. pp. 435, 6.

descendants, or representatives, of Richard de Tonbridge. Ralph, earl Stafford, who married one of the coheiresses of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, died in 1373, seised, *inter alia*, of the fee of Caterham, and Porkele in Caterham parish; and in the 38th of Henry the Sixth, Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, died seised of the same estates, pertaining to the Honour of Clare. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was the last of his family who held the Caterham property; and after his attainder, in 1521, his estates escheating to the crown, the lands of Porteley, Upwode, Halyngbury, and Gaters, in Caterham, were granted by Henry the Eighth to Sir John Bouchier, lord Berners. He died in 1532, and those lands reverted to the king, but in what manner is uncertain. They came, at length, into the possession of Sir Isaac Shard; and were sold by William Shard, with the manor of Caterham, to the above-named Mr. Clarke,[8] who held it in 1808. The manor was subsequently sold by that gentleman to Charles Day, esq.; who is now dead, and the whole of his property is in Chancery.

The mansion near the church, called *Caterham-court Lodge*, with about four hundred acres of demesne land, anciently belonged to one of the manors; from which, however, it was separated many years ago, and purchased by Mr. Henry Rowed; whose grand-daughter, Katherine Rowed, held the estate in 1808. At a latter date, it was bought by Charles Day, esq.; and is now in Chancery with the rest of that gentleman's property. It is in the occupation of R. Simpson, esq., as lessee.

The requted manor of *Salmons*, consisting of a mansion and farm, belonged, in the reign of Edward the Third, to Roger Saleman; from whose family it, apparently, derived its appellation. In 1605, this estate was the property of William Jordan, of Gatwick; and more recently, of Mr. Richard Rowed; whose nephew, Henry Rowed, a lieutenant in the navy, held it in 1808. This estate, also, was purchased by Charles Day, esq.

Manor Cottage, by the side of the Godstone road, nearly opposite the entrance to Marden park, belongs to the Day estate; but is rented by Henry Aglionby Aglionby, esq., M.P.

Some land, which belonged to St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark, now forms part of a farm called *Stansted*, or *Fryern*, in this parish, Chaldon, and Coulsdon.[9] The abbey of Chertsey, also, had land in this parish belonging to its estate in Coulsdon. The monastery of Leeds, in Kent, had a grant of a fair in Caterham, 13th Edward the First.

[8] Manning, &c. u, a. p. 436.

[9] See page 33 of this volume.

Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage.—It has been seen that, in the reign of King John, the advowson of the church was given, with the manor, by Everard de Gaist to the abbot and convent of Waltham; that the rectory and advowson of the vicarage went with the manor till one of the Evelyn family settled a moiety of the great tithes on the vicar and his successors, by whom they have been ever since enjoyed; that the advowson went with the manor till it was separated by the children of the second George Roffey; and that they sold it to the Rev. Joseph Hodgkin in 1764. Of that gentleman it was purchased by Mr. Solomon Hesse: who gave it to his grandson, the Rev. James Legrew; in whose family it remains. Patron, the Rev. James Legrew.

Rectors of Caterham in and since 1800:—

Charles Hodgkin. Instituted February 1st, 1776.

James Legrew. Instituted on the 20th of July, 1831.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a low structure, of stone and flint, repaired some years ago with brick, and now neatly stuccoed on the east end and south side; the remainder is rough-cast. The roof, now tiled, appears to have been originally covered with Horsham slate, of which there are some slight remains. At the west end is a wooden belfry, containing two bells. The entrance is by the south porch. The building consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle; the nave and aisle are separated by two pointed arches supported by a round pillar. The chancel, ascended by three steps, is separated from the nave, and also from the aisle, by a similar arch.

The pulpit is octagonal, and, with its sounding-board, is fixed against the north wall: the pulpit and reading-desk are painted in imitation of oak. The pews ore old; partly of oak, but chiefly of fir; the number of sittings is about two hundred and fifty. At the west end of the nave is a small singing-gallery. A compact vestry has been formed by an apparently modern projection from the north. The font, very old and rude, is a large circular stone basin, supported by a central pillar and four smaller ones.

Against the south wall of the church are three small brackets, intended, probably, for the support of images; the base of the eastern-most bracket rests on some remains of old carving.

On the north wall of the chancel, deeply cut in the stone, is a cross, with the remains of antique letters. In the south wall, immediately opposite, a small stone is inserted, with a rude inscription, indicating the burial-place of "John Lambert, yeoman of His Ma^ties^ Chamber, who departed this life the 11th day of Aprill, anno Domini 1647." In the floor are memorials of former rectors: Joseph Guibert, or

Cuthbert, died in 1769, aged sixty-five; and JOHN JONES, who died in 1776, aged seventy-six.

Against the north wall of the chancel, is a chaste and elegant white-marble monument, representing, within a pointed arch, a female in full relief, with a book placed before her, and in the attitude of prayer. Inscribed on the pages of the book are the words—"THY WILL BE DONE." On a panel, or tablet, beneath, is an inscription as follows:—

> Sacred to the Memory of ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of the Rev. James Legrew, A.M., Rector of this Parish. She was born at Wetherden, in the County of Suffolk, on the 16th of January, 1771; and expired at Ramsgate after a lingering illness, on the 6th of September, 1825, supported by the hope of a joyful resurrection through the merits of her Redeemer.
>
> "*Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.*"

Against the south wall of the aisle, a small white-marble tablet records the memory of Mr. WILLIAM BULL, who died May the 10th, 1823, aged sixty-six; and of *Mary* his wife, who died August the 28th, 1809, aged forty-three.

In the church-yard is the enrailed burial-place of the family just mentioned; and another for the *Simpson* family, of Caterham-court Lodge.

Opposite the south porch, is an ancient yew-tree, much decayed, and overrun with ivy on the north side. More to the east, is one of younger growth.

Donation to the parish of Caterham:—

Henry Smith, esq., by two deeds confirmed by will, October 20th, 1620; January 20th, 1626; and April 24th, 1627; 3*l.* annually from land, for the relief of aged poor or infirm people; married persons with more children than they can maintain; orphans, &c. The property is vested in between thirty and forty noblemen and gentlemen; who, when reduced to six, have others added to them by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord-chancellor.

At the end of the village street, on the edge of the common, is "a School for the Improvement of Children," which was built by Thomas Clarke, esq., lord of one of the manors of Caterham, about forty years ago. It is now principally supported by the lord of the manor and the rector.

CHELSHAM.

This parish, which is situated on the hills south-east of Croydon, is bounded on the north by Farley and Addington; on the east, by Cudham, in Kent; on the south, by Tatsfield, Titsey, and Woldingham; and on the west, by Warlingham.

Salmon remarks, that Chelsham is contiguous to Warlingham, and was given very anciently to the abbey of Chertsey; and he thinks the monks had dexterity enough to get the church made a chapelry to

Warlingham, that they might save the charge of a curate, or it might be with the monks of Tandridge, who had some consideration.[1] Mr. Bray, on the contrary, asserts that Chelsham "never did belong to the Abbey of Chertsey: the churches of Chelsham and Warlingham were given by Watevile to the Abbey of Bermondsey in 4 Henry II., 1158, he having before, viz. in 1144, given them the manor of Warlingham, but not the manor of Chelsham."[2]

Bishop Gibson, Aubrey, and Salmon, all mention the camp on Bottle (or Battle) hill, which is in Chelsham. This camp, "oblong and single-ditched,"[3] is on the top of the hill, in the road leading into Kent. A small portion of Warlingham common is in Chelsham; the larger part in the parish from which it takes its name. On a piece of waste called Worms-heath, are scattered numerous round and oblong banks amongst pits, some of which are said to be twenty feet deep.[4] This place is also commonly called the Camp, though no lines can be traced. The soil here is very poor, full of round smooth pebbles, resembling those on the sea-shore. A little to the south of Worms-heath, is an eminence called Nore-hill, which commands a fine view of the circumjacent country. About forty years ago, it was one of the government telegraph stations. In the neighbourhood are found large quantities of *Breccia*, or what are called plum-pudding stones.

Two manors, probably in the parish of Chelsham, are thus described in the Domesday book:—

"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Celesham*, which Ulnuard (Wolfward) held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides: now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There are 2 carucates in the demesne; and there are 6 villians, and eleven bordars, with 3 carucates. There are four bondmen. One hog is paid by custom. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 6 pounds; afterwards, at 3 pounds; now, at 8 pounds.

"The same Robert holds of Richard *Chelesham*, which Tochi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides: now, at 2 hides. There are 4 carucates of arable land. In demesne are 2 carucates; and there are eleven villians, and seven bordars, with 4 carucates. There is a Church: and three bondmen. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 7 pounds, as at present; but when received, at 4 pounds."

There were, formerly, two manors in this parish, namely, Chelsham Watvile and Chelsham Court, now consolidated. Mr. Manning

[1] Surrey, vol. ii. p. 415. [2] Ibid. [3] Id. p. 422.

[4] Tradition ascribes these pits to the time of the Danish irruptions. However, they resemble those called Cole's pits, near Little Coxwell, Berks, which are described by the Hon. Daines Barrington, in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Douglas, in the 8th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 236. The Berkshire pits, two hundred and seventy-three in number, were (in 1784), from seven to twenty-two feet in depth; the diameter of some of them not less than forty feet. In a field of forty-five acres, fourteen, or nearly one-third, are excavated. Mr. Barrington conceived the excavations to have been made in remote ages, previously even to the construction of Stonehenge, before the inhabitants of this island were in the least civilized. He supposed these pits to have been dug for the purpose of habitations.

questions whether these are the manors just described from the Domesday book, supposing one of them to have corresponded with the adjoining parish and manor of Warlingham, which, indeed, may have been included in *Chelesham*, or *Celesham*, at the time of the Domesday survey.

The Manor of CHELSHAM-WATVYLE.—The fee, or superiority, of this manor was vested in the representatives of Richard de Clare, or de Tonbridge, until the latter end of the reign of Edward the Third; for Edward le Despenser, grandson of Eleanor de Clare, sister and coheir of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, died in 1375, seised of the fee of Chelsham-Watvyle. The usufructuary property of this manor also continued to be held by the Watvyles long after the Domesday survey; since William de Watervill, or Watvyle, obtained a charter of free-warren for his lands in Chelsham, about the 38th of Henry the Third.[4] But the manor had, probably, been transferred to another family in or before the reign of Edward the Second; for in the 10th of that reign, John de Burstowe had a grant of free-warren in Chelsham.[5]

In 1458, the manor of Chelsham-Watvyle belonged to Sir Thomas Cook, an alderman of London; who conveyed it to Robert Harding, citizen and goldsmith.[6] After repeated transfers, it appears to have been purchased by the Uvedale family, who held the other manor called Chelsham-Court; and the two have ever since been united, and known as the manor of Chelsham. This estate, in 1639, was the property of Sir William Uvedale, whose son died without issue, leaving two sisters his coheirs; but Chelsham was vested in trustees for sale, and in 1673 was bought by Harman Atwood, of Sandersted; together with which it descended to Atwood Wigsell Taylor, esq.; who assumed the name and arms of Wigsell. This gentleman died in 1841; and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Atwood Dalton Wigsell, esq., the present lord.[7] The farm of Chelsham-Court now comprises about one thousand four hundred acres; four hundred of which were, formerly, a rabbit warren.

The representatives of Robert Harding, who alienated the manor of Chelsham-Watvyle to the Uvedales, in 1587 conveyed the messuage (or farm) of Fickleshole in Chelsham, &c., with the demesne lands, constituting a considerable estate, to Richard Hawarde of

[4] Vide CALEND. ROTUL. CHARTAR.; p. 83. [5] Id. p. 150.

[6] Robert Harding was owner in the 12th of Henry the Seventh, 1497. At his court, held by the style of Chelsham Watevyles, an order was made to distrain William Uvedale to do fealty for his manor of Titsey, said to be held hereof by the rent of 6*s.* and 4 white capons, and also to do fealty for Bardolf's court, and deliver one bushel of corn called Park corn.—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 423; from Court Rolls in possession of the late Mr. Glover, of Reigate.

[7] See page 42.

Oxted. He died seised of this estate, in 1608, leaving Catherine, the wife of William Roffey, his daughter and sole heir; who, with her husband, in 1610 levied a fine, and settled the principal part of her inheritance on her children by a former husband, named Bickerstaff, reserving to herself a life-interest. Her son, Haywarde (or Haward) Bickerstaff, held this estate; and his eldest son and heir, Charles Bickerstaff, esq. (afterwards knighted), who is said to have been cup-bearer to Charles the First, or Charles the Second, dying, involved in debt, in 1704, left the Fickleshole property to trustees for sale. Sir William Scawen, of Carshalton, became the purchaser; and his grand-nephew, James Scawen, esq., who was chosen M.P. for the county of Surrey in 1774, disposed of this estate the same year, by sale, to Sir Robert Mackreth and Mr. Dawes.[8] They sold a house called Broome Lodge, with some land, to Michael Wood of Chelsham-court; and the remainder of the property afterwards belonged to Philip Stanhope, esq.; and in 1809, to his heirs.[9] The Fickleshole farm now belongs to Lawrence Keir, esq., of Chelsham.

There was in this parish a capital house, with about four hundred acres of land attached, which in the time of King Edward the Second, was held by John Fairchild; from whom, or his successors, the estate was denominated *Fairchilds*. It passed to the Leighs of Addington, to whom it belonged for several generations; and being sold by one of that family about 1770, it has since repeatedly changed owners. On removing the wainscot of a large hall, when the house was pulled down many years ago, paintings of men in armour are said to have been found on the walls. The present mansion is called *Chelsham-Lodge*; and the estate belongs to George Robert Smith, esq.

Rowholts Manor, or farm, belonging before the Reformation to the priory of Shene, was granted in the 37th of Henry the Eighth to Sir John Gresham; who died seised of the estate in 1557. It has since been divided, and sold in parcels.

The Manor, or reputed manor, of *Chevelers*, charged, in a rental of the manor of Chelsham, in 1568, at 6*l.*, was purchased by the late Sir

[8] Near the house "is a considerable pond, which from the scarcity of water on the high grounds of Chelsham and the country hereabouts, appears to have been resorted to by the neighbours so long ago as 16 Edward II. 1323; a deed of that date (in Mr. Glover's hands) describes land as abutting on a highway which led to a place called *Veckellesholes-water*. A short distance from the house was a wood of about eighty acres called Watvyles-wood, as appears by a plan of the estate drawn in 1682; in the south-west part of this wood stood the church of Chelsham, and the churchyard. The wood was grubbed up about the year 1718; and with it the name of Wat-vyles is probably so far lost."—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 423.

[9] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 423, 4.

John Gresham, bart., of Titsey; and was part of his estate at the time of his death.

The Manor, or reputed manor, of *Dowdales*, charged at 5*l.* in the same rental, is thought to be now part of Chelsham-court farm.

The Manor of *Crewses*, which extends into this parish, is chiefly in Warlingham; and will be noticed in the account of that parish.

The Church of Chelsham having long been considered only as a Chapel to that of Warlingham, and as the impropriation and advowson of both have gone together, the incumbents will be mentioned in the account of Warlingham.

Chelsham *Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, stands on a considerable eminence, amongst fields and plantations, at a short distance from the farm of Chelsham-court. Built with flints, covered with plaster, and white-washed, it has a clean and neat appearance. It consists of a nave and a chancel; with a small square tower, leaded, at the west end. The tower formerly contained two bells; on the larger of which, according to Manning and Bray,[10] was the inscription—*Sit nomen Domini benedictum*; on the smaller, the letters, R. W. R. C. In the year 1834, however, whilst the sexton was digging a grave, some persons were observed to enter the church; and, on the night following, one of the bells was stolen. Perhaps a more remarkable theft was never committed; neither bell nor thieves were ever traced.

The chancel window is pointed, with two lights. On the exterior of the eastern wall of the chancel, are the letters O. A. on one side of the window, and the date 1679 on the other. In the north and south windows of the nave, are some slight remains of painted glass.

The entrance to the church is through the south porch, near the west end: the tower opens to the nave under a large pointed arch. The nave and chancel are separated by a carved oak screen, on which, formerly, were several heads on roundels, in *bas relief*; but of these not one is remaining. The chancel is higher, by two steps, than the nave; and the floor of the communion-table is additionally raised.

South of the rails of the communion-table was, formerly, a stone seat, or tomb; and, on the same side, nearly level with the floor, was another stone seat; these have been removed, probably to allow of the partial wainscoting of the chancel wall. A piscina, however, under a pointed arch in the eastern wall of the chancel, with a hole in a projecting part for carrying off the water, has been suffered to remain.

At the west end of the church is an ancient square font of Sussex marble, raised on three steps, and white-washed. It rests upon a central round pillar; four smaller pillars at the corners having been

[10] Surrey, vol. ii. p. 425.

cut away. The pulpit, near the south window of the nave, is octagonal, of oak, painted. The pews are mostly of deal, unpainted.

The church was repaired in the year 1839; at which time, a gallery was erected at the west end, by the Rev. R. Crampton Fell, curate. Exclusively of those in the gallery, the number of sittings is about one hundred.

In this church are sepulchral memorials of the *Woods*, *Alwins*, *Glovers*, *Willeses*, &c.

Under the east window, in the church-yard, is the much-mutilated tomb of *William Leigh*, of ——, who departed this life in July, 1715, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

On the south side of the church-yard, near the east end, are four or five table-tombs of the *Glover* family.—Not far distant, is a spacious and modern railed-in burial-place for the *Keirs*, of this parish.

Here are some flourishing yew-trees, planted by Mr. Wm. Phillips, a schoolmaster, of Chelsham, in the year 1746.

Benefaction to this parish:—

Henry Smith, esq., 2*l*. annually, from land, vested in the same trustees, and to be applied to the same purposes, as that gentleman's bequest to Caterham.

The Registers of Chelsham commence in the year 1669: one of them is a small octavo volume, begun by the Rev. Joseph Till, M.A., the incumbent, in 1680.

FARLEY, OR FARLEIGH.

This is a small parish, situated on the chalk-hills, adjoining Addington on the north; Cudham, in Kent, on the east; Warlingham and Chelsham, on the south; and Sanderstead, on the west.

Ælfred, a Saxon duke, is said to have given lands in *Fearlege* to Eadred his cousin, charged with the payment of thirty measures of corn to the monks of Rochester. The manor is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands of Richard de Tonbridge:—

"Robert (de Watevile) holds of Richard *Ferlega*, which Tovi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides: now, at half a hide. The arable land amounts to 2½ carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and there are four villains, and one bordar, with 1 carucate. There is one bondman, and one ox. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 60 shillings, as at present; when received, at 20 shillings."

The manor of Farley appears to have been held by the family of Watevile until 1240; when Peter de Codington, alias de Maldon, with the consent of William de Watteville, heir to the said Peter, conveyed it to Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton college, Oxford; who settled it, with other estates, for the support of that institution.[1] In the 7th of Edward the First, 1279, the master and scholars of Merton

[1] See account of Maldon, vol. iii. p. 161.

are stated to have claimed a park in *Farnelegh*, as having existed from the Conquest; and the right of free-warren, granted or confirmed to them by a charter of Henry the Third. These privileges being disputed, a trial took place at Guildford, on a writ of "Quo Warranto," when the claims of the collegians were allowed.

A capital farm called Farley-court, near the church, belongs, together with the manor, to Merton college; which farm was held on lease by Sir Christopher Willoughby, who died in 1808. The present lessee of Farley-court is George Robert Smith, esq., of Selsdon; by whom it is re-let to Mr. George Langford, the present occupier. The house is surrounded by the remains of a moat. A constable for the parish of Farley was formerly appointed at the Sheriff's Tourn.

The rectory was conveyed with the manor to Walter de Merton, and by him settled on Merton college. In 1264, a license was procured for an appropriation of the living, which was presented to as a vicarage, with some exceptions, until 1483; when Henry Newell was instituted as rector: in 1518, William Jervase received institution as vicar; but the next incumbent, and all his successors, have held the benefice as a rectory. It is valued at ten marks, in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas; and is one of the livings discharged in the King's books; paying for procurations, 3*s.*; and for synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.*[2] The presentation remains in Merton college. The parish Registers commence in 1678. The present rent-charge, including 5*l.* on twenty-eight acres of glebe, is 182*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The parish contains about 1060 acres; of which, 640 are arable; 30, meadow; 314, woodland; 38, commons; and 28½ glebe land. It is in the deanery of Ewell.[3]

Rectors of Farley in and since 1800:—

Joseph Kilner. Instituted on the 20th of July, 1767.
Richard Lowndes. Instituted July the 1st, 1814.
John Combe Compton. Instituted June the 10th, 1828.
George Edwards Cooper Walker. Instituted on the 13th of December, 1835.

The *Church*, which is a small, barn-like fabric, dedicated to St. Mary, is built with flints, and plastered. It consists of a nave and a chancel, divided by a pointed arch; and the chancel is lighted by two lancet windows at the east end. Without either tower or spire, it has one bell in the roof: the entrance is by the west porch. The church was newly-pewed in 1814; and at the same time, a small gallery was

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 412.

[3] The church of Farleigh would seem to have been assigned by the prior and convent of Tortington, near Arundel, in Sussex; and for which, in the year 1254, Walter de Merton gave five and thirty marks, besides a further satisfaction in 1262.

erected at the west end, at the expense of William Coles, esq. The pulpit, which is hexagonal, is fixed against the south wall, at the east end of the nave; and, like the pews, it is of deal, unpainted. There are about fifty sittings, besides those in the gallery. The font is of stone, small, and rests on a round ornamented pillar.

The only tablet in the church, is one of black and grey marble, against the north wall of the nave, thus inscribed:—

> Near this place lyeth interred the body of Mr. Robert Shallcrass, late of Banstead in this county, who died October 11th, 1772, aged sixty-four years.
>
> Also, the body of Mr. William Shallcrass, of this parish, brother of the above, who died June the 3rd, 1780, aged seventy-six years.
>
> Also, *Sarah*, wife of the above Robert Shallcrass, who died March the 3rd, 1807, aged ninety-six years.
>
> Also, *Ann*, wife of the above William Shallcrass, who died June 21st, 1805.

On a blue marble grave-stone, within the rails of the communion-table, is this inscription:—

> Samuel Bernardus, Sacræ Theologiæ, Doctor, Pastor fidus, vir nullo fœdere fœdatus, hic Resurrectionem expectat. Cursum peregit August. 5, 1657, æt. 67. Heic etiam Elizabethæ uxoris ejus desideratissimæ conquiescunt reliquiæ, quæ postquam viduitatam vitam annos 48 religiosissime egisset, tandem obdormivit in Christo Sept. 8, 1705, annos nata 96.

On the floor in the chancel is a *Brass*, with figures of a man and woman standing, but with their hands joined, as in prayer; at his side some beads are hanging; and beneath, is this inscription, together with the figures of four sons and one daughter:—

> Hic jacent Joh'es Brock civis dum vixit et Pretor London. et Anna uxor ejus qui q'd'm Joh'es obiit primo die mensis Maii, a° Domini mill'imo cccclxxxv° quorum a'i'abz p'piciet'r Deus.

In the church-yard are two yew trees; one of which is very large.

Benefaction to the parish of Farley:—

Henry Smith, esq., 18*s.* 8*d.* annually, from land, for the same purposes as this gentleman's bequests to the parishes of Caterham, Chelsham, Warlingham, and Woldingham.

TATSFIELD.

This is a small parish, on the eastern border of the county, adjoining Westerham, in Kent; having the parish of Chelsham on the north; Woldingham, on the west; and Titsey and Limpsfield, on the south: the soil is calcareous. A road extends through this parish, at the foot of the chalk-hill, from the village of Titsey into Kent, called the Pilgrims' road; having been traversed in former times by pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. Manning incorrectly says, it is "not nine feet wide," perfect, and still used "as a road." It is, in fact, about fifteen feet in width, and without any appearance of having been widened.

The manor, which belonged to Odo, the half-brother of William the Conqueror, is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"Anschitil de Ros holds of the Bishop (of Baieux) *Tatelefelle*, which Aluric held of King Edward. It was then assessed at half a hide; and now, at the same. The arable land is ..... There is 1 carucate in the demesne; and there are five villains, and nine bordars, with 1 carucate. There are twelve bondmen. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 30 shillings; afterwards, at 40 shillings; and now, at 60 shillings.

"Hugh holds of the Bishop one manor, which Cana held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 4 hides: now, at half a hide. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There is one carucate in the demesne; and five villains, and two bordars. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 4 pounds; subsequently, at 20 shillings; and now, at 40 shillings."

Roderic Fitz Griffin was lord of the manor of Tatsfield in 1309, when he presented to the rectory; and in 1322, it had descended to Thomas Fitz Roderic; whose son Owen, in 1367, during the war with France, went to that country, and joined the king's enemies. In consequence of this act of disloyalty, an inquest was taken to ascertain whether he had any lands in England, as they would be liable to forfeiture; and the return of the Jury was, that he had neither lands nor goods; but that his father had been seised of the manor and advowson of Tatlefeld, which had been transferred to Stephen Bradpull, or Bradpole, the rector, Roger de Stanyngdenn, and Alan Lambard, who had jointly conveyed the estate to Thomas Dovedal [D'Uvedale] and his heirs, for their lives; and that Owen, before he left England, had released his reversionary right in the property to Roger de Stanyngdenn and his heirs: it was added, that the manor was held of the archbishop of Canterbury, as of his manor of Otteford [in Kent], and was valued at 7*l.*

The manor of Tatsfield long remained vested in the family of Uvedale; and in 1634, it had descended to Sir William Uvedale, who, soon after that time, appears to have sold it to the Greshams. On a partition of the family estates in 1711, this fell to the share of Sir Charles Gresham, who sold it to Sir Isaac Shard; and in 1775, it was, by his heir, advertised for sale, under the description of the manor of Tatsfield, with the courts, quit-rents, &c., and three farms, of about five hundred acres, let at 190*l.* per annum, and forty acres of wood in hand. The devisees of the purchaser sold it to Sir John Gresham, who died in 1801; and his daughter and sole heiress married William Leveson Gower, esq., owner of the property in 1808.[1] The manor is now in the occupation of the eldest son of that gentleman, of the same name, together with the manors of Titsey and Limpsfield.

[1] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 408, 9.

A court-leet is held for the Tatsfield manor; and a constable was formerly appointed for the parish at the Sheriff's Tourn.

The ancient manor-house, called *Tattesfield-court Lodge*, stood on an eminence near the church. Manning and Bray mention the demolition of that mansion, by Sir John Gresham, and the erection of a new house at the foot of the hill, near the Pilgrims' road, on the way to Westerham.

Salcotts, or Calcotts, anciently a capital mansion belonging to the college of Lingfield, was granted by Henry the Eighth to Thomas Cawarden, esq.; by whose heir it was sold to William, lord Howard; who, in 1564, conveyed it to Sir Richard Sackville. From his son, Thomas, lord Buckhurst, it passed to Walter Henley; by whom it was, in 1597, conveyed to Sir Thomas Gresham. With the rest of the Gresham property, the estate passed into the Leveson Gower family; by whom it is now held.

The Benefice of Tatsfield is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell; rated, in the *Valor* of Edward the First, at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the *Liber Regis*, at 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* It pays synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.*; procurations, 5*s.*; and a pension, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Patron, W. Leveson Gower, esq. The oldest Register commences in the year 1689, but is imperfect.

Rectors of Tatsfield in and since 1800:—

Granville Leveson Gower. Instituted on the 19th of December, 1816.

H. Annesley Tyndale. Instituted in 1842.

The *Church* is of flint, small, and consisting of a nave and chancel; with a square tower rising from the roof at the west end, in which are two bells. The chancel is stuccoed; the roof of the building tiled: the only entrance is by a south porch. Having been some time in a dilapidated state, the church has been lately repaired; the interior stuccoed in resemblance of smoothed stone; and the pews painted white. The nave and chancel are divided from each other by a large arch; beneath which is a wooden screen. From the thickness of the walls, and narrowness of the windows, which are mere loop-holes, the edifice is unusually dark. The east window, corresponding in size with the smallness of the church, has been ornamented in two compartments, with modern painted glass, displaying handsome scrolls; the one on the north bearing the words "Glory to God in the Highest"; that on the south, "Peace on Earth, Good Will towards Men." In the point of the arch of this window, is the portraiture of a female, with wings, and her hands raised in the attitude of prayer. The altar is now extremely plain; the "beautiful painting in perspective, representing the inside of a gothic church," mentioned by

Manning and Bray, having long been removed; and also "the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, written in a most curious but very small hand."[2]

The pulpit, small, square, and of wainscot, is on the south side of the nave, at the east end. The font is a small, rude, octagonal stone basin, supported by a pillar in the centre. There do not appear to be more than sixty or eighty sittings.

There are two or three grave-stones in the floor of the nave; but the only monument in the church is one of wainscot, mentioned by Manning and Bray as on the north side of the arch against the east wall: it is now fixed against the middle of the south wall. This memorial is in colours: between two columns of the Doric order, supporting a pediment surmounted by an urn, is a black tablet with the following inscription:—

> Alice Corbett, 2d daughter of George Meers, Gent. of Millbrook, com. Hampshire, ob. 23 of Oct. *an.* 1710, ætat. 70, who was exemplary virtuous; and John Corbett, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, carpinder, obiit 13 of Feb. *anno* 1711, ætat. 72. A person truly ingenious, to whose memory thire eldest son of three only living, John Corbett, Citizen and Paper Stainer of London, gave this monument with the Altar-piece and Queen's Armes *an.* 1712.

On each side of the monument is a shield; that on the dexter side bearing the arms of *Corbett*—Or, a Raven proper; the other having the same arms, impaling those of *Meers*—Gu. a Fess between three water-bougets, Erm. On the base is the following couplet:—

> "Thy death, Christ's death, the World's temptations,
> Heaven's joyes, Hell's pains, be still thy meditations."

The "Queen's armes," mentioned above, as well as the altar-piece, have been taken away.

The church stands on the ridge of the chalk-hill, looking, on the north, towards the metropolis, and on the south, over the weald, upon the South-downs. The parish contains about nine hundred and seventy acres, extending from the arable land on the summit of the chalk-hills, across the galt, to the foot of the green-sand hill. There is no stream of any kind in the parish; and the only gentleman's house, (tenanted by Mr. Perry), belongs to Wm. Champion Streatfield, esq., but the chief portion of the estate attached to it, is in Westerham and Cudham, the adjoining parishes, in Kent.

TITSEY.

This parish, situated at the eastern extremity of the Downs of Surrey, borders on Chelsham, on the north; on Tatsfield, on the east;

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 409.

and on Limpsfield on the south and west. The soil is chiefly calcareous, except in the direction of Limpsfield, where it consists of clay. The parish comprises 1936 acres, 1 rood, and 30 perches: of which, 620a. 2r. 21p. are meadow and pasture; 31a. 1r. are hop-grounds; and 328a. 2r. 9p. are woodland: the rest is arable.

A turnpike road from Croydon passes through Titsey, and joins the road from Godstone to Westerham. At the foot of the hill, near the manor-house, a spring breaks out, and runs to Oxted.

The parish is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"In Tenrige Hundred, Haimo the Sheriff holds *Ticesey*, which Gottovi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 20 hides: now, at 2 hides. There are 8 carucates of arable land. Four carucates are in the demesne; and there are fourteen villains, and thirty-one bordars, with 5 carucates. There is a Church; and there are nine bondmen. The villains pay one hog out of seven (or the seventh hog) for their feeding. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 10 pounds; afterwards, at 6 pounds; and now, at 11 pounds."

It appears that the tenant-in-chief of this manor was Richard de Tonbridge, who granted two knights' fees here to Haimo de Valoines, called Haimo the Sheriff; and two more knights' fees to a family designated, from the place, de Tichesy, or de Titsey.

It is stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, that Thomas de Valoniis (Valoines) held a certain part of Tycheseye of the Honour of Gloucester, by the service of two knights, from the conquest of England; and that Hugh de Nevill had the custody of the land: and in another section of the same record, that William de Cantelupe held two knights' fees in Tycheseye, which had belonged to Hamon de Valeynes. The estate which had been granted to Haimo reverted to the family of Clare, probably in the reign of Edward the First; for in 1295, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, died seised of the manor of Tichesy, held of the king; and his son and heir, Gilbert, who was killed at Bannockburn, in 1313, leaving no issue, the family estates were divided amongst his three sisters, when Titsey became the property of Hugh de Audley, who married Margaret de Clare, one of the co-heiresses, after the death of her first husband, Piers Gaveston. Margaret, their daughter and sole heir, transferred her inheritance to the family of Stafford, by her marriage with Ralph, earl Stafford; and the manor of Titsey descended, with that of Blechingley and others, to Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of treason and executed in 1521. His estates having thus escheated to the crown, Henry the Eighth, by letters patent dated February the 15th, 1528, granted Titsey, *inter alia*, to John Bourchier, lord Berners, "after which," says Manning, "we hear no more of it."[1]

[1] Surrey, vol. ii. p. 400.

In the *Testa de Nevill*, John de Tichesceye and Geoffrey de Tichesceye are mentioned as tenants of two knights' fees in Ticheseye. This estate descended to Thomas de Tichesey, who died, seised of it, in 1297; and his three sisters were his coheirs. The manor of Tichesey subsequently came into the possession of Sir Thomas de Uvedale, a maternal descendant of Alice, a sister of Thomas de Tichesey, who had married Gilbert Etton. He was four times married; and dying in 1367,[2] was succeeded by his only son (by Benedicta, his last wife), John Uvedale, who was sheriff of Surrey in 1417. His grandson, Sir Thomas Uvedale, who inherited the property, was also sheriff of Surrey in 1437, and again in 1464. Sir Wm. Uvedale, the grandson of Sir Thomas, was treasurer of the privy-chamber to King Henry the Eighth; and by his grandson, the manorial estate appears to have been alienated to Sir John Gresham, alderman of London, whose daughter Ellen he had married.

Sir John Gresham, of the same family with the founder of the Royal Exchange, was sheriff of London in 1537, and lord-mayor in 1547: he died on the 23rd of October, 1557; and was interred, with great funeral honours, in the church of St. Michael Bassishaw, London. He was seised of Titsey, Limpsfield, and many other estates in Surrey; and left, besides other children, a son and heir, William, aged thirty-four. Sir Edward Gresham, knt., who succeeded to the possession of this and other estates, on the death of his elder brother, Sir John, without issue, in 1643, having survived his eldest son, Thomas, who had no male issue, was succeeded by his son Marmaduke, created a baronet in 1660. That gentleman, on the marriage of his eldest son, Edward, with the youngest daughter of Serjeant Maynard, in 1672, settled the manors of Westerham, Titsey, and other estates, on them; with certain remainders, in default of male issue. Sir Edward Gresham had no children except a daughter named Elizabeth; and on his death about 1709, his title and estates devolved on his next brother, Charles, who died in 1718, leaving to his eldest son, Sir Marmaduke, the estates affected by the settlement; and to his seven younger children such estates as were under his own control; an act of parliament having been obtained in 1715, authorizing such arrangement.

Sir Marmaduke Gresham, by will dated in 1741, vested all his estates in Kent and Surrey, except Titsey, for a term of five hundred years, in trustees, to raise money by mortgage or sale, for the payment of his debts and legacies; and gave the remainder to his eldest son, Charles;

[2] See Nicolas, TESTAMENTA VETUSTA, p. 70, for the will of this Sir Thos. de Uvedale, who appears to have commenced the erection of the church of Titsey, which was taken down and rebuilt in another situation, by Sir John Gresham, in 1775-6.

and afterwards to his second son, John. The trustees found it requisite to apply to parliament for an act to enable them to sell the fee-simple of so much of the property as would clear the incumbrances; and such an act having been passed in 1745, all the estates, except Titsey and the advowson of Tatsfield, were sold. Sir Charles died unmarried; and his brother, Sir John Gresham, came into possession of the comparatively small remnant of the family estates; to which, through prudent management and some fortunate circumstances, he made considerable additions. He died in 1801; leaving his estates to his lady, during her life; and then to their only daughter, Catherine-Maria. Lady Gresham died in 1804; and, in the same year, Miss Gresham was married to William Leveson Gower, esq., third son of the Hon. John Leveson Gower, an admiral in the Royal Navy; and eldest surviving son of John, 1st earl Gower, by Mary, his third wife, relict of Anthony Grey, earl of Harold, and daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, earl of Thanet. She died in 1808, leaving issue one son and two daughters, Catherine and Frances-Elizabeth. The son, Wm. Leveson Gower, esq., who, in 1841, filled the office of high-sheriff of the county, is the present owner of the Titsey and other estates, which he inherits from his grandfather: he is, also, patron of the living of Titsey. He was married, in 1834, to Emily Josephine, second daughter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, bart., by his lady, Diana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Mordaunt Milner, bart.

Titsey-Placé, the residence of William Leveson Gower, esq., is a modern structure, pleasantly situated at an angle of the road from Limpsfield to Croydon, through Warlingham, and opposite to the present church.[3] The ancient manor-house was razed to the ground

[3] There are preserved in the house at Titsey some specimens of ancient oak-carving, bearing on each panel the motto of the Gresham family, "*Fiat Voluntas tua*," in old English characters. There is, also, a coat of arms, bearing the arms of *Gresham*, viz.—a chev. Erm., betw. 3 mullets, pierced; quartered with the arms of *Ipswell*, a chev. wavy, betw. six birds' heads; crest, a grasshopper, with the initials W.G. Sir John Gresham, who was knighted in 1537, and was lord-mayor of London in 1547, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thos. Ipswell; and the above arms were borne by his son William, who succeeded him, and who was buried in Titsey church.

In 1738, whilst this estate was in the possession of Sir M. Gresham, bart., a curious silver Ring was found in the gardens, closed, as it were, by conjoined hands, and inscribed thus + Ihē + naẓaren + Rex. in the Gothic character common to the middle ages. This is supposed to have been a bridal ring, or, possibly, a testimonial of friendship; and the inscription, however improperly applied to such occasions, may be regarded as accordant with the religious feelings of those times.—Several stone monuments have, likewise, been found in the grounds at Titsey-place: they are without any inscription, or any other ornament than a rude cross sculptured on the stone; and are, probably, of the 13th century.

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by Sir John Gresham, the last baronet, who erected the new mansion on its site. It has been greatly improved by its present owner; and has now, from the extensive plantations by which it is surrounded, a very handsome appearance. In the library is a very fine portrait of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, the founder of the Royal Exchange, painted by Sir Antonio More. It represents a man of a mature age, clad in a rich black suit, with a small cap on his head, and a pair of gloves in his right hand: this portrait has been engraved by Thew.

Rectors of Titsey in and since 1800:—

Robert Dolling. Instituted March the 19th, 1776.
William Moreton. Instituted in 1804.
Thomas Linwood Strong. Instituted in 1811.
The Hon. John Evelyn Boscawen. Instituted in 1813.
Granville Leveson Gower, A.M. Instituted in February, 1818: died at St. Mabyn's, Cornwall, Sept. 28th, 1841.
George Brodrick. Instituted in 1842.

The *Church*.—Sir Thomas de Uvedale, lord of the manor in the time of Edward the Third, began to rebuild the ancient church at Titsey; and, by his will, in 1367, he "ordered that his wife should finish it, and that his body should be buried in it, in St. James's chapel there."[4] The parish register describes it as "a noble structure, about 100 feet from east to west, and 45 feet from north to south, with a strong tower and lofty steeple." More recently, it was thus described by Mr. Manning, with, apparently, greater accuracy:—

"It is small, but has a Nave and two Ayles, as also two Chancels. An Altar-piece of wainscot of the Doric order, with two Pilasters supporting a Pediment. In the East window are the remains of a large figure with blue drapery, a book in its hand; and round the whole light, a bordure of lions rampant *Sable*, in a field *Or*. In the North window is *Or*, a cross engrailed *Sable*. In a window on the South side, *Argent*, a cross moline *Gules* [Uvedale]; round the whole window a verge of red, intercharged with Fleurs de Lis *Or*, and Castles triple-towered *Argent*. In the other South window, *Argent*, a cross double pommetty *Gules*. In the East window of the South aisle is, *Gules*, a

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[4] This will was proved by Benedicta his widow; William Hagham and William Tirwhite, the other executors, refusing to prove it. Sir Thomas had four wives, the last of whom was this Benedicta, who survived him; and it appears, that he settled Titsey on her, for life, and had conveyed other estates to her in fee. Sir William Uvedale, one of the descendants of Sir Thomas, was one of the Justices who, in the 5th of Henry the Eighth, were appointed to inquire of treasons in the county of Salop. It was this gentleman who, as already stated, was Treasurer of the Privy-chamber to King Henry, and who married Ellen, the daughter of Sir John Gresham, alderman of London, to whom he is supposed to have sold the estate of Titsey. Burton, in his Leicestershire, speaks of him as "one of the finest courtiers for figure and personage in the whole court."—See Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 401, 402; Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 534; and page 203 of the present volume.

saltier *Verry*. Also the remains of, *Azure*, a fesse dancetté *Ermine* between six Griffins' heads erased *Or*, being the arms of Ipswell. At the East end of the North aisle is a Chapel, which is the burial-place of the Greshams. In the North window is St. George on foot, armed; on his left arm a shield, *Argent*, a cross moline *Gules* [Uvedale], with the same on his breast-plate, and in his right hand a spear with a banner of the same arms. In this window is also the Portrait of a Bishop. In the East window of this Chapel the Almighty is portrayed as an old man sitting on a throne, our Saviour before him on the cross; below them, on the right hand is the Virgin Mary, on the left Jesus."——"At the west end of the old Church a stone tower with a wooden spire and two bells, on the largest of which is the date of '1640.'" [5]

Sir John Gresham pulled down the old church; the site of which was about thirty-five feet from his mansion, and two hundred yards from the present church, which he erected on the opposite side of the road. In effecting the removal, Sir John left one raised altar-tomb belonging to the *Staples* family undisturbed; and this, railed in, and surrounded by shrubs, now forms an ornamental clump on the lawn, in front of the house. The foundation of the present church was laid on the 27th of July, 1775; and, when finished, it was consecrated by Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester, on the 19th of July, 1776.

It must be regretted that, in the new structure, more attention was not paid to respectability of appearance, as well as the accommodation and comfort of the congregation. It is a singularly mean-looking edifice, of brick and stone, consisting merely of a single room, with a tiled roof, and an embattled tower with two bells at the west end: the only entrance is through the tower. The pulpit, square, and painted white, is fixed against the centre of the north wall: a few pews are also painted white; but most of the sittings, one hundred and twenty in number, are open and unpainted. The font is a large, massive, square basin, from the old church.

Most of the sepulchral memorials were brought from the old church, and re-arranged in the present building. An altar-tomb of the *Greshams*, mentioned by Aubrey as in a chancel at the south-east end of the church, was not replaced; but the brass-plates, described by that author as "above it, under an arch," are now on the north wall, close against the east end of the church. They present "the figures of a man and woman kneeling before two fald-stools bearing books on them; behind him, four sons; behind her, three daughters; all kneeling. Over his head, a chevron *Ermine* between three mullets: Crest, a grasshopper: over her [now gone] a chevron, wavy, between six birds' heads erased: in other places both quartered together." [6]

[5] Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 404, 405.—The figure here called St. George was, most probably, a knight of the Uvedale family.

[6] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 405.

Under the figures is the following blundering inscription:—

Near this lyethe Wyll'm Gresham, sone and hayer unto Syr John Gresham, Knyght, late Shryfe of Surrey and Susseks; ho [who] toke to wyffe one Beatrys Gybone, by home [whom] he had issewe Jaymes, Will'm, Thomas, and John, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sysselley; an [on] whose soule Jesus have mercy, 1579.

In a corresponding situation, on the opposite wall, is a large black-marble tablet, enchased in white, (surmounted by the Gresham arms), and thus inscribed:—

Near this place lyethe the body of Sir John Gresham, of this parish of Titsey, knt.; whoe married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bishopp, of Parham in the county of Sussex, Knight and Baronet, with whom having happily liv'd in a conjugal estate 31 years and 5 months, he dyed without issue in the 56th yeere of his age, the 26th day of May, 1643, to whose merits Truth gives this impartial character, that he was an Orthodox Christian and an obedient sonne of the Church of England, a loyall subject to his Soveraigne, an affectionate lover of his lady, a noble and bountifull entertayner of his friends and neighbours, a charitable releever and benefactor to the poore: to whose pious memory his deere consort and relict hath erected this monument, as well to expresse her own affection, as to preserve his virtues for the imitation of posterity; shee having continued his widdow ever since theire separation, desires to be conjoyned againe in the same tombe when God shall please to call her out of this mortal life.

This monument was erected in the yeare of our Lord 1660.

The companion inscription to the above is as follows:—

On Trinity Sunday, June 5th, 1664, Dame Elizabeth Gresham, relict of the said Sir John Gresham, surrend'red her soule into God's hands, and lyes interred in the same tomb. Her piety, prudence, æquanimity, and charity, outlive her person; and when y^e^ memory of man ceases to retaine her excellent virtues, they shall be found upon record in Heaven.

Aged 74 years.

On a white-marble tablet, now fixed against the south wall of the church, is an inscription to the memory of *Anne*, the "most dear and deservedly beloved wife of John Wright," citizen, linen-draper of London, daughter of the Reverend and pious Mr. John Holbrooke and Joan his wife; who died on the 11th of March, 1713, in the 48th year of her age.

Also on the south wall, is a black-marble tablet, with the following inscription, in gold letters, to the memory of the above-mentioned lady's father:—

H. I. S. Johannes Holbrook hujus Ecclesiæ nuperrimè Rector, vir pius et sobrius, pastor fidus, pater et maritus, vir obstinatæ integritatis, legis ad apicem observator, doctrinâ et moribus xxx annorum spatio gregis suæ dux, nunc morte concionatur. Mors optima magistra (parate sequi, nam vera sunt, quæ dixi, mei amici, vera sunt). Valetudine semper vitreâ, Iliacis, aliisque doloribus diu vexatus, festæ mortalitatis exuvias hic deposuit vii. id. August. anno ætatis lvi. mdcxci.

Amongst the memorials of the *Basset* family, in the church-yard, is a stone, with an inscription nearly obliterated, to the memory of *Fanney*, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Basset, who died on the 9th of October, 1794, in the forty-first year of her age.

"You, whose fond wishes do to Heaven aspire,
Who make those blest abodes your sole desire,
If you are wise, and hope this bliss to gain,
Use well your time, live not an hour in vain;
Let not the Morrow your vain thoughts employ,
But think this Day the last you shall enjoy."

The old parish Register commences in 1579, for baptisms and marriages; and in 1586, for burials.

Benefactions to the parish of Titsey:—

Henry Smith, esq., by will, 1633, vested in the hands of trustees 2*l.* annually, for the benefit of the poor.—For the same purpose, by some person not known, 3*l.* annually, was vested in the parish officers for the time being.

Between Titsey-Place and the church, there was formerly a rectory house; which accidentally took fire a year or two ago, and was totally destroyed. A new and commodious house has been since erected for the resident clergyman, at a convenient distance from the church, and adjoining the Pilgrims' road, which has been noticed under Tatsfield.

Titsey has a day-school and a Sunday-school, built and maintained at the expense of Wm. Leveson Gower, esq.

WARLINGHAM.

This parish, consisting of about eleven hundred acres, is bounded by Farley and Sanderstead, on the north; by Chelsham, on the east; by Woldingham and Oxted, on the south; and by Coulsdon, on the west.[1] The chief soils are clay and chalk.

Besides the manor of Warlingham, which comprises the greater part of the parish, here are the manor of Creuzes (or Carewses), and the reputed manor of Westhall.

Warlingham manor is not noticed by name in the Domesday book; but it was probably included in Chelesham, thus described among the lands of Richard de Tonbridge:—

"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard *Chelesham*, which Tochi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides; now, at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There are in demesne 2 carucates; and eleven villains, and seven bordars, have 4 carucates. There is a Church; and there are seven bondmen. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 7*l.*, as at present; when received, at 4*l.*"

[1] "A gentleman," observes Mr. Bray, "who had lived at or near this place, about the year 1730, told me that he remembered the custom of the boys of the parish going early in the spring to the several orchards, and whipping the apple-trees to procure a plentiful crop of apples; after which they carried a little bag to the house, and the good woman gave them some meal."—SURREY, vol. ii. p. 427.

The Manor of Warlingham.—This manor was given by William de Watteville, or Watevile, and Robert his son, in 1144, to the prior and monks of Bermondsey; and in 1158, Watteville, with the consent of his sons, gave the church of Warlingham, and that of Chelsham, to the same fraternity; which grants, in the next year, were confirmed by Henry the Second. It appears, from certain legal proceedings in 1276, that the prior, as lord of the manor, had erected a gallows for the execution of criminals at this place.[2]

Warlingham, with other conventual estates, falling into the hands of the king on the suppression of the monastery, he granted the manor, rectory, and advowson, in 1545, to Sir John Gresham; who died seised of the manor, valued at 20*l.*, and also of the rectory, October 23rd, 1557. He bequeathed both to his wife Catherine, for her life; with remainder to his youngest son, Edmund, who held his first court here in 1577. Richard Gresham, esq., son and heir of Edmund, in 1591, sold Warlingham, together with Sanderstead, to John Ownsted, esq.; but the transfer having been made without the queen's license, the estates were seized and retained by the officers of the crown, and a fine was exacted, on payment of which the conveyance was completed March 2nd, in the 36th of Elizabeth. Mr. Ownsted died without issue in 1600, and left two-thirds of his estates in Surrey to his cousin, Harman Attwood; and the remainder to his two sisters, whose shares were purchased by Mr. Attwood; from whom the whole of this manor descended, with Sanderstead, to the family of Wigsell,[3] in which it still remains. Atwood Dalton Wigsell, esq., is the present lord.[4]

The Manor of Creuses, which seems to have been dependent on that of Warlingham, was held at an early period by the family of Sander, or Saunders, of Sanderstead; for Watkin Saunders had this manor and Sanderstead, in the reign of John, or Henry the Third. One of his descendants, in 1353, conveyed Creuses to Sir Richard Wyloghby; whose daughter, Lucia, married, secondly, Nicholas Carew.[5] The manor reverted to the family of Saunders, through the marriage of Joan, the grand-daughter of Nicholas Carew, with William Saunders; from whom it descended to Sir Thos. Saunders, remembrancer of the Exchequer, in the reign of Edward the Sixth; who died in 1565, seised, *inter alia*, of this manor, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which had been held of the abbot of Bermondsey. His eldest son, Edmund conveyed this estate to his brother, Thomas Wite Saunders; by whom

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii., p. 427: from Agard's *Red Book*.
[3] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii., pp. 428, 569, 570.
[4] See Sanderstead, p. 40, et seq., of this volume.
[5] See Beddington, p. 53.

it was sold, in 1590, to Edward Weston; and after repeated transfers, it was purchased, in 1717, by John Heathfield, of Croydon; one of whose descendants sold Creuses, in 1804, to William Coles, esq. It is now the property of G. R. Smith, esq., of Selsdon.

In the session of 1806-7, an act of parliament was passed for inclosing that part of Warlingham Common which lies in this manor, to the extent of one hundred and thirty-two acres.

The Manor of WESTHALL belonged, in the time of Richard the First, to Odo de Dammartin, and was bestowed by him on the prior and convent of Tandridge. After the dissolution of monasteries, it came, with other conventual estates, into the hands of John Rede;[6] whose son sold this manor to Henry Haward, alderman of London. At a subsequent period, Westhall was purchased by Sir Joseph Jekyll; and after his death, having been sold to Sir William Clayton, bart., it passed with Blechingley to the owner of that estate in 1808. It belongs at this time to his son, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Robert Clayton, bart.

In the *Valor* of Edward the First, Chelsham is valued as a Chapel with Warlingham, at 27 marks. In 1158, William de Wateville, who with his son, had already given the manor of Warlingham to the monks of Bermondsey, gave them, also, the churches of Chelsham and Warlingham. In the 28th of Edward the First, 1300, the monks obtained the bishop's license to appropriate them; but it was not until 1315, that the prior and convent procured the king's license. Subsequently, on account of some irregularity, the right of the convent to hold the appropriation was disputed; and, in 1330, on the visitation of the archdeaconry by Bishop Stratford, the monks were ousted, on the ground that they had been long in possession without any legal or canonical title; and Thomas de Abyndon was instituted to the rectory, on the bishop's own collation as Ordinary. Against this decision the prior and convent appealed; and their appeal appears to have been successful, as, from that time, vicars only were instituted. In 1332, the bishop instituted a vicar on his own collation, it having devolved on him *pro hac vice*. The rectory was granted with the manor, and passed therewith until 1675, when Harman Atwood, esq., conveyed to trustees the great tithes of Warlingham and Chelsham, in order that the churches might be better served, subject to certain restrictions; to which he added 10*l.* a year out of the demesne lands of Warlingham, and a like sum out of the demesne lands of Chelsham, for the better payment of a curate; but 20*l.* per annum was intended to be charged by him on lands for the maintenance of four poor people in two

[6] See account of Oatlands, in this work, vol. ii., p. 382.

almshouses which he had built; two of whom were to be taken from Warlingham, one from Chelsham, and one from Sanderstead.[7] These almshouses are still supported.[8]—The present patron is Atwood Dalton Wigsell, esq.

Rectors of Warlingham and Chelsham in and since 1800:—

Thomas Wigsell, LL.B. Instituted August 1st, 1778: died in 1805.

John Courtney, A.M. Instituted in 1805.

Atwood Wigsell Wigsell, A.M. Instituted in ....: died July 5th, 1821.

James Hambleton. Instituted on the 3rd of October, 1821.

John Dalton. Instituted on the 30th of October, 1829.

The *Church*, dedicated to All-Saints, is in the deanery of Ewell; rated in the King's books at 11*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; paying 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals, and 7s. 7½d. for procurations. It stands in a field, at some distance from any house, is built of flint, and rough-cast, with a tiled roof; and, at the west end, a small wooden turret, containing one bell. It merely consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a wooden arch.

The building was repaired in 1842; and has now a very neat appearance. It has a small gallery under the belfry, erected in 1764. The pulpit, with its sounding-board, against the south wall of the nave, is of oak, carved, and freshly-painted. The pews, ranging on each side, are also neatly painted as wainscot. The font is an octagonal basin, of white stone, on an octagonal pillar and basement: on each side of the font is a quatrefoil; and in the centre of the eastern face is a rudely-carved head. In the east window, of three lights, are some fragments of painted glass. There is a small window at the west end of the church, under the belfry; with five windows on the south side, and four on the north. In one of the windows of the nave, near the pulpit, are some remains of architectural painted glass, representing, under a three-light window, a porch, on each side of which a head, with yellow hair, appears from a window.

Manning and Bray mention a piscina, within an arch, on the north side of the chancel; and, westward of the piscina, a single seat under

[7] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii., p. 430.

[8] Amongst the Poems of John Oldham (usher of the school at Croydon), printed in 1722, is a Pindaric Ode, in nine stanzas, "To the memory of that worthy Gentleman, Mr. Harman Atwood." It speaks of his integrity in his profession of the law, his courtesy, liberality, and unbounded charity; and of his firm well-grounded piety. The deed relating to his benefactions at Warlingham (which is somewhat curious), has been printed in the 13th report of the Commissioners on Charities, pp. 548—560.

[9] Surrey, vol. ii., p. 430.

a round arch.[9] These have disappeared; and the arches referred to are now occupied by lancet-windows.

Amongst the memorials in the floor are those of *Frances*, wife of Richard Clements, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rucker, rector of Sanderstead, who died in 1719;—Richard Clements, her husband, who died in 1721;—and the infant son of the Rev. Thomas Brathwaite and Mary Eliza his wife, who died in 1795.

The only mural tablet in the church is one on the north side of the chancel, with the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of *Elizabeth*, wife of John Tyler, of Castle-street, Southwark, gent., who died 16th May, 1781, aged fifty-two.

Also, the above John Tyler, who died 17th May, 1769, aged sixty-eight.

John Tyler, of Newington, Surrey, gent., their son, who died 21st July, 1772, aged thirty-six.

Mary Andrews, of Keston, Kent, widow, daughter of the first-mentioned John Tyler, died 19th October, 1783, aged fifty-one.

Robert Tyler, esq., of St. John's, Southwark, and Stockwell, Surrey, who died 12th September, 1810, aged sixty-nine; and *Elizabeth*, his first wife, the daughter of Henry Fosset of St. John's aforesaid, who died June 7th, 1721, aged forty-five. and was buried at Bristol.

Martha Tyler, widow; born the 19th day of February, 1757; and died July 13th, 1833.

In the church-yard, westward of the porch, is a railed-in burial-place for the *Nash* family.[10]—Here are three yew-trees, one of them very large.

The Register of Warlingham parish, commences, for baptisms, in 1653; for burials, in 1666; for marriages, in 1667.

Benefactions to this parish:—

Henry Smith, esq., 2*l.*, annual produce from land, in the same manner, and for the same purposes as his benefactions to Caterham and Chelsham.

Harman Atwood, esq. (by deed, dated November the 18th, 1675), a house and four tenements; the house for the curate of Chelsham, and the four tenements for four poor aged persons, two of the parish of Warlingham, one of Chelsham, and one of Sanderstead; with an allowance to each poor person in money of 8*s.* the calendar month.—The lord of the manor upholds the premises, and pays the poor.

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[10] Manning and Bray, (Surrey, vol. ii., p. 432), preserve the following singular inscription, not now to be seen, from a stone in the church-yard:—

In memory of Mr. Lionel Gregory, late of Mitcham in this County,
Miller, who died a batchelor the 29th of March, 1773, aged 42 years.

O cruel Death, what hast thou done,
To take from us our mother's darling son?
Thou hast taken toll, ground and drest his grist,
The bran lieth here, the flour is gone to Christ.

By desire of Edward Nash.

Servants come near, observe the ashes of a good man, who lived with his master thirty years, and never said "No" by night nor day: he died worth four thousand pounds, which he humanely divided.

The interest of this epitaph is heightened by the discovery of the fact, that, according to the authors above cited, it was found in the miller's chest, "written by himself!"

Here is a School, supported by subscription, at which upwards of sixty poor children are educated. On Warlingham-green is a neatly-built Wesleyan chapel, bearing the date of 1839.

WOLDINGHAM, OR WALDINGHAM.

Although Woldingham has been erroneously considered as one of the smallest parishes in Surrey, its area is stated in the Population Returns for 1841, to be 1570 acres. It is situated on the high ground between Croydon and Titsey; bordered on the north by Warlingham and Chelsham; on the south, by Oxted, Tandridge, and Godstone; on the west, by Godstone and Caterham; and on the east, by Titsey and Tatsfield.

Respecting this parish, the early authorities are nearly, if not altogether silent. Aubrey mentions Woldingham only as a small inconsiderable village, in which a copper coin of Constantine the Great had been found.[1] Salmon and Willis state, but incorrectly, that it once belonged to the priory of Merton.

The following statement from the Domesday book appears to relate to this place:—

"John holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Wallingham*, which Ulstan (Wolfstan) held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 8 hides; now, at 1 hide. The arable land is .... One carucate and a half is in the demesne: and there are 6 villains, and 3 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are three bondmen. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 4 pounds, as at present; and when received, at 20 shillings."

John, the holder of the manor of Wallingham, or Woldingham, under Richard de Clare, or de Tonbridge, is supposed to have been the ancestor of a family styled de Wauton, or de Walton, to whom a part of the estate belonged until the reign of Edward the Third. The demesne lands, with the manorial jurisdiction, were retained by the Clares, and their representatives, the Staffords, forming the estate, or manor of Upper-court Lodge; while the lands held by the Walton family and their successors constituted the manor of Nether-court Lodge.

The Manor of UPPER-COURT LODGE.—In the reign of Henry the Third, we find from the *Testa de Nevill*, that Hamo the son of Philip held half a knight's fee in Woldingham of the Honour of Clare, with the wardship of the heir of John de Wauton. In 1290, John de Wauton, knt., enfeoffed John, son of John de Wauton, of the manor of Woldingham, and gave him seisin; but the bailiffs of Gilbert de Clare,

[1] Aubrey's SURREY, vol. iii., p. 6. Two brass fibulæ, and some iron arrow-heads and celts, found on the Upper-court Lodge farm, were formerly in the possession of Mr. Glover, of Reigate.—Manning and Bray, vol. ii., p. 416.

earl of Gloucester, took possession of the manor in behalf of their lord. John de Wauton, the son, held his courts here, and received the amerciaments and fealty of his tenants, and their rents; in consequence of which they were distrained to appear in the earl's court at Blechingley. At length, de Wauton released the manor to the earl, who obtained the king's writ, directing Roger le Poleter and Matthew Fitz Wlayne de Nutfield, to take possession. They accordingly went to Woldingham, where they found Gilbert de Woldingham acting as bailiff for de Wauton, who being commanded in the king's name to quit the premises, he obeyed; and the earl was restored to his right. Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, died in 1296, seised of one hundred acres of pasture at Woldingham, held of the king, *in capite;* and 32*s.* rents of assise; together with the advowson of the chapel of Woldingham, valued at 20*s.* Joan de Wauton, the daughter and heiress of Sir John, claimed the manor, notwithstanding the above-mentioned proceedings; and in 1338, conveyed her interest in it to others; but it remained in the possession of the Clares until the reign of Edward the Second; when Earl Gilbert dying without issue, his estates were divided between his sisters; and Woldingham ultimately became the property of the lords Stafford, and their descendants, the dukes of Buckingham. On the attainder of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521, his vast possessions escheated to the crown; and in 1528, this manor, with Effingham and other lands, was granted by Henry the Eighth to John Bourchier, lord Berners, who died about four years afterwards, when the whole reverted to the crown.[2]

Sir John Gresham then obtained a grant of the estate, and having purchased the other manor in this parish, the two have been united, forming the manor of Woldingham. He died in 1557; and Sir Thos. Gresham, one of his descendants, by deed dated November the 13th, 1630, conveyed Woldingham to trustees for sale; and it was purchased by Henry Bynes, esq. It remained in his family until 1795; when it was sold to William Bryant, esq., who held it in 1808. It was subsequently purchased by William Jones, esq.; whose wife, lady Jones, some time resided here. It next became the property of his son and successor, Geo. Frederick Jones, esq. That gentleman died lately, but the estate remains in the family.

The Manor of Nether-court Lodge.—Though the ancient manor

[2] "How this happened," says Manning, "as the grant was to him and his heirs generally, has not been found with certainty; but Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, states a circumstance which may account for it. He says that Lord Berners was indebted to the King in £500., and that some estates in *Norfolk* were given as a security, or in satisfaction for the debt; he does not name those in Surrey, but they might be seized to make good a deficiency."—Surrey, vol. iii., p. 418.

of Woldingham was vested in the Clares, earls of Gloucester, and their representatives, a considerable estate there belonged to the family of Wauton, which was reckoned a distinct manor; and in the reign of Edward the Third, it had come into the possession of John de la Mare de Woldingham. In 1363, it was conveyed to Thomas de Uvedale, esq., afterwards knighted;[3] whose family held it until 1529, when Arthur Uvedale sold it to Sir John Gresham, mentioned above, as lord of the entire manor of Woldingham. His son and heir, William, had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom, in 1590, conveyed the manor, the upper farm, and the advowson, to his younger brother, Thomas; from whom the principal estate passed as before stated; and at the same time, he conveyed the Nether-court Lodge to Richard Hayward, whose family held it till 1731; when Richard Hayward, who died seised, was succeeded by his sister, the wife of Mr. Hodsden; and her eldest son and heir, Richard Hodsden, who resided near Bradford in Yorkshire, died a few years before 1808, leaving a daughter his heiress, then unmarried. The manor of Nether-court Lodge is at this time the property of a Yorkshire gentleman of the name of Carrol.

The village of Woldingham now consists of only the two farm-houses known as Upper-court Lodge, and Nether-court Lodge; and four other houses, occupied by labourers and their families.

The advowson of the rectory belonged to the lords of the manor of Woldingham in the fifteenth century, who presented to the living in 1468, and probably later; but many of the bishops' Registers of subsequent dates are lost, and no more records of institutions have been discovered. The benefice is now presented to as a donative, by the lord of the manor of Upper-court Lodge, whose lessees have had the appointment of the minister. The last patron was George Frederick Jones, esq., recently deceased.

Rectors of Woldingham in and since 1800:—

Richard Smith. Instituted in 1794.

* * * * * *

George Edw. Cooper Walker. Instituted in June, 1839.

[3] See ante, under Titsey, p. 203. Sir Thos. de Uvedale settled Woldingham, in fee, on Benedicta, his fourth wife, who survived him. Some disputes afterwards arose between that lady, and John, the son and heir of Sir Thomas; which were finally adjusted by a compromise; and in the 43rd of Edward the Third, (1370), she surrendered to him the Uvedale estates in Chelsham, Woldingham, Bletchingley, Merstham, Chalvedon, Southwark, and elsewhere, on condition of being herself allowed to hold Titsey during life. In 1386, John de Uvedale granted a lease of this manor, with the stock thereon, viz.—a good plough; 8 oxen, value 12*s.* each; 220 sheep, value 17*d.* each, &*c.*, at a reserved rent of 17 marcs sterling.

The *Church*, standing by itself in a field, at a considerable distance from the Upper-court Lodge, (occupied by Mr. Moore), which is the nearest house, was erected about twelve or fourteen years ago, by G. F. Jones, esq., in lieu of a rude old structure then taken down, which had neither tower, spire, nor bell. The present edifice, built of flint, with brick dressings, consists of only one room, about twenty-six feet in length, with a western porch at the entrance. At the west end is a small wooden tower, with one bell; the roof, like that of the body of the church, tiled. The interior, stuccoed, contains about fifty or sixty sittings, mostly open seats. The pews, with the pulpit and reading-desk (against the south wall, near the east end), are of deal, painted of a light colour, to correspond with the casing of the communion-table.

The only sepulchral memorial is a stone inscribed as follows:—

Here lyeth the body of Richard Glover, yeoman of this parish. who died 19th March, 1772, aged sixty-eight years.

Also, Mr. John Glover, who died September 23rd, 1818, aged seventy years.

Likewise, Mrs. *Frances Glover*, wife of the above Mr. John Glover, who died March 3rd, 1826, in her seventy-second year.

In the church-yard, at the east end of the church, are some crumbling remains of the tomb of Richard Haward and *Alice* his wife; the former of whom died October 14th, 1731, at the age of sixty-one; the latter, on the 19th of November, in the same year, at the age of seventy-eight.

The church-yard is distinguished, on its south side, by a large and beautiful old yew-tree; and fronting the porch, somewhat too close, is a very fine ash.—There is no churchwarden chosen for this parish.

Benefaction to Woldingham:—

Henry Smith, esq., 20*s.* annually, issuing out of lands, to be applied in the same manner as the other bequests of this gentleman to the parishes of Caterham, Chelsham, and Warlingham.—In this parish his gift is expended for clothing; in Warlingham, for bread.—In all the parishes here named, the sums given issue from a rent-charge of 130*l.* per annum, upon a farm at Bexhill, and Cowding, in the county of Sussex.

THE

HUNDRED OF REIGATE, OR REYGATE.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION, VIZ.:—

REIGATE.—EAST BETCHWORTH.—BUCKLAND.—CHARLEWOOD.—LIBERTY OF KINGSWOOD, IN EWELL.—HORLEY.—LEIGH.—NEWDIGATE.

IN THE SECOND DIVISION:—

BURSTOW.—CHIPSTEAD.—GATTON.—MERSTHAM.—NUTFIELD.

REIGATE CHURCH.

REIGATE HUNDRED (anciently called the Hundred of *Cherchefelle*), comprehends a vast tract of diversified and undulating ground on the south-eastern side of the county; including, also, a portion of the Weald. Its present name was, unquestionably, derived from that of the town of Reigate; but at what time it first received the appellation, or what was the precise origin of the name, are questions which have not yet been resolved. We read of a *John de Reygate*, who was one of the justices-itinerant in the reign of Edward the First, as early as the year 1279; and in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas, *circa* 1291, Reygate is mentioned several times.

This Hundred is bounded by that of Wallington, on the north; by those of Copthorne and Wotton, on the west; by the Rapes of Lewes and Bramber, in Sussex, on the south; and by Tandridge hundred, in this county, on the east. The

Geological structure of this district is exceedingly interesting, extending from the firestone, galt, and chalk, about Merstham and Reigate on the north, to the Shanklin sands, and deep clays of the Wealden. The magnificence of the views from the summit of the chalk-hills, on the north of Reigate, has already been described in the Sketch of the "Geology of Surrey," by Dr. Mantell.[1] They include, indeed, a great variety of extensive prospects over a richly-diversified and well-wooded country.

REIGATE, OR REYGATE.

Reigate, called anciently *Cherchfelle*, or *Church-field*, is situated in the valley of the Holmsdale, at the foot of that long ridge of chalk-hills which, commencing near Farnham, on the west, extends across the entire county, and enters Kent, on the east, near Westerham. In reference to the appellation *Cherchfeld*, Mr. Salmon intimates that it might have arisen from some church (or churches), erected here by the South-Saxons soon after their conversion to Christianity:[2] and this conjecture is considered by Manning as sufficiently plausible to be adopted. He afterwards remarks, that "the church or churches so erected were possibly destroyed by the Danes when they over-ran this county, A.D. 841;" and as no notice is taken of an endowment of this sort by the Commissioners for the General Survey, it is probable that no new one had then been erected.[3]—There can, however, be no doubt of a church having existed here in the time of King John, about whose 1st year (1199) the advowsons of *Crechesfeld* (Churchfield), Betchworth, and Leigh, were given by Earl Hamelin to the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. In the next century, Churchfield obtained the name of *Reygate*, as stated in the account of the hundred; the spelling of which has been long altered to Reigate.

This extensive parish is bounded on the north by Kingswood liberty, in Ewell, and the parish of Gatton; on the east, by Nutfield; on the south, by Horley and Leigh; and on the west, by Betchworth and Buckland. The parish comprises about six thousand acres, and is locally divided into two parts, namely, Reigate Borough and Reigate Foreign; and the latter is subdivided into the districts, or boroughs, of Linkfield, Howleigh, Colley, Santon, and Woodhatch. The manor is supposed to have originally included the present parishes of Leigh, Newdigate,

[1] Vide the Geological Sketch, and Map, in vol. i. of the present work, p. 147.

[2] Salmon, ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, p. 68.

[3] Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 272.

Charlewood, Horley, and Burstow. It is thus described in the Domesday book, among the manors belonging to the crown:—

"The King holds in demesne *Cherchefelle*, which had been held by Eddid the Queen (Dowager). It was then assessed at 37½ hides: now, for the King's work, at 34 hides. The arable land is ..... There are 3 carucates in demesne: and sixty-seven villains, and eleven bordars, with 26 carucates. There are two mills, at 12 shillings, wanting 2 pence; and 12 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred and forty swine for pannage, and forty-three for herbage. It is now valued at 40 pounds, which is the amount it yields."

Reigate was, probably, granted by William Rufus to William, earl of Warren and Surrey; although Earl Hamelin, who lived in the reigns of Henry the Second, Richard the First, and John, was the first of the earls of whose possession of the manor there is any positive evidence. William, the son and heir of that nobleman, is mentioned by Dugdale as having held this estate, which descended to John, earl of Warren and Surrey, who died in 1347, leaving no lawful issue; in consequence of which, the inheritance of his family devolved on Richard, the son of his sister Alice, by Edmund Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. Thomas, earl of Arundel, who died seised in 1415, being childless, his estates were shared amongst his three sisters; and Elizabeth, the eldest, who was the wife of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, had the manor of Reigate. On the failure of male issue in the family of Mowbray, the estates were again divided amongst the descendants of the four daughters of Elizabeth, duchess of Norfolk. Margaret, one of these coheiresses, married Sir Robert Howard, ancestor of the ducal family of Howard; and her sister Isabel became the wife of James, lord Berkeley; whose son, William, marquess of Berkeley, released his fourth part of the manor of Reigate to his cousin, Thomas, earl of Surrey, who thus obtained a moiety of the manorial estate; and his son and heir, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, having been attainted just before the death of Henry the Eighth, all his estates escheated to the crown.[4]

Edward the Sixth, in the fourth year of his reign, granted the moiety of Reigate, and the moiety of the manor of Howleigh, in this parish, with other estates, to William, lord Howard of Effingham. His son and heir, Charles, earl of Nottingham, had by his first countess a son, whose death preceded his own, and who left a daughter his sole heiress, to whom descended the priory estate, in this parish, as will be subsequently noticed. But the manorial estate was settled by Lord Nottingham, as a jointure, on his second consort, Margaret, who, after his decease, married William Monson, esq., created Lord Monson, and Viscount Castlemain in Ireland;

[4] See vol. i. pp. 72—112; Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey.

and he, having thus become tenant of one moiety of the manor, in right of his wife, obtained the other moiety by purchase.[5]

When the manor was divided amongst the representatives of the four daughters of Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, one-fourth was allotted to Thomas Stanley, created Earl of Derby, the son of Sir John Stanley, by Joan, the third of the coheiresses;[6] and the remaining fourth part was assigned to John Wyngfield, whose mother was the youngest daughter of Elizabeth Fitz-Alan. This share, as well as his own, belonged,

[5] It is said that the surname of Monson, Mounson, or Munson, is derived from the German, *Muntz*, signifying in English, *money*, or in Latin, *Nummus*; or, according to some, from the German, *Muntzum*, rich. The first settlement of the family, in England, is understood to have been at East Reson, in the county of Lincoln, where a John Monson was living A.D. 1378.

[6] This THOMAS STANLEY had summons to parliament, as Baron Stanley, in the 1st of Edward the Fourth. He was steward of the household to that king; and, preserving his allegiance to the young king, Edward the Fifth, he was committed to prison by Richard the Third. His imprisonment was only of short duration; and, when released, he was again made steward of the household; constable of England, for life; and knight of the Garter. However, having married Margaret, the widow of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and mother of the young earl, who was afterwards Henry the Seventh, he was naturally an object of suspicion to Richard the Third. Accordingly, on the rumour of the Earl of Richmond's intention to assert his claims, Lord Stanley was commanded to discharge all his servants; and was strictly prohibited from holding any communication with his step-son. Subsequently, he obtained permission to retire into the country, but was obliged to leave his son and heir, George, lord Strange, as a hostage. Notwithstanding the critical nature of his position, he and his brother brought their dependants into the field, to the amount of five thousand men. His son was then a prisoner in King Richard's camp. Just before the battle, Lord Stanley received a message from Richard, accompanied by an oath, that he would behead Lord Strange if he did not instantly join him. His reply was brief, energetic, and heroic:—"He had more sons, and could not come!" He instantly rushed into battle for Richmond. "The tyrant," observes Holinshed, "as he had sworn to do, ordered the Lord Strange to be beheaded at the instant the two armies were to engage; but some of his council told him, 'now was a time to fight, and not to execute;' and the Lord Strange was remanded to the tents till the battle was over." After which, his father (or his uncle), Sir Wm. Stanley, placed on Richmond's head the crown taken from Richard's helmet; not, in fact, the royal diadem, as has been erroneously stated by some writers, but what Lord Bacon more correctly describes as "a crown of ornament," or distinction. In the first instant of the new reign, the young nobleman regained his liberty. Henry the Seventh summoned him to parliament by the title of Lord Strange, (he having married Joan, the daughter and heiress of John, lord Strange, of Knokin). Henry, also, made him a privy-councillor, and knight of the Garter.—Lord Stanley was created Earl of Derby in 1485; and he died in 1504. His son, Lord Strange, having died during the life-time of the earl, left a son, Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather as second earl of Derby. His lordship married Anne, daughter of Edward, lord Hastings, of Hungerford; died in 1522; and was succeeded by his second son, Edward, as third earl. This Edward held offices of great honour and trust in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. Dying in 1572, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, as fourth earl. This nobleman sat on the trial of Mary, queen of Scots; and, in the 23rd of Elizabeth, (1590), he was appointed Lord High-steward on the trial of Philip Howard, earl of Arundel; and afterwards received the honour of K.G. His lordship married Margaret, the only child of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, (by his first wife, Alianore, daughter and coheiress of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, sister

in 1496, to Thomas, earl of Derby, who probably purchased it. The moiety of the manor thus acquired descended to Ferdinand, earl of Derby, who died in 1594, leaving three daughters his coheiresses; in behalf of whom it was sold by certain trustees to Thos. Sackville, earl of Dorset; and his son and successor, Earl Richard conveyed it to trustees, for sale, to pay his debts.[7] It was purchased by Lord Monson in 1628, as above stated. That nobleman was one of those who sat in judgment on King Charles the First; and on the restoration taking place, although

of King Henry the Eighth, and dowager-queen of France). He died in 1593; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ferdinand, or Ferdinando, as fifth earl. Having been tampered with by a man named Hesket, said to have been an agent of the Jesuits, he indignantly rejected the proposition that he should assume the title of king, in right of his grandmother: in consequence of this refusal, he was thought to have been poisoned by the conspirators. By his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, he left three daughters, co-heiresses, mentioned above: Mary, who was married to Grey, fifth Lord Chandos; Frances, to John, earl of Bridgewater; and Elizabeth, to Henry, earl of Huntingdon. On his death, the baronies of Stanley and Strange fell into abeyance; but the earldom devolved upon his brother William, sixth earl, and K.G.

[7] Thomas Sackville, 1st earl of Dorset, purchaser of the Derby moiety of the manor of Reigate, was descended from an ancient Norman family; one of his ancestors, Herbrand de Salkaville, having come over to England with William the Conqueror. His father, who had been bred to the law, after an Oxford education, married the aunt of Queen Anne Boleyn; and, in 1548, he was appointed Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations; knighted, and made one of the Privy-council; honours which were continued to him by Queen Mary. The subject of this note, while at college, became an excellent Latin and English poet. Conversant, also, with the continental languages, he was employed abroad, and much noticed by Queen Elizabeth. In 1566, he was knighted by the Duke of Norfolk in her Majesty's presence; and, at the same time, created Baron of Buckhurst, the name of an estate in Sussex, which had been long in his family. He sat on the trial of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; on that of Mary, queen of Scots; and also on that of Philip Howard, earl of Arundel. The year after the trial of Mary, he was sent ambassador to Holland. In 1591, he was one of the Commissioners of the Great-seal, and Chancellor of Oxford, where he had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in a most sumptuous style; and, in 1599, he was made Lord High-treasurer; an office in which he was continued by King James. On the 13th of March, 1603, he was created Earl of Dorset. He died suddenly at the council table at Whitehall, on the 19th of April, 1608, at the age of seventy-two; and, on the 26th of the following month, his remains were interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey. "Few ministers," observes Horace Walpole, "have left so fair a character." On the death of his father, he came into the possession of a large fortune; notwithstanding which, from the profuseness of his expenditure, he soon became involved in pecuniary difficulties; when, according to Fuller, "happening to call on an alderman of London who had gained great pennyworths by former purchases from him, he was made to wait so long, that he was resolved to be no more beholden to wealthy pride, and presently turned a thrifty improver of the remainder of his estate."—Conjointly with Thomas Norton, with whom he is supposed to have become acquainted whilst a student in the Temple, the Earl of Dorset wrote a tragedy intituled "Ferrex and Porrex," (published, also, under the title of "Gorboduc"), which has excited much attention amongst the critics. Of this production, the plot of which is from the English Chronicles, Norton, a fellow labourer with Sternhold and Hopkins, wrote the first, second, and third Acts, and Lord Dorset the fourth and fifth. It was first represented before the Queen, at Whitehall, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, at a grand Christmas festival in 1561. (See Dugdale's Origines Judiciales, page 150.) Sir Philip Sydney, in his "Defence of

he escaped capital punishment, his estates were confiscated, and he himself was degraded and condemned to perpetual imprisonment.[8]

Lord Monson was seised, in fee, of one moiety of the manor of Reigate, (having acquired it by purchase), and he held the other moiety as a tenant for life: hence, on his attainder, the whole manor escheated to the crown, the fee-simple of one moiety being forfeited altogether, and also Monson's life-interest in the other. The manor was granted to the duke of York, (afterwards James the Second), in or

Poesie," speaks favourably of it, with certain exceptions, as "full of stately speeches and well-sounding phrases, climbing to the height of Seneca his style, and as full of notable moralitie, which it doth most delightfully teach, and so obtain the very end of poesie." Rymer observes, that "Gorboduc is a fable doubtless better turned for tragedy than any on this side the Alps, in his time; and might have been a better direction to Shakspeare and Ben Johnson, than any guide they have had the luck to follow." "Gorboduc" was republished in 1736, by Dodsley, in his "Collection of Old Plays," with a Preface by Spence, written at the solicitation of Pope, who wondered that its "propriety and natural ease" had "not been better imitated by the dramatic authors of the succeeding age." Besides other things, the Earl of Dorset wrote a "Life of the Unfortunate Duke of Buckingham in the Reign of Richard III." This appeared in a work intituled "A Mirrour for Magistrates, being a True Chronicle History of the Untimely Falls of such unfortunate princes and men of note, as have happened since the first entrance of Brute into this island until this latter age."

Thomas, first earl of Dorset, who married Cecile, daughter of Sir John Baker, knt., of Sissinghurst, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, the second earl, who founded an hospital at East Grinstead, in Sussex, and endowed it with 330*l.* per annum. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas, duke of Norfolk. Dying the year after his father, he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Richard, the third earl, mentioned above. This nobleman procured a conveyance of a moiety of the manor of Reigate from Margaret, the daughter and heiress of John Gawber, and had a license of alienation from her, dated April the 1st, 1614. In the interim, he further obtained a grant from the crown, by the description of a moiety of the manor of Reigate, three hundred messuages, one dove-house, three hundred gardens, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, sixty acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath, and 10*l.* rent, in the county of Surrey: the consideration was 1700*l.*—(See Manning's Surrey, vol. i. pp. 279, 280.) While in possession of his moiety, the Earl employed one Thomas Clay to make a survey. This survey, dated 1622, and intituled "The View and Survey of the Manor of Reigate, Parcel of the Possessions of the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Dorset," is believed to be yet extant. As mentioned above, the Earl conveyed this, with many other estates, to Sir George Rivers, knt.; Richard Amherst, serjeant-at-law; and Edward Lindsey, esq., of Buxted, in Sussex, upon trust, to sell, and pay his debts: the sale, however, was not completed before his death. His lordship married Lady Anne Clifford, daughter and sole heiress of George, earl of Cumberland; but, dying without issue-male, in 1624, the honours devolved upon his brother,

Edward, the fourth earl. On the 14th of February, 1627-8, this nobleman joined with Rivers, Amherst, and Lindsey, in conveying the manors of Reigate and Howleigh to Sir John Monson, of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, knt., and Robert Goodwin, of Horne, in the county of Surrey; the consideration for which was, 200*l.* paid to the earl, and 2,350*l.* to the trustees. On the 9th of May, 1646, Sir John Monson and Robert Goodwin, in consequence of a trust reposed in them by William, lord Monson, conveyed to his lordship the moiety of the said manors of Reigate and Howleigh.

[8] See Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 276.

before 1662, and he held it entire until 1672, when John Goodwin became associated with him as lord of the manor. That gentleman, doubtless, had bought the reversion of the moiety after the death of Lord Monson, which had now taken place; and from him the estate passed to Deane Goodwin, (M.P. for Reigate from 1678 to 1681), who is mentioned as joint lord with the duke of York in the court-rolls, in 1683. But after his accession to the throne, James purchased of the Goodwins the moiety of the manors of Reigate and Howleigh, for the sum of 4,466*l.*

In consequence of the abdication of James the Second, the entire manor came into the hands of his successor, William the Third; who, in 1697, granted the manors of Reigate and Howleigh, with their appurtenances, &c., of the annual value of 396*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, to Joseph Jekyll, esq., his heirs and assigns, in free and common socage, at a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. This grant was made to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Jekyll, as trustee for the celebrated statesman, JOHN, LORD SOMERS,[9] one of whose sisters he had married. After his death, the manor was held by his two sisters and their husbands; and on the decease of Lady Jekyll, without issue, in 1745, it descended to her nephew, James Cocks, esq., whose

[9] This nobleman was the son of Mr. John Somers, an attorney, of Worcester, where he was born in 1652. He represented his native city in the Convention Parliament of January 22nd, 1688-9. Having been regularly educated for the legal profession, and having distinguished himself on various important occasions, he was appointed solicitor-general, and knighted, on the 4th of May, 1689; in April, 1692, attorney-general; on the 23rd of March, 1692-3, lord-keeper of the Great-seal; on the 22nd of April, 1697, lord high-chancellor of England; and, on the 22nd of December, in the same year, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the style and title of Baron Somers, of Evesham, in the county of Worcester. In earlier life, this great lawyer and statesman distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of Charles the Second, and James the Second. So high was his reputation as an advocate, that he was engaged in the important case of the seven bishops; and his speech upon that occasion was regarded as one of the boldest, most impressive, and constitutional, that was delivered at the bar. He was a strenuous promoter of the Revolution. On the 19th of May, 1701, he was impeached by the House of Commons as the projector of the famous Partition Treaty, and for alleged mal-administration in his office as chancellor; but, to the confusion of his enemies, who shrank from the prosecution of their charge, he was honourably acquitted at the bar of the House of Lords, on the 17th of June following. After the death of King William the Third, his lordship passed his time in literary retirement; and was chosen president of the Royal Society, of which he had been long a member. In 1706, he drew up a plan for effecting an Union between England and Scotland; and it was so much approved, that Queen Anne appointed him one of the commissioners for carrying the measure into effect. On a change of ministry, in 1708, he was appointed president of the Council; from which office, however, in consequence of another change, he was removed in 1710.

Amongst the literary productions of Lord Somers may be mentioned, "A Vindication (in 1681) of the Proceedings in the two last Parliaments, in Answer to King Charles the Second's Declarations of his reasons for dissolving them";—"Plutarch's Life of Alcibiades, in English";—"The Epistle of Dido to

nephew, Chas. Cocks, was created Baron Somers, of Evesham, in 1784; and dying in 1806, was succeeded by his son, John Somers Cocks, created Viscount Eastnor and Earl Somers, in July, 1821.[10] His son, the 2nd earl (of the same name), is now owner.

Æneas, translated from Ovid";—several excellent Papers, published in the latter part of the reign of Charles the Second, &c. Walpole, in the second volume of his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," remarks, "That all the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and its best authors, represent him as the most uncorrupt lawyer, and the honestest statesman; a master orator; a genius of the finest taste; and as a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity: at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift."

Lord Somers, however, survived his great mental powers, and died unmarried, in 1716, when the title became extinct, and his estates descended to his sisters; Mary, the wife of Charles Cocks, esq., of the city of Worcester; and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Jekyll; in whose names, and those of their husbands in their right, a court was holden for the manor of Reigate on the 4th of April, 1717. Mrs. Cocks dying in the latter end of that, or early in the next year, Sir Joseph Jekyll appears as lord at the succeeding court, holden on the 28th of April, 1718; and, also, from that time until his death.

[10] The family of Le Cock, Cokkys, or Cocks, were seated in Kent in the reign of Edward the First; but removed to the counties of Gloucester and Hereford in the 16th century. Subsequently, by their alliance with the Somers family, their property extended to the counties of Worcester and Surrey. Charles Cocks, esq., a younger brother, settled as an attorney at Worcester, of which city he was one of the representatives in parliament in 1692. He married Mary, the eldest of the two sisters and co-heirs of John, lord Somers; and died in 1725, leaving issue two sons, James and Charles, and three daughters, Katharine, Mary, and Margaret. Katharine, the eldest of the daughters, became the wife of James Harris, esq., of Salisbury, father of James Harris, the author of "Hermes," &c. Mary became the wife of Sir Nicholas Williams, bart. Margaret was married, first, to William Lygon, esq., of Madresfield, in the county of Worcester, who died in 1716; and, secondly, in 1719, to Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord High-chancellor of England, who died in 1764; his lady having died in 1761.

James, the elder son of Charles, succeeded, on the death of Lady Jekyll, his mother's younger sister, September the 29th, 1745, to the inheritance of the manor of Reigate; and he was one of the representatives of the borough in every parliament (excepting that of 1710) from the 6th of November, 1707, until the dissolution of the third parliament of George the Second, June the 18th, 1747. He married, first, in September, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, earl of Bradford, by whom he had one son, James, who died March 10th, 1734-5, in consequence of a wound he received from a plough which he had been directed to follow for the benefit of his health. His second wife was Ann, daughter of William, lord Berkeley, of Stratton, whom he married in 1737, and who died in childbirth of her first son, James, in the following year. On the death of his father, in 1750, this James succeeded to the Reigate property; but he died unmarried, in the twentieth year of his age, being killed in the affair at St. Cas, on the French coast, in September, 1758.

John, the second son of Charles, inherited the manor of Reigate on the death of his nephew, just mentioned. By marriage with Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Cocks, and sole heiress of the elder branch, he had become possessed of Castle-ditch, one of the ancient estates of the family, in Herefordshire. On the death of Sir Robert Cocks, bart., the last heir-male of Richard, a younger brother of his grandfather, in 1765, he also succeeded to another of the family estates, at Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire. He died in 1771, leaving seven sons and one daughter.

Charles, his eldest son, was the next possessor of the several estates of the Cocks family. As one of the representatives of the borough of Reigate, he served in every

FLANCHFORD.—In the district called Santon, about two miles south-west of the town, is *Flanchford-Place*, a messuage, or tenement, pertaining to the manor of Reigate. It was anciently held of the earls of Warren and Surrey by Hugh de Flenesford; and when the estates which had belonged successively to the families of Warren and Fitz-Alan were divided on the death of Thomas, earl of Arundel, in 1415, amongst his three sisters, Flanchford appears to have fallen to the lot of Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, the eldest of those ladies; from whom it descended to John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, her grandson, by her second husband. This nobleman, by deed dated July 4th, 1446, granted the messuage of Flanchford, with all lands, woods, &c., in fee-simple, to John Tympirley, esq., who was M.P. for Reigate in the 31st and the 38th of Henry the Sixth. It was several times transferred before the middle of the ensuing century; and in 1539, Ann, the widow of Reginald Cobham of Blechingley, conveyed this estate, with other lands and tenements, to Thomas Sanders of Charlewood, from whose family it passed, by sale, to Martin and Christopher Freeman; and they, in the same year, resold the property to Thomas Bludder, esq., afterwards knighted. His son and heir, Sir Thomas Bludder, who died in 1655, mortgaged his estates, and left them for sale; in consequence of which, they came into the possession of Sir Thomas Hook, who, in 1666, conveyed them to Sir Cyril Wyche,

parliament from the time of the general election, in 1747, until the dissolution, which took place in 1784. He married, first, on the 8th of August, 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Eliott, esq., of Port Eliott, in the county of Cornwall; by whom he had two sons, John, and Edward Charles, and two daughters. His second son was unfortunately drowned, in 1781, when at Westminster school. "He grew," said his brother, in his monumental inscription, "as a lily in the field."—Charles Cocks, esq., married, secondly, on the 20th of May, 1772, Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole, esq., of Anthony, in the county of Cornwall; by whom he had two sons, Philip James, and Reginald, and one daughter, Anna Maria. He was, on the 19th of September, 1772, created a baronet; and, on the 11th of May, 1784, he was elevated to the peerage, by the style and title of Baron Somers, of Evesham. His lordship died on the 30th of January, 1806, and was succeeded by his son,

John, who, on the 14th of July, 1821, was created Earl Somers, and Viscount Eastnor, of Eastnor-castle. His lordship married, on the 19th of March, 1785, Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Treadway Russel Nash, D.D., the historian of Worcestershire. By this lady, who died on the 9th of February, 1831, his lordship had issue, three sons and one daughter: Edward Charles, a major in the army, born July 27th, 1786, and killed at the assault of Burgos, in Spain, October 8th, 1812;—John, the present earl;—and James, prebendary of Hereford, born January 9th, 1790. He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Hereford, recorder of the city of Gloucester, and high-steward of the city of Hereford; and dying in 1841, was succeeded by

John, his elder surviving son, the present earl. His lordship was born March the 19th, 1788; married, March 4th, 1815, Caroline Harriet, 4th daughter of Philip, third earl of Hardwicke, by whom he has had issue one son, Charles, born July 14th, 1819; and four daughters, Caroline Margaret, Harriet Catherine, Isabella Jemima, and Emily Maria.

(one of the six clerks, in Chancery), for the sum of 8,400*l.*; and of him they were purchased by Thomas, lord Windsor, who, in 1682, was created earl of Plymouth, and who died in 1687. This estate having been settled on his second wife, and her heirs-male, the entail was barred by a recovery having been suffered, and it was sold to Sir William Scawen, knt.; from whose family it passed again, by sale, to Sir Merrick Burrell, bart., and descended to Sir Peter Burrell, who obtained the title of Lord Gwydir in 1796. He sold Flanchford, in 1790, to William Browne, yeoman, of Reigate; and it is now in the hands of the trustees under the will of that gentleman.

The manor of Combe, *Combe-Colvin*, or *Free-Combers*, adjoining Flanchford, has for several centuries been held with it. Both were included in the transfer by sale, in 1790, to the above-named William Browne; consequently, Combe, as well as Flanchford, is in the hands of the trustees.

Wood-Hatch.—This district, extending southward and south-eastward of the town, where the sandy soil ends, and the clay and woody country begins, derives its name from a gate, or hatch, which led into the great common, or wood, still called Earl's-wood, as part of the demesnes of the earls of Warren. At the entrance of this common, on the north side, is a tenement with land, called "The Hatch." By an undated deed, supposed to be of the time of Edward the First, "Adam de la Waldhache de Reygate granted to Alice, daughter of William le Tanner de Reygate, one croft and one lane adjoining, with the hedges and all appurtenancies, in the parish of Reygate;" and in a "deed of 6th Edward III., stated under the manor of Combe, Combe Colvin, otherwise Free Combers, 'John atte Waldhach,' and a meadow called 'Waldhachmed,' are mentioned."[11] Here was formerly a capital messuage called Wood-hatch Place, belonging to the family of Poyntz. John Poyntz, esq., of Reigate, conveyed it, in 1617, to John Oade. The estate afterwards became the property of the family of Cudsden; in 1714, it was sold to Sir Richard Oldner, knt. It then passed to the Scawens; and it was sold by the trustees of James Scawen, esq., to William Bryant, esq.,[12] who, about the year 1786, pulled the house down, and sold the ground to Mr. Carter, who built a smaller house near the site of the old one, and sold it to the late Mr. Rees Price;[13] by whose son, who is the present owner, the house has been much altered and enlarged, under the direction of Mr. Knowles, architect of the new church at Red-hill. The grounds are very agreeably laid out.

[11] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 309.

[12] This gentleman died on the 14th of September, 1844, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He had been many years engaged in making collections for a History of this county.

[13] See Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 810.

In the immediate neighbourhood, is Wood-hatch Lodge, the seat of Mrs. Charrington; and the residences of Mrs. Foskett, Mrs. Wood, and W. J. Tilley, esq.

On Earl's-wood common, in 1794, a large red-brick building was erected for a Poorhouse, under the act of 22nd George the Third, for the poor of Reigate, and several other parishes. Ten acres of the common were given by the lord of the manor for the site of the house; and a woollen manufacture was established within its walls. Since the introduction of the new poor-law, it has been enlarged, by the addition of wings, and converted into an Union-house, for the parishes of Burstow, Betchworth, Buckland, Chaldon, Charlewood, Chipstead, Gatton, Headley, Horley, the Liberty of Kingswood (in Ewell), Leigh, Merstham, Nutfield, Reigate, and Walton-on-the-Hill. By these parishes twenty-three guardians are returned, in addition to the magistrates of the district, who are ex-officio members of the board of guardians; and it is now conducted in accordance with the instructions of the poor-law commissioners.

Howleigh.—This manor was granted with Reigate to Sir Joseph Jekyll, for John, lord Somers; and in 1803, it belonged to Charles, baron Somers. The manor-house was separated from the demesne long previously to the grant just mentioned; and when Manning wrote, it was the property of Henry Byne, esq. It afterwards belonged to Mr. Tucker; and it has lately been purchased by the railway companies; the Brighton and Dover lines both passing through the estate.

The Manor of Redstone.—Within the district, or borough of Howleigh, is this manorial estate, which belonged at one time to Sir George Colebrooke, who sold it to Sir William Mayne, afterwards Lord Newhaven. It next came into the hands of George Graham, esq., a near relative of his lordship's.—"It was put up to sale by Mr. Christie (with several other farms in Reigate) in 1786, by the description of the manor of Redstone, with a Court Baron, quit-rents, reliefs, and heriots, an elegant mansion, garden, orchard, and 109 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch of land, of which 12 acres were copyhold, held of the manor of Reigate."[14] The property was left by Ebone Whiting, esq. (whose widow held it about 1803), to trustees, for sale; but, in consequence of the death of one of the trustees, no sale was effected, and it is now in Chancery.

Linkfield.—This district, which extends to the east and north-east of the town, towards Merstham, had a mansion, now removed, held of

[14] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 310.

the priory manor. Nicholas de Lynkefeld held this estate in the reign of Edward the Second; and, at a later period, it belonged to the Newlands of Gatton; of whose representatives it was purchased by Sir James Colebrooke. He died, without issue, in 1761; and it came into the possession of his brother, Sir George Colebrooke, by whom it was sold to Lord Newhaven. The property was afterwards vested in John Graham, esq., who conveyed it to Robert Ladbroke, esq.; by whom it was left to Miss Ladbroke. That lady married Mr. Weller, who took the name of Ladbroke, and is the present owner.

Frenches.—This is a capital mansion, with a manor, in the hamlet of Wiggey, and district of Linkfield. As a part of the Ladbroke property, it descended with Linkfield, and now belongs to the above-mentioned Weller Ladbroke, esq.

The Manor of Colley.—This manor is included in the district of the same name, situated to the north and north-west of the town of Reigate. It appears to have been detached from the principal manor of Reigate, in consequence of a settlement made about two years after the death of the last earl of Surrey of the Plantagenet family, which took place in 1347. In pursuance of directions left by him, this manorial estate was conveyed by Edward de St. John and others, (probably trustees), to the earl's nephew, Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel; from whom it descended to Henry, earl of Arundel, who died in February, 1579-80, having by his will, dated December 30th, 1579, confirmed the grant which he had previously made of the greater part of his estates to John, lord Lumley, who had married one of his daughters and coheirs. This estate was, probably, alienated by Lord Lumley, and at length came into the possession of Thomas Copley, esq., who died in 1584, leaving a son and heir, named William; on whose decease, in 1643, the inheritance devolved on his two grand-daughters. Mary, the elder of those ladies, married John Weston, esq., of Sutton, near Guildford, who, in her right, became proprietor of the manor of Colley, which descended with other estates of the Weston family to John Webbe, esq.[15] of Sarnsfield-court, in the county of Hereford, who afterwards took the name of Weston. His son, John Joseph Webbe Weston, esq., sold it, in 1842, to its present owner, Henry Lainson, esq., brother of the late Alderman Lainson, of the city of London.

Reigate Castle.—This fortress, which was situated on the north side of the town, within the precincts of the borough, is supposed by some to have been founded before the Norman conquest. Others, however, from the pointed character of the remaining subterraneous

[15] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 313.

vaults, refuse to assign for it an earlier date than the termination of the twelfth, or commencement of the thirteenth century. It probably owed its origin to the earls of Warren and Surrey, who, on acquiring estates in this county, made Reigate their principal residence.[16] The ground plot suggests the idea of its having been the original site of a Roman fort;[17] and it is not improbable that, in later times, it may have been one of a chain of forts commanding the vicinal or cross road which may be traced from Ightham, in Kent, to Farnham, in Surrey; and still known, in parts, by the name of the Pilgrims' road. It is certain that, under the earls of Warren, Reigate castle was of considerable note, and constituted one, at least, of the capital seats of their barony in England. William, earl of Warren, by whom it was held in the time of King John, is the first of his family mentioned by Dugdale as its owner; Dugdale, however, acknowledges his title to it to have been derived from his earliest ancestors.[18] The wavering policy of this nobleman, in the contest between King John and his barons, is thought to have occasioned him the temporary loss of the castle; which is also said to have been, for a time (1216), in possession of Louis, dauphin of France.[19]

The castle was in a decayed state in the 21st of James the First, as, in a survey then taken, it was presented as follows:—"Sir Roger James holdeth from year to year, at will of the lords, the site of the Castle of Reygate, with the Warren and Lodge there, called the Castle Warren, containing 17 acres, 0 rood, 16 perches, worth, together with the profit of the Connyes there x*l.* for which he payeth yearly viii*l.*" And, "That the Lords of this house have a decayed Castle with a very small house and a Connie Warren belonging thereto, now in the occupation of Sir Roger James." Notwithstanding the dilapidation here indicated, the castle is presumed to have been in a state capable of being rendered defensible; since the House of Commons judged it necessary (July 4, 1648), to refer it to their committee at Derby-house,[20] "to take care of it, and to put it into such a condition that no use might be made of it to the endangering of the peace of

[16] See "Historical Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey," in vol. i. of this work, p. 72, et seq.

[17] Manning, in his account of Reigate, (SURREY, vol. i. p. 294), refers to a view of the castle, and a plan of its site, in Watson's "Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," vol. i. pp. 28, 29.

[18] Some traditions relating to Reigate castle, in the reign of King John, have been noticed in the General History, vol. i. pp. 39, 40, of this work.

[19] Jettons, or French coins, have been found amongst the ruins. In 1802, a spur of extraordinary size, (afterwards in possession of the late Mr. Glover, of Reigate), was found in the castle butts, at the depth of three feet in the ground.—Manning, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 294-5.

[20] Journals of the House of Commons, v. 623.

the kingdom." The castle is supposed to have been at that time demolished; but some remains of the outer walls were standing within the last half century.

The site of the castle is the property of Earl Somers, as lord of the manor. It comprises an eminence of about fifty feet above the general level of the town, and nearly surrounded by a dry fosse of considerable breadth and depth: at some distance, northward, is a moat. The area, perfectly level, and forming a lawn of very fine turf, is an oblong, with rounded angles, about one hundred and sixty paces from east to west, and one hundred from north to south. It is entered by a stone gateway of an antique form, over a bold escarpment at the east end. This gateway, erected in the year 1777, by Mr. Barnes, attorney-at-law, of Reigate, who then occupied the premises, was intended to bear the following inscription, but it was never placed:—

NE.
Will'i comitis Warren
Veteris hujusce loci incolæ
Fidique libertatum nostrarum Vindicis
MEMORIA
Temporum injuria
cum ipso Castello
Intercideret
Propriis R. B. impensis
H. S. E.
Anno MDCCLXXVII.

On the lawn formerly stood a summer apartment, in a style corresponding with the ancient design of the fortress; but it has been several years removed.

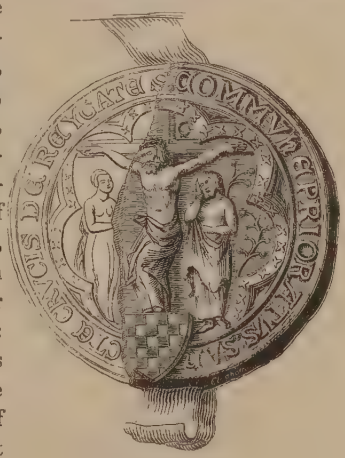
In the centre of the eminence, or platform, is a pyramid of stones of modern construction, marking the entrance to the subterraneous caverns. The descent is by a flight of steps, hewn out of the sandstone rock, to the depth of eighteen feet; and thence by a regular slope, without steps, twenty-six feet more. The entire descent, of two hundred and thirty-five feet, terminates in a cavern, or chamber, twenty-three feet long, thirteen feet wide, and eleven feet high to the crown of the arch: this was, probably, a dungeon for prisoners. Returning, on the left hand, is a spacious gallery, or crypt, nearly one hundred and fifty feet in length, having a semi-circular end, and a seat all round. This chamber, finished apparently with more care than the other parts of the excavation, is termed the Barons' cave; and, according to tradition, was occasionally the scene of secret consultation amongst the barons:[21] it might serve, also, as a repository for treasure and military stores. The pointed roof is twelve feet in

[21] See vol. i. p. 40.

height, and springs from a well-defined off-set, or ledge. An arch, supposed to have formed a private communication with the town, fell in some years ago. Nearer to the entrance-steps is an apartment, five-and-twenty or thirty feet in length, which, possibly, might have been occupied by the guard of this secluded retreat. The vaultings throughout the caverns assume the figure of the pointed arch; the whole having been hewn out of the solid rock, which, however, is soft and of a peculiarly fine texture. In the different chambers and passages, there is no indication of damp; nor is the air in the slightest degree close or oppressive.[22]

Strangers desirous of visiting these interesting remains of "the olden time," may, for a slight gratuity to the cottager who has them in charge, be accommodated with lights and a guide.

Reigate Priory.—William de Warren, the son of Hamelin, earl of Warren and Surrey, who died in 1240, is said to have founded a monastery here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, and to have endowed it for the support of a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine.—The revenues of this convent consisted of firm-rents, &c., in Reigate, 18*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; quit-rents there, 4*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; rents in Horley, 7*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*; the rectory of Dorking, with certain quit-rents, 17*l.* 3*s.*; firm-land in Capel, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; firm-land in Burstow, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the firm of a mill, &c., in Betchworth, 2*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; firm-land in Hedley, 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; firm-land in Nutfield, 2*l.*; the manor of West Humble, in Mickleham, &c., 5*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents, and firm-land in Gatton, 1*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; and the manor of Eastbrook, in Sussex, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in all, 77*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.* From this gross amount deductions being made for fees, pensions, &c., of the sum of 8*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*, a clear income is left of 68*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*[23]



SEAL OF REIGATE PRIORY.

List of the *Priors* of Reigate:—

Adam, about 1298; when two citizens of London assumed the religious habit under his authority.

R. de Froyle, resigned March 15th, 1308-9, when an annual pension was assigned to him out of the revenues of his office.

[22] For some speculative and descriptive particulars relating to Reigate castle, see a paper, signed A. J. K., with an illustrative plate, in the Gent.'s Mag. for July, 1842.

[23] Valor Ecclesiasticus, Hen. VIII.; 1814; pp. 66, 67.

Walter de Timberden, elected in June, 1309 : died in 1337.
John atte Greth, elected September the 30th, 1337 : resigned in 1340.
John de Pyrie, elected in March, 1340-1.
Robert de Scotency, supposed to have been elected in 1349 : died in 1367.
John de Kent, collated December the 9th, 1367 : died in 1374.
Richard Warnham, elected Nov. 20th, 1374 : died May 31st, 1395.
John de Yakesley, elected August 14th, 1395 : resigned in 1397.
John de Combe, elected September 15th, 1397 : died in 1415.
John Hervest, elected about 1450 : resigned July 17th, 1452.
Henry Swetenham, collated January 6th, 1452-3 : resigned April 21st, 1459.
John Morton, collated January 18th, 1459-60 : resigned April 7th, 1468.
John de Aspley, collated May 27th, 1468.
Alexander Shott, about the 11th of Henry the Sixth.
John Chandler, 1496 or 1497.
William Major, about 1517 : resigned in 1530.
John Lymden, elected November 26th, 1530.

After Prior Lymden had held his office about five years, an act of parliament was passed, granting to the king all religious houses whose revenues did not exceed 200*l.* a year; and this convent being consequently suppressed, the prior obtained an annual pension of 10*l.*, which he continued to receive in 1553.

The site of the priory was granted to Lord William Howard, afterwards Lord Howard of Effingham, in exchange for the rectory of Tottenham, Middlesex, in 1541.[24] The mansion now called *Reigate Priory*, which occupies a part of the old site and precincts, is the seat of Earl Somers. This is an elegant modern structure, consisting of a centre and wings, at the southern extremity of the town: it contains some good apartments, with a small but valuable collection of paintings.[25] The grounds comprise about seventy-six acres.

Reigate is both a market and a borough town ; the former privilege having been granted by a charter of Edward the Second, in 1313, at the suit of John, earl of Warren. Under this charter, the markets are held weekly, on Tuesdays, for corn and provisions. There was, also, a second market, which was granted by Charles the Second, in 1673, (when his brother, the duke of York, was owner of the manor), and was held for cattle, on the first Wednesday in every month: this was discontinued about forty years ago, and a cattle market is now held on Tuesdays, in conjunction with the weekly corn and provision market. There were fairs, likewise, for horses, cattle, &c., on Whit Monday ; September the 14th, and December the 9th; but, within these few years, the fair at Whitsuntide has been discontinued.

[24] Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. vi. pp. 517, 518.

[25] There is, also, a very curious Chimney-piece in the hall, the jambs and transom of which, containing the arms of the Howard family, were originally in Nonsuch palace, erected by Henry the Eighth; and removed to Reigate when the old priory-house was built by Lord William Howard, after the dissolution of the monasteries.—An engraving of this chimney-piece is given in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. i., under Reigate.

This borough was first represented in parliament in the 23rd of Edward the First; and it returned two members from that time until the passing of the Reform act, in June, 1832, when its future representation was restricted to one member. It was altogether a nomination borough, under the control of the Earl of Hardwicke, (the first of whom, viz., Philip Yorke, when solicitor-general, obtained influence here about the year 1721), and Earl Somers; nearly all the burgage freeholds, scarcely two hundred in number, being their property, and the elections were determined by a few *parchment* voters. Under the Reform act, the right of election is extended to the entire parish, (forming a rectangle of about three miles and three-quarters from east to west, and two miles and a quarter from north to south); yet, even at the present time (1844), the registered electors are only one hundred and seventy-four in number; and the political influence appears to have been conceded to Earl Somers.—This is one of the polling places appointed by the act (2nd & 3rd Gul. IV. cap. 64), for the eastern division of Surrey.

Members of Parliament for Reigate in and since the year 1800. The dates here given are those of the *first* meeting of each parliament.—

September 27th, 1796.	The Hon. John Somers Cocks, eldest son of the 1st Lord Somers, of this family.
	Joseph Sidney Yorke, capt. R.N., 3rd son, (by his 2nd marriage), of the Rt. Hon. Chas. Yorke, Lord High-chancellor: he was afterwards an admiral, and K.C.B.
November 16th, 1802.	The Hon. John Somers Cocks, who succeeded his father, as Lord Somers, in January, 1806; and was created Viscount Eastnor and Earl Somers, in July, 1821: in his room, in February, 1806, was elected,
	The Hon. Philip James Cocks, Lieut.-Col. in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards.
	Joseph Sidney Yorke, Capt. R.N.
December 15th, 1806.	Hon. Edward Charles Cocks, eldest son of the 2nd Lord Somers, a lieutenant in the 16th Light Dragoons.
	The Right Hon. Philip Yorke, commonly called Lord Viscount Royston.
June 22nd, 1807.....	The Right Hon. Philip Yorke, commonly called Lord Viscount Royston, who was lost in a storm off Lubeck, April 1st, 1808; and in his room was elected,
	James Cocks, esq., of Chesterfield-street, May-Fair.
	Hon. Edward Charles Cocks, a captain, and afterwards a major, in the 16th Light Dragoons.
November 24th, 1812.	James Cocks, esq., of Charing Cross.
	Hon. John Somers Cocks, a captain in the 2nd regiment of Light Dragoons.
Jauuary 14th, 1819..	Vice-Admiral, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B.
	Hon. James Somers Cocks, of Eastnor Castle.

April 21st, 1820:—New Parliament on the decease of George the Third.—
VICE-ADMIRAL, SIR JOSEPH SYDNEY YORKE, K.C.B.
HON. JAMES SOMERS COCKS, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and in March, 1823,
JAMES COCKS, ESQ., of Charing Cross, was again returned.

November 14th, 1826. VICE-ADMIRAL, SIR JOSEPH SYDNEY YORKE, K.C.B.
JAMES COCKS, ESQ., of Chesterfield-street.

October 26th, 1830... ADMIRAL, SIR JOSEPH SYDNEY YORKE, K.C.B.
JAMES COCKS, ESQ., as before.

January 14th, 1831 .. ADMIRAL, SIR J. S. YORKE, K.C.B.: he was drowned in the Southampton Water, on the 5th of May, 1831, through the upsetting of a small yacht, in a sudden squall: in his room was elected,
CHARLES PHILIP YORKE, capt. R.N., his eldest son, who succeeded his grandfather, as fourth earl of Hardwicke, on the 18th of November, 1834.
JOSEPH YORKE, ESQ., of Forthampton-court, co. Gloucester.

February 5th, 1833: the first reformed parliament, and restricted to one member.—
HON. JOHN SOMERS COCKS, commonly called Lord Viscount Eastnor, 2nd son of the 1st Earl Somers; his elder brother, a major in the army, was killed at the assault of Burgos, in October, 1812.

February 19th, 1835.. The SAME.

November 15th, 1837. The SAME. His lordship succeeded his father, as second and present Earl Somers, in 1841; and in February, the same year, his eldest son, the
HON. CHARLES SOMERS COCKS, commonly called Lord Viscount Eastnor, was elected.

August 4th, 1841 .... The SAME; and present member for Reigate.

The town of Reigate gave the title of baron to the earls of Peterborough.[26] It stands upon a rock of fine sand-stone, in which, beneath several of the houses, curious excavations have been made. From wells dug in this rock, the place is supplied with water. Towards the east end of the town, some years ago, a tunnel was cut through the rock, materially shortening the distance from London.

The town, situated at the base of the ridge of chalky downs,

[26] The Mordaunts, earls of Peterborough, descended from Sir Osbert le Mordaunt, a Norman knight, of Radwell, in Bedfordshire. Sir Osbert possessed that estate by the gift of his brother, who obtained it from the Conqueror, in consideration of his own and his father's good services. John Mordaunt, the fifth baron of the family, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Peterborough, by letters patent, on the 9th of March, 1628. His youngest son, John, (by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of William Howard, lord Effingham, son and heir of Charles, earl of Nottingham), distinguished himself, as Lord Clarendon has shewn, by the most active exertions, attended by wonderful perils, in bringing about the restoration of Charles the Second. By that sovereign, he was created, July 10th, 1659, Baron Mordaunt, of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, and Viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, in the county of Somerset. His son, Charles, 2nd Viscount Avalon, was created Earl of Monmouth soon after the revolution of 1688. Celebrated as a wit, and as the friend of Swift and Pope, he acquired extraordinary military fame, by numerous gallant achievements in Spain, and in other parts of the continent; and he was most successfully employed on various foreign embassies. "He was," observes

which crosses the county, consists of two streets; the principal, or High-street, running nearly east and west; and the other, called Bell-street, north and south. Anciently, the market-place was at the west end of the town, near the entrance of a road called Nutley-lane. The site, beneath which is a vault, or crypt, ribbed with free-stone, is still recognized as that of "The Owlde Market Place." About the time of the Reformation, as is supposed, the market was removed to the opposite end of the town; and a chapel, which had been dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was then used as the market-house: as the assizes were formerly held here, this chapel was also used as a court for the trial of prisoners. The present market-house and town-hall, united in a small brick building, were erected about the year 1708; and in 1801, on the removal of the old prison, (for the better accommodation of the prisoners who are brought hither at the Easter sessions), which stood to the east of the town-hall, the workmen came to the foundation of the chapel. The remains of that foundation were then cleared away; the prison (or cage) was rebuilt in the Mint-yard; and the clock was placed in the turret of the town-hall. The large upper room of the latter building is used for various purposes; and the lectures of the Reigate Mechanics' Institution are delivered there. Immediately opposite the market-place is the Swan inn, records relating to which are extant as far back as 1452.

A little below the neighbouring inn, known as the White Hart, and at the upper end of Bell-street, leading southward, was a chapel said to have been dedicated to St. Lawrence; the walls and roof of which

Horace Walpole, "one of those men of careless and negligent grace, who scatter a thousand *bon mots*, and idle verses, which we painful compilers gather and hoard, till the owners stare to find themselves authors. Such was this lord: of an advantageous figure and enterprising spirit; as gallant as Amadis, and as brave, but a little more expeditious in his journeys; for he is said 'to have seen more kings and more postilions, than any man in Europe.' His enmity to the Duke of Marlborough, and his friendship with Pope, will preserve his name, when his genius, too romantic to have had a solid foundation for fame, and his politics too disinterested for his age and country, shall be equally forgotten. He was a man, as his poet said, 'who would neither live, nor die like other mortals.' Yet even peculiarities were becoming in him, as he had a natural ease, that immediately adopted and saved them from the air of affectation." His lordship died at Lisbon, in 1735, at the age of seventy-seven. His great-grandson, Charles Henry Mordaunt, fifth earl of Peterborough, and third earl of Monmouth, died unmarried, in 1814; when the earldom of Peterborough, and the earldom of Monmouth, with the viscounty of Mordaunt, and the barony of Mordaunt, of Reigate, became extinct; while the barony of Mordaunt, of Turvey, devolved upon his lordship's half-sister, Lady Mary Anastasia Grace Mordaunt, as Baroness Mordaunt; and at her ladyship's decease without issue, in 1819, it passed to Alexander Gordon, fourth duke of Gordon, as heir-general of Charles, third earl of Peterborough; and was enjoyed by his Grace, the late duke of Gordon.—The Mordaunts, baronets, of Massingham, in the county of Norfolk, are of this family. [Vide Walpole's Works, vol. i. pp. 438-39.]

were entire, as those of a dwelling-house, into which the building had been converted, when Manning's first volume of his "History of Surrey" was published, in 1804. On the north side of High-street, towards the west end, was a third chapel, dedicated to the Holy Cross. This was converted into, or gave place to, a barn, of which there are no remains.

Until about a century ago, the inhabitants of Reigate carried on a considerable trade in oatmeal; in the manufacture of which nearly twenty mills were employed; one of them within the remains of the chapel of the Holy Cross: the trade gradually died away, and the mills were demolished. The general trade has, also, greatly suffered since the opening of the Brighton railway.

Reigate Park, forming an elevated terrace of more than half a mile in length, and commanding extensive views, lies on the south side of the town, from which it is divided by the priory estate. It consists of one hundred and fifty acres, and is part of the manorial demesne. From a survey taken in 1622, it appears that the "old park was well stored with timber trees, and replenished with deer." About the year 1635, the Lord Monson, who then held the manor, disparked it, and felled the timber. Formerly, it presented a fine turf; but, although the soil is poor and sandy, the summit of Park-hill, and a great portion of the southern side, were converted into arable by Mr. Carter about forty or fifty years ago. Subsequently, turf was again laid on the summit, and the southern side occupied by furze, as a cover for game. The furze has been removed during the present year (1844), probably with a view of restoring the turf. The turf on the northern side has never been disturbed.

The wastes of Earl's-wood, Reigate-heath, the Wray, Red-hill, and Peteridge-wood, were formerly covered with timber, which is supposed to have been cut down by Lord Monson about the same time that he threw open the park. Instead of trees, he is said to have filled them with rabbits: however, there have been no rabbit-warrens here within memory.

On Reigate-heath, westward of the town, is an Italian villa, lately erected from designs by Mr. Knowles. It is the property and residence of Henry Lainson, esq., brother of the late alderman of that name, of London.

The other principal residences in and around Reigate are—*Reigate Lodge*, the handsome seat of Thomas Smith, esq., at the entrance of the town from London. The mansion was erected, and the grounds were first laid out, by Mrs. Harriet Clements; after whose death, the estate was purchased by George Purling, esq.; who, dying in 1840, left it to his nephew, Nathaniel Hastings Middleton, esq.; by whom

it was sold, about two years ago, to the present owner.—*Great Doodes*, the adjoining estate, is the property and residence of Mrs. Hume. Near these are the residences of James William Freshfield, esq.;—the *Recess*, of J. L. Anderdon, esq.;—and the *Parsonage-house*, occupied by the Rev. Richard Filewood Snelson, with two acres of glebe.

Advowson, &c.—No notice is taken by the Commissioners for the General Survey, of a church at Reigate; nor does any mention of one occur till the time of Richard the First, or John. The advowson, originally in the crown, was, with the manor, vested in the family of Warren. About the year 1199, Hamelin, the second husband of Isabel, daughter and heir of William, earl of Warren and Surrey, gave it, by the name of the church of Cherchfield, to the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, who afterwards obtained license to appropriate the benefice to their own use. This appears to have been previously to the taxation of benefices, which took place in the 20th of Edward the First, in which the rectory is found taxed separately from the vicarage, at twenty marks per annum; as it is, also, in that of Bishop Beaufort, in the time of Henry the Fourth, or Fifth. The priory continued in possession until the time of its dissolution, on the 14th of October, 1539; soon after which, the impropriation was given to the family of Skinner, of Reigate. John Skinner, who represented this borough in the parliament of the 14th of Queen Elizabeth, 1558, possessed it at the time of his decease, in 1584; it being then held of the queen, as of the honour of Hampton-court, by fealty only in free socage. Alice, his widow, daughter of John Pointz, esq., of Alderley in the county of Gloucester, and sister of William Pointz, esq., of Reigate, held it for the term of her life in part of her dower. On her decease, it devolved on Richard Elyot, of Reigate and of Albury, in right of Elizabeth his mother, sister and heir of the aforesaid John Skinner. Of the heirs of Elyot it was purchased by Sir Roger James, knt., a descendant of Jacob (or James) Van Haestricht, who came into England from Holland in the time of Henry the Eighth, and whose son, Roger, and his posterity, took the surname of James. The rectory descended with the family of James; one of whom, Roger, in 1715, suffered a recovery thereof, and of the advowson; and, by deeds of lease and release, in July, 1720, conveyed the tithes to Richard Holdich and William King, in trust to convey the same to Sir William Scawen, knt., of Carshalton. Sir William, on his death in 1722, devised them, with other estates, to Thomas his nephew, and his heirs-male; which Thomas, in 1740, conveyed them, in exchange for other estates, to Robert, his younger brother. Previously to this, in 1730, Sir Thomas Scawen, their father, having purchased of the Jameses the parsonage, glebe, and manor of the rectory, had devised them, on

his death in that year, to Robert, who thus became possessed of the whole rectory. This Robert, who died without surviving male issue, in 1778, devised these estates to trustees, to be sold for the benefit of his daughter, Louisa Scawen. The manor, parsonage, and glebe, were accordingly purchased by Gawen Harris Nash, esq.; who, on his death in 1785, devised them to his first cousin, Charles Goring, esq., of Wiston in Sussex; who afterwards sold them to Charles Birkhead, esq., formerly of Walton-upon-Thames. In 1787, the tithes were sold to George Rogers, esq., a commissioner of the navy; who, in 1798, sold them to Mr. Griffith, an auctioneer, in Southwark.

In 1715, Roger, the son of Haestricht James, esq., separated the advowson from the rectory, as shewn above, and sold the former to the Rev. John Bird, M.A., at that time vicar of Reigate. Mr. Bird, who died in February, 1727-8, devised the next presentation to William Edmondson and Robert Lambert, doctors in divinity, and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, in trust for the benefit of John, his son. This said John, however, dying in his twenty-third year, did not arrive at the proper age for institution to the vicarage; but being of *lawful* age for other purposes, and having suffered a recovery of the advowson, he thereby became possessed of it, and left it, at his death, to Grace his mother. That lady, by her will dated October 16th, 1738, devised it to Richard Filewood, esq., of Lambeth, her second husband, and his heirs and assigns; on whose death, in 1786, it came to the Rev. Jeoffry Snelson, M.A. (instituted to the vicarage in 1782), who had married one of his daughters,[27] and in whose family the patronage still remains.

The vicarage, which is in the deanery of Ewell, is rated in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas (20th of Edward the First), at 100*s.* per annum; and in the King's books, at 20*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* In the Valuation of the 26th of Henry the Eighth, it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, but taxed with the payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals, and 7*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations. The Registers of this parish are nearly perfect: the baptisms commence in the year 1556; the marriages in 1559; and the burials in 1561.

Vicars of Reigate in and since 1800:—

Jeoffry Snelson, M.A. Instituted in 1782.

Richard Filewood Snelson. Instituted May 21st, 1812.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, occupies an elevated site at the eastern extremity of the town, near the entrance from London. It is a handsome structure, of squared chalk or lime-stone; the entire length of which is one hundred and twenty-five feet two

[27] Manning's Surrey, vol. i. p. 324.

inches; and the breadth, fifty-four feet six inches. The building consists of a nave, with north and south aisles; a principal chancel; and two smaller chancels, one at the end of the north, and the other at the end of the south aisle. The nave and principal chancel are under one roof; the roofs of the north and south aisles are separate, and unconnected with either nave or chancels: the north chancel has a distinct roof, considerably higher than the others; the whole being covered with slate. At the west end of the church is an embattled tower of hewn stone, thought by some to be of later date than the body. It is of good height, double buttressed, and contains eight bells.[28] The buttresses of the church are of the same architecture and material as those of the tower. At the east end, on the north side of the chancel, is an unsightly building, of brick-work, erected by John Skynner, esq., in 1513, for a vestry. In an apartment over this is a Library, the collection of which, now comprising about seventeen hundred volumes, was commenced in 1701: it is for the use of the parishioners; the vicar is the librarian.

The interior, as well as the exterior of the church, is handsome. The nave is separated from each of the aisles by five pointed arches, resting on round and octagonal pillars alternately. The north and south chancels are each separated from the principal one by two pointed arches, resting on elegant clustered pillars. The nave and chancel are, also, separated by pointed arches, and a screen of oak. There are four steps from the floor of the church to that of the chancel, and one more step to the altar.

The pewing of the church, partly of wainscot, and partly of deal, is neat, and in good repair.[29] Against the south wall is a gallery, used by Earl Somers, of the Priory estate; and on the north side, is another gallery. These galleries are painted white, which, in some

[28] Formerly there were only six bells; but, in 1784, they were re-cast to their present number through the liberal contributions of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Somers, John Somers Cocks (his lordship's son); Edward Leeds, and William Ballingham, esqrs., representatives of the borough in parliament; Richard Ladbroke, esq., of Frenches; Richard Barnes, esq., and other parishioners. The weights of the respective bells, (re-cast by Robert Patrick, founder, of London), were as follow:—the First bell, 6cwt. 0qr. 21bs.; Second, 6cwt. 2qrs. 17lbs.; Third, 7cwt. 1qr. 7lbs.; Fourth, 8cwt. 3qrs. 13lbs.; Fifth, 10cwt. 2qrs. 26lbs.; Sixth, 11cwt. 3qrs. 20lbs.; Seventh, 14cwt. 2qrs. 21bs.; Eighth, 19cwt. 3qrs. 21bs.

[29] In 1768, Mrs. Mary Okes, of Redstone in this parish, left by will 100*l.*, to be paid to the churchwardens, to be laid out in repairing the pews and seats, if they should raise a like sum of 100*l.*, by subscription or otherwise, within six months after her death, and apply it to the same purpose. In accordance with the spirit of this bequest, the parishioners, with the members for the borough, raised by subscription, the sum of 303*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, with which, and Mrs. Okes's legacy, the body of the church, which is well paved with stone, was new-pewed.

measure, impairs the effect they would otherwise have upon the eye. The pulpit is of oak, hexagonal, and supported by a central pillar. A stone font, at the west end of the south aisle, is small and unimportant. At the west end of the church is a large and handsome organ, with a gallery for the singers. The number of sittings is eight hundred and fifty.

The chancel, with its monuments, hatchments, &c., of which an engraved representation is annexed, is pleasing in its effect. The great east window, with three tiers of lights, and containing some remains of painted glass, is also very fine. South of the communion-table, are four ornamental niches, in the easternmost of which is a piscina.

A great portion of the wall of the north chancel is occupied by the costly monument of Richard Ladbroke, esq., of different coloured marbles, in the Corinthian order of architecture. In the centre, on the base, is a reclining effigy of the deceased, supporting himself on his right arm. In his left hand is a celestial crown; on one side is the figure of Justice, and on the other that of Truth; both the size of life. Above, are two angels, with trumpets and palm-branches; and in the centre, is a resplendent sun. On the upper part of a large grey-marble slab, are the armorial bearings of the Ladbroke family; below which are the following inscriptions:—

To the memory of Richard Ladbroke, esq., late of Frenches in this Parish: a zealous Member of the Church of England as by Law Established: true to the Interest and Constitution of this Kingdom: a sincere Friend, and a generous Benefactor to the Poor. He died on the 14th day of March, 1730, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Richard Ladbroke, esq., his kinsman, who died on the 15th day of April, 1765, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Elizabeth Ladbroke, widow, (relict of the last mentioned Richard Ladbroke, and by whom he had two sons and seven daughters), who died on the 19th day of October, 1794, aged eighty-one years.

Richard Ladbroke, esq., their elder son, who died a bachelor, on the 11th of September, 1793, aged fifty-one years.

Sarah, *Letitia*, *Robert*, and *Catherine*, children of the said Richard and Elizabeth, all of whom died unmarried.

Nearly adjoining this monument is a neat plain tablet,

Erected from motives grateful and affectionate, by her Children, to the memory of *Elizabeth*, relict of Osbert Denton, merchant of Lynn Regis, in the county of Norfolk; and sister to Richard Ladbroke, of Frenches in this parish: she died 17th July, 1807, aged 64 years; and, at her own request, was interred in the adjoining vault of her ancestors. Also, in the same vault are deposited the remains of two unmarried sisters, namely, *Ann Ladbroke*, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, who died 22nd January, 1800, aged 53 years; and *Hannah Ladbroke*, of Russell Square, London, who died 29th December, 1817, aged 66 years.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by T. A. Prior

ST. PAUL'S [illegible] CHURCH, [illegible].

Dorking. Published by [illegible] & for R. B. Ede. June 1st 1841

Over the vestry-room door is a brass-plate, thus inscribed:—

Memorand' q'd in An' D'ni MCCCCCXIIJ, JOH'ES SKYNNER, Gentilman, tam cu' decem libris p'a'ia RIC'I KNYGHT, & cu' quadraginta solidis p'a'ia WILL'I LAKER, ac cu' xviij*s.* vi*d.* p'a'ia ALICIE HOLMEDEN, necno' cu' xiij*s.* iiij*d.* p'a'ia GEORGII LONGEVILE, p' ip'm JOHEM SKYNNER disponend' q'm cu' ciij*s.* iiij*d.* de p'priis suis denariis p'aia'b' Parent' suor' i' honore' Dei Omnipote'tis istud Vestibulu' fecit edificari: q'o'm om'm a'ia'm p'piciet' De'.

As this inscription, from its numerous contractions, cannot be readily understood, and as it is in itself very curious, from indicating a marked approximation towards the change then close at hand, we shall here insert a translation. A few years earlier, money for the good of departed souls would, doubtless, have been expended in masses, rather than in the building of a useful appendage to the church.—

Be it remembered, that in the year of our Lord 1513, JOHN SKYNNER, gent., as well with 10*l.* for the soul of RICHARD KNYGHT, and with 40*s.* for the soul of WILLIAM LAKER, and with 18*s.* 6*d.* for the soul of ALICIE HOLMEDEN, and also with 13*s.* 4*d.* for the soul of GEORGE LONGVILE, to be disposed of by the said John Skynner, as with 103*s.* 4*d.* of his own proper money for the souls of his Parents, caused this Vestibule to be built in honour of Almighty God—on all whose souls God have mercy.

Above, is a small marble tablet, with the following inscription:—

Reader, until thou knowest how to prize
These neyb'ing ashes, passe and spare thine eyes.
Ere thou art privileg'd to weep, thou must
Be brought acquainted with this noble dust:
And know so elegant a worth lyes heer,
'Twere wrong to stain it with a common Teare.

SIR THOMAS BLUDDER, of Flanchford in this county, approved for faithful service to two renowned Kings; admired for noble hospitality to his Neybours; beloved ingenious sweetnesse to all his Friends; now rewarded for loyalty to his King, constancy in Religion, reverence to God's Church and Ministers, charity to the Poor, and scarce exampled patience in his Imprisonment and Sicknesse, resteth heer. His most observant wife, E. B., the last of three, ever desirous to enjoy him (tho' but in his memory), caused this marble to æternize him.

Over the columns supporting the tablet, are the armorial bearings of the Bludder family, namely:—

Gu. a dexter Arm bent, *Or*, the hand proper; impaling *Gu.* a Fess indented between six Billets, *Or*.

At the end of the north chancel, is an ancient monument of the Bludder family, now greatly dilapidated: when perfect, it displayed the recumbent figures of a man and a woman, in white marble, beneath a canopy of the same, enriched with roses, &c., and supported by Ionic columns of black marble; but the canopy is gone, and the mutilated figures are, from damp, almost covered with green moss. At the feet of the statues is a small and somewhat grotesque figure of a female child. On the front plinth of the tablet are the following words:—

DEBEMUR MORTI NOS NOSTRAQ.

And at the back of the recess, on a black marble, over the figures, is the subjoined inscription, now read with difficulty:—

Hoc tumulo reponitur (fœlicem expectans Resurrectionem) corpus Thomæ Bludder, nuper de Flanchford in hâc parochiâ, Militis, qui olim Regiæ Classis cibatui præfuit; unà cum Dominâ *Maria* Uxore fidelissimâ, filiâ Christoph. Herris, de Shenvills in Com. Essex, Armiger'. Uterque eâdem septimanâ spiritus suos in manus Domini deposuerunt: Hæc, die Sabbathi, 25 Octobr' anno Dom. 1618; Ætatis suæ, 48: Ille, Sabbatho proximè sequenti, primo die Novembr. Ætatis suæ, 56.—27 Annis amicè, fideliter, & prosperè in matrimonio peractis, liberos (filio Christophero prius defuncto) decem reliquerunt superstites; filios 4, Tho. militem, Henr. Juliu. Charol. et filias 6. Dominam *Mariā*, uxor' Roger. Nevenson de Æstry in Com. Cantii Milit'; *Elizab.* uxor' Tho. Higgs de Colburne in Com. Glocestr' Armig^er^; *Sarā. Marthā. Annam. Margaret.*—Tho. perdilectus eorum filius natu Max. & Miles, hoc Monumentum memoriæ sacrum lugens posuit.

Amongst various memorials of the *Thurland* family, is one on the north side of the principal chancel, which is a large monument, exhibiting two full-length figures.

On the opposite side, against the south wall of the chancel, is a neat marble tablet, thus inscribed:—

In the adjoining vault, near the remains of Lord William Howard, first Baron of Effingham, are deposited those of his immediate descendant, and next male heir, Henry Howard, esq., 2nd son of General Thomas Howard, of Great Bookham in this county. He died September 10th, 1811, aged seventy-five years. He was twice married; first, to *Catherine*, daughter of John Carleton, D.D., of Colchester, by whom he left two daughters; and secondly, to *Mary*, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Lord Viscount Fortrose of the Kingdom of Scotland, by whom he left an only son, Major General Kenneth Howard, then serving in Spain. His integrity and mild manners conciliated the esteem of all who knew him; and by his domestic Virtues, he was particularly endeared to his own family and friends.

The Major-General Howard, mentioned in this epitaph, succeeded to the barony of Effingham in December, 1816; and in July, 1838, he was created Earl of Effingham.

There are several tablets against pillars in the principal chancel. In the north-east corner is a tablet—

To the respected memory of John Sanders, Esquire, of the Rectory in this Parish, who died at Tours in France, January 26th, 1826, aged fifty-seven years.

In the south-east corner is a similar tablet, to the memory of *Anne Birkhead*, wife of Charles Birkhead, esq., who died on the 30th of June, 1812, aged fifty-seven; and to Charles Birkhead, of the Inner Temple, their eldest son, who died March 11th, 1807, aged 28.

In the south chancel is a marble monument, the chief portion of which is in the form of a heart, inscribed:—

Near this place lieth Edward Bird, Esq. Dyed the 23d of February, 1718. His age 26.

Above the heart is a marble half-length of the deceased, in armour,

with a full-flowing wig, a truncheon in his right hand, and various warlike instruments in the back ground.[30]

Not far distant is a black grave-stone, with the following inscription to the memory of Mr. Bird's wife, who died before him:—

Heare lyeth y^e^ body of CATHERINE y^e^ wife of EDW. BIRD, Gent. & daugh^r^ of HAESTRICK JAMES, Esq.; departed this life July y^e^ 11, 1714, aged 27, deserving truly this Epitaph,[31]

"Underneath this stone doth lye
As much Vertue as could dye;
Who [which], when alive, did vigour give
To as much Beauty as could live."

In the south aisle, against the wall, is a tablet thus inscribed:—

To Captain GEORGE LEWIS, of the Royal Engineers, late of the Castle Estate in the Island of Trinidad, who died on the 29th of March, 1802, on his passage to England, aged 32 years. He was the second but eldest surviving son of Colonel George Lewis, of the Royal Artillery, who was interred at Chiselhurst, Kent; and he married at Reigate, *Jane*, the second daughter of William Deacon, Esquire, of Portsmouth, Hants, by whom he left two sons, George Charles Degen Lewis, of the Royal Engineers; and William Lewis, solicitor, of Gray's Inn Lane, London; by the elder of whom, George, this tablet is erected as a grateful recollection of an affectionate Father.

Beneath, is a tablet to the memory of GEORGE HOLROYD, who died October 15th, 1789, aged fifty-one; and also his wife, *Eleanor*, who died June 8th, 1827, aged seventy-seven.

Against the wall of the north aisle are several modern tablets; one—

To *Harriet Clements*, (late of Reigate Lodge), who died on the 25th July, 1831, aged 51 years.

Near this, an elegant tablet—

To GEORGE PURLING, Esquire, of Hertford Street, May Fair, London; of Bradford Peverell, in the county of Dorset; and of Reigate Lodge, in this county: died 28 April, 1840, aged 75 years.

The next tablet is of white marble, representing a scroll suspended

[30] From a note in Manning's SURREY, (vol. i. p. 318), it appears that Mr. Bird was a lieutenant in the Marquis of Winchester's regiment of Horse; and that in September, 1718, he "had the misfortune to kill a waiter at a bagnio by Golden Square." In the January following, he was tried and convicted of that murder, and executed on the 23rd of February, 1718-19. Originally, there was a further inscription on the monument, censuring the conduct of the Judge and Jury, but it was afterwards obliterated.

The armorial bearings of the Bird family, which was formerly of note, and well connected in this parish, are on the monument, and are thus described by Manning:—

Quarterly, for Bird, 1 and 4. *Argent*, on a Chevron, *Gules*, three Fleurs de Lys, *Or*, between three Lions rampant, *Sable*; 2 and 3, *Argent*, on a Bridge over a River, a Castle, *Gules*, flag flying: Impaling James, viz., *Quarterly*, 1 and 4, *Argent*, two Bars crenelle or counter-embattled, *Gules*; 2, three Fers de Moulins, bar-ways, *Sable*; 3, Barry-wavy, *Argent* and *Azure*; on a Chief, *Sable*, three Birds volant, *Or*.

[31] This epitaph, as will be recollected, is merely an adaptation from the lines written by Ben Jonson on the Countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip Sidney.

from the wall, the lower part resting on the Bible and a volume of Linnæus's Works, thus forming a fold in the scroll, and appearing to conceal a portion of the inscription, which is as follows:—

M.S. Roberti Salusbury Cotton, arm. Ætat. lxxiii, ex ornatâ et pervetustâ, in agro Cestriensi, prosapia oriundus in vicino rure suo plurimos annos commoratus est. Omnium bonarum artium supellectili comparandâ, instruendâ, designandâ, honorem nulli secundum, (jure vero sibi ascitum,) tam apud suos, quam apud exteros, egregié vindicavit: elegantiarum cultor, patronus. mdcccxxi.

Another:—

To Joseph Foskett, Esquire, of Woodhatch, in this parish; who died August 22, 1840, in the 80th year of his age.

Another:—

To Robert Petrie, M.D., many years a Physician of great eminence and successful Practice at Lincoln. He departed this life on the 11th September, 1803, in the 76th year of his age.

On the wall is, also, a *Brass-plate*, with this inscription:—

Ecce jacent subter pedibus simul ossa duorum,
Anthonii Gilmyn, conjugis atque suæ:
Quos pietas, quos vera fides conjunxit amore,
De quorum Carolus sanguine solus erat.

Obiit hic 23° *die Augusti*, 1575: *Illa*, 25 *Decembris*, 1580.

Hereby is buried *Alice*, wife of said Charles, y^e^ 16 May, 1617.

Under the principal chancel is a large vault, belonging to the manor of the Priory. It was built by the Lord Howard of Effingham, the first grantee of that estate, as the final resting-place for his family. Amongst other remains, it contains those of the following persons:—

William, first Baron Howard of Effingham, January 29, 1572-3;—*Margaret*, his widow, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, knt., May 19, 1581;—*Catherine*, his fourth daughter, September 22, 1598;—Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, a younger son of the Baron, September 2, 1600;—James, son of Charles, earl of Nottingham, who died young, in 1608;—*Lady Howard*, relict of Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, March 1, 1615;—Sir Edward Howard, eldest son of Sir William, of Lingfield, August 11, 1620;—Charles, first earl of Nottingham, December 23, 1624;[32]—Charles, second earl of Nottingham, 1642;—*Mary*, relict of the said Charles, daughter of Sir William Cockayne, February 11, 1650-1;—Sir Charles Howard, a younger son of Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, March 14, 1652-3;—Charles, third earl of Nottingham, April, 1681.

On a *Brass-plate*, affixed to a black-marble grave-stone, before the

[32] On the left-hand side of the leaden coffin of this nobleman, was the following inscription:—

Heare lyeth the body of Charles Howarde, Earle of Nottinghame, Lorde High Admyrall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabethe's Navy Royall att Sea agaynst the Spanyards' invinsable Navy in the yeare of our Lorde 1588; whoe departed this life att Haling Hows the 14 daye of December in y^e^ yeare of our Lorde, 1624, Ætatis sve, 87.

communion-rails, is the following inscription; the poetical portion of which, from its quaint beauty, merits preservation:—

Here lyeth interred the body of *Anne Worly*, the daughter of William Worly, esq., and of Alice his wife, who departed this life the 3d day of September, Anno 1653, being about the age of 8 years.

In quiet sleepe here lyes the deare remayne
Of a sweet Babe, the Father's joye and payne:
A prytty Infant, loved and lovinge, she
Was Bewtye's abstract, Love's epitome.
A lytle Volume, but devine, whearein
Was seen both Paradice and Cherubin.
While she lived here, w^ch^ was but little space,
A few short yeares, Earth had a heavenly face:
And, dead, she lookt a lovely peice of Claye,
After her shineinge Soule was fled awaye.
Reader, hadst thou her dissolution seen,
Thou would'st have weept, hadst thou this Marble been.

In the Church-yard, towards the north-east, is a tomb of Portland stone, erected by Dr. Fellowes to the memory of Francis Maseres, esq., Cursitor-baron of the court of Exchequer, and bearing this inscription:—

H.S.E. Franciscus Maseres, armig. Aul. Clar. apud Cantab. olim socius. Quinti Baronis, in curia Scaccarii, munus, annos 50, executus est. Viri hujus egregii et amabilissimi fides, integritas, æqualitas, liberalitasque omnibus quibuscum erat versatus innotuere. Eximiis his virtutibus accedebant, tanta sermonis, morumque sauvitas, tanta comitas, facilitasque, ut nihil supra. Humanitatis studiis et literis reconditioribus colendis omni præconio dignissimus. Exemplaria Græca et Latina, quorum juvenis fuerat perstudiosus, senex in deliciis habebat. Sui seculi Mathematicorum clarissimis parem indubitanter dixeris. Multa quæ accuratè, copiosè, cogitatèque scripserat, prelo dedit, et in communem fructum attulit. Articulos fidei qui dicuntur, in minimum reduxit. Deum Unum, Ens entium, omnium patrem, Christo duce, sanctissimè adoravit. Quam immortalitatem, toto pectore cupierat, placida lenique senectute, et integrâ mente consecutus est anno Domini 1824. Ætat. suæ 93.

Vale, vir optime! Amice, vale, carissime et siqua rerum humanarum tibi sit adhuc conscientia, monimentum quod in tui memoriam, tui etiam in mortuis observantissimus Robertus Fellowes ponendum curavit, solitâ benevolentiâ tuearis.

The Benefactions to this parish have been very munificent. The first that we shall mention, though latest in point of time, is that of Francis Maseres, esq., Cursitor-baron of the Exchequer, in 1820, as an endowment for the preaching of a sermon on the afternoon of every Sunday throughout the year. The bequest is thus recorded in a frame suspended against the south wall of the chancel:—

In the year One thousand eight hundred and twenty, Francis Maseres, Esquire, Cursitor-baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, an Inhabitant of the parish of Reigate, by way of making an Endowment, for the purpose of having an Afternoon Sermon preached in the Church of that parish, immediately after the Evening Service,

on every Sunday throughout the year, and as a compensation to the officiating Minister, who shall actually preach such Sermon, did invest Nine Hundred and Ten Pounds, stock, in the 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, in the joint names of the Rev. MARTIN BENSON, *rector of Merstham*; the Rev. JARVIS KENRICK, *rector of Bletchingley*; the Rev. PETER AUBERTIN, *rector of Chipsted*; and the Rev. EDMUND SANDFORD, *rector of Nutfield*; upon Trust, that they and their respective successors should apply the Dividends in payment of Ten Shillings and Sixpence to the Minister for the time being officiating in the Parish-Church of Reigate, whether such minister should be the Vicar or a Curate engaged by him to perform the duties of the said church, or other Minister temporarily engaged for that purpose, for every such Sermon as he should so preach; and if such Vicar, Curate, or Minister, should omit to preach such Sermon, Then upon Trust that the said Rectors and their respective successors should divide so much of the Dividends as shall not have been so applied into four equal parts, and that each such Rector should distribute one-fourth part in Bread on Christmas-day, yearly, at their respective parish churches, immediately after the morning service, unto and amongst such poor persons, residing in their respective parishes, as such Rectors should severally deem proper objects, without any regard being had to the places of the last legal settlement of such poor persons.

And the said Francis Maseres, at the same time, invested 100*l.* Stock, in the same Annuities, in the joint names of the said Rectors, upon Trust, that the Dividends might accumulate for the purpose of forming a Fund for defraying the charge and expense of renewing the Trusts of the above Nine Hundred and Ten Pounds, 3*l.* per cent. Annuities; and if, after any such renewal, there should be a surplus of such last mentioned Dividends, and of the accumulations thereof, the Donor has directed that each of such Rectors, and their respective successors, shall distribute one-fourth part thereof in Bread to the poor of their respective parishes, on the same day, and in the same manner as is above directed, as to so much of the first mentioned Dividends as shall be applicable to that purpose, in case there should be an omission in preaching such Sermon.

The Deed executed by the Donor and the above-named Rectors, declaring their Trust as above, is dated 18th day of November, 1820; and is enrolled in Chancery.

A table of Charities, in substance as follows, is also suspended against the south wall of the church:—

1627. Henry Smith, esq., by will, 1,000*l.* in money, invested in the hands of trustees, to be laid out in land, for the benefit of the poor. [In 1641, the trustees purchased of Henry Johnson, gent., a farm called Gardner's, in Rusper, in Sussex, consisting of a house, seven acres of meadow, and thirty-nine acres of land; and about ninety acres of poor land, called Cowick, or Cowis, of Sir Thos. Gresham, of Newdigate in this county. Those lands, &c., passed with the other estates till 1689, when they were given into possession of the town. A memorandum mentions, also, the sum of 200*l.*, arising from the sale of timber from off the estate, laid out in government securities, and bringing in the annual sum of 8*l.*]

Another gift, in money, by deed, from Henry Smith, esq., to be laid out in land, converted, in 1642, into a rent-charge for the benefit of the poor; but neither the date of the deed, nor the amount of the gift, is stated. [By way of correction, the following note, on the authority of information from the late Mr. Glover, is given in the first volume of Manning's SURREY, p. 327:—"Mr. Smith's trustees, in 1641, allotted 20*l.* *per annum*, to Reigate, out of the rent of an estate at Stoughton, in Leicestershire, which they had purchased with the trust money of Mr. Smith. It was then let at 220*l.* *per annum*. In 1781, the rent was increased to 315*l.*, when the allowance to Reigate was increased to 28*l.*; and on re-letting, in 1802, it was raised to 558*l.*, in consequence of which a further allowance will be made to this parish."]

1663. Philip Booker, by will, 100*l.* for the use of twelve poor widows.

1675. Magdalen Cade, widow, by will, 100*l.* in money, for bread for the poor.

1698. Robert Bishopp, by will, two houses, which were sold, about forty years ago, for 700*l.*; the produce to be laid out in land, for bread for the poor.

1698. Robert Bishopp, by will, a house, valued at 4*l.* a year, for teaching four poor boys to read, &c.

1717. Susannah Parsons, spinster, by will, an annual rent-charge of 2*l.* to the Girls' Charity School; and in default thereof to poor widows.

1718. John Parker, esq., by will, 500*l.*, to be vested in land (which was done in 1786) for the support of the Boys' School. [*Mem.* There is, also, the sum of 154*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* laid out in South Sea Annuities; the remainder of interest, after expenses of a Chancery suit (entered into to establish the decree) were deducted, and which brings in 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* a year.]

1730. Richard Ladbroke, esq., by will, an annual rent-charge of 5*l.*, to keep his monument clean, and take care of the same, and if not so employed, then in bread to the poor.[33]

The return of benefactions, made to parliament in 1786, makes the gross amount 2,400*l.*; producing, annually, the sum of 104*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Previously to entering upon an account of the new Church at Red-hill, it may be proper to state that there is only one dissenting place of worship in the town of Reigate; a plain, neat, and commodious structure, in the High-street, for the Independents.—There is at a short distance from the town, near the old church, a Meeting-house of the Society of Friends, with a burial-ground contiguous to it.

The principal streets and buildings of Reigate are lighted with gas; a company having been formed here, a few years ago, for that purpose: their works are situated near the old castle grounds.

A Mechanics' Institution has recently been established in this town; and, under the patronage of Earl Somers, and presidency of Thomas Martin, esq., is in a very flourishing state.

Red-hill Church.—The extent of the parish of Reigate, and the increase of its population, having long rendered an additional place of worship desirable for members of the Establishment, it was at length determined by the lord of the manor and other influential inhabitants, to open a subscription for supplying the want. To the honour of all parties concerned, the plan proved eminently successful; as, by the aid of a donation of 600*l.* from the Winchester Diocesan Church Building Society, and a grant of 400*l.* from the Incorporated Society for the

[33] In addition to the above charities it should be stated, that in 1796, William Cooke, of Buckland, left by will, leasehold and other property to trustees; the income arising from which was to be expended in the purchase of Bread, to be distributed every Sunday to the poor of the parishes of Reigate and Buckland. In pursuance of this benefaction, the sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* was laid out, annually, for bread for the poor of the Borough, in Reigate; and the same sum for those of the Foreign; a surplus being left to accumulate, for the continuance of the charity after the expiration of the lease.

building and enlarging of churches and chapels, the sum of 6,472*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* was speedily raised. Earl Somers, who gave the ground, and William Price, esq., of Woodhatch, were munificent contributors to the subscription.

The entire expenses of erecting the new structure, on which occasion the services of James T. Knowles, esq., architect, of London (but a native of Reigate), were engaged, amounted to 4,995*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The sum of 1,300*l.* was invested for the endowment; and 176*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* was set apart for a repairing fund.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, occupies a beautiful and commanding site on Red-hill, and constitutes an agreeable and interesting object from various points. It consists of a nave and chancel; with an octagonal tower and spire at the west end, rising to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, and supported by four lofty open arches; the thrust of which is counterbalanced by the same number of buttresses placed against the angles of the piers, and surmounted by pinnacles.

The nave, sixty-five feet long, thirty-four feet wide, and forty-one feet high, has five windows on each side; and is covered with a roof of open timber-work, the principal compartments of which are filled in with tracery.—At the western end is a gallery for the school children.

The chancel, twenty-three feet wide, and sixteen feet long, comprises in its plan five sides of an octagon; and is lighted by five lofty windows enriched with tracery and carved transoms. It is raised one step from the nave; and there are three more steps to the altar.

Throughout the building, the architect has adopted, for the most part, the forms which began to prevail very early in the fifteenth century; and in the ceiling of this portion of it especially, a considerable degree of elegance and richness has been obtained by the introduction of the beautiful fan-groining so frequently met with in the ecclesiastical structures of that period.

The reading-desk is on the north, and the pulpit on the south side of the wide and lofty arch which divides the nave from the chancel. They are both low, and so placed as to allow the whole of the congregation to see, and hear distinctly the officiating clergyman; whilst, at the same time, an uninterrupted view of the chancel and communion-table is obtained from every part of the church. The pulpit, octagonal in form, rests on a central pillar. The communion-table is handsomely carved; and over it are three tablets, each in double columns; the central tablet, containing the Lord's Prayer and the Creed; the two others, the Decalogue.

The pews, and also the open seats, range on each side of the church, leaving an uninterrupted passage from the vestibule to the chancel. They are so constructed as to afford the greatest possible amount of accommodation, without being either cramped, inconvenient, or unsightly; the backs being in no instance more than two feet eight inches in height. Originally, the number of sittings was as follows:— on the ground plan, appropriated, 128; free, for adults, 220, and for children, 146, and for children in the gallery, 154; making an aggregate of 648: by some new arrangements, however, respecting room, that number has been augmented to 700.

The church is in all respects most substantially built. The external facings of the walls are of white Suffolk brick; and the windows, copings, pinnacles, string courses, &c., of Caen stone.

On the right of the entrance is a circular stone font, supported by eight pillars, clustered, and rising from a square basement. The font, presented by the Countess Somers, is from a design by Mr. Moule. The communion plate was presented by Mrs. Price, of Woodhatch; and the bell, by Mrs. and Miss Martin, of Reigate.

This church was consecrated and opened by the Right Rev. C. R. Sumner, D.D., Lord-bishop of Winchester, on Friday, the 29th of September, 1843. The Rev. Wm. Pullen, M.A., is the incumbent (curate), nominated by the bishop of the diocese, in whose hands the patronage is placed.

The district legally assigned to St. John's church includes the population residing at Red-hill, Linkfield-street, and Woodhatch, numbering about twelve hundred.

Here is a Sunday-school; and a National and Infant day-school, with about one hundred and fifty children. The two cottages at present used for these schools are gratuitously lent by Peter Martin, esq. They are fitted up for boys and girls separately; but the accommodation proving inadequate, immediate steps are to be taken for the erection of a suitable building, and also a parsonage house.

EAST BETCHWORTH.

This parish is bounded, on the north, by that of Hedley; on the east, by Buckland; on the south, by Leigh; and on the west, by Dorking. It extends along the south side of the central range of chalk hills, at the summit of which it adjoins Hedley. Manning says there can be little doubt that West Betchworth was anciently a part of this parish, though it has been long since included in that of Dorking, and in the hundred of Wotton.

Betchworth is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"Richard (de Tonbridge) holds in demesne *Becesworde*, which Cola (Nicholas?) held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. One carucate is in demesne: and there are six villains, and ten bordars, with 3 carucates. There are six bondmen; and a mill at 10 shillings; and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields eighty swine for pannage, and six for herbage. There is a Church. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 9 pounds; and now, at 8 pounds."

Richard de Tonbridge also held six hides in *Becesuurde*, which were assessed with his manor of *Tornecrosta*.[1]

There are at present in the parish of Betchworth four manors; namely, East Betchworth, Brockham, Wonham, and the reputed manor of Agland-Moor.

The Manor of East Betchworth.—This manor was anciently held by the earls of Warren and Surrey; but it does not appear how they obtained possession of it. Earl Hamelin, in conjunction with his countess Isabel, who died in 1199, gave the advowson of the church of Betchworth to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. This manorial estate descended to John, the last earl of Warren and Surrey of that family; who, leaving no issue at his death, in 1347, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel; whose son and heir, of the same name, was attainted of treason, and beheaded, in the latter part of the reign of Richard the Second; and a great part of his estates was bestowed, by the king, on his son-in-law, Thomas Mowbray, created duke of Norfolk, who died in exile, in 1413. Thomas Fitz-Alan, the son of Earl Richard, was restored in blood, and recovered the family estates, of which he died seised in 1416; and, leaving no children, his three sisters became his coheirs. East Betchworth was assigned to Joan Fitz-Alan, who married William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny; from whose family the title and estates passed, through the marriage of an heiress, to the Nevills; one of whom conveyed this, with other property, to trustees, for sale. This manor was purchased, in 1632, by Sir Ralph Freeman, knt., one of the masters of the court of Requests, and master of the Mint; from whom it descended to the family of Bouverie, in consequence of a marriage connexion. Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, of Teston in Kent, died seised of it in 1798, having devised the estate to her cousin, the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, a younger son of the first Earl of Radnor; who dying in 1806, it came into the possession of his only son, Chas. Henry Bouverie, esq.; who sold it, in 1817, to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, now Chancellor of the Exchequer.

[1] See Notice of Thorncroft, in Leatherhead.

The manor of East Betchworth appears to have been held of the manor of Reigate, by the service of the tenants of the former mowing, yearly, a meadow on the east side of Bell-street, in the town of Reigate. This piece of land, forming part of the demesne of the manor of Reigate, was called Friday's mead, and contained about four acres.

The Manor-house, known as *Betchworth-Place*, was built by Sir Ralph Freeman, in the reign of James the First. It formerly contained portraits of Sir Ralph Freeman; his wife, before marriage, and another after marriage, with a child; Martin Freeman, esq.; Sir George Freeman; Sir Thomas More, and others. Here are casts from several of the finest ancient statues, brought from Italy by Mr. John Harvey; and, inserted in the chimney-piece of the gallery on the ground-floor, is a curious piece of sculpture, from Herculaneum, representing boys riding on bulls and horses.

The Manor of BROCKHAM, which belonged to the earls of Warren, was granted by Earl William, early in the reign of Henry the Third, to Thomas, the son of Ralph Niger. In 1254, John Fitz-Adrian obtained a grant of this land of Brocham; and from his family it passed, in the time of Edward the Third, to the family of Frowick. In 1522, Thomas Frowick died seised of the estate, and leaving no issue, was succeeded by his sister, the wife of John Coningsby, esq.; whose grandson, Sir Philip Coningsby, in 1605, conveyed the manor to Thomas Wight, citizen of London. It descended to Henry Wight, who dying seised of it in 1793, left a will; in consequence of which, part of the estate came into the possession of Mr. John Wight, of Braybœuf, St. Nicholas, Guildford, who was not akin to the testator; and the other part fell to the share of distant relatives.[2] Brockham is now (1844) the property, by purchase, of Henry Thomas Hope, esq., of the Deepdene.

The Manor of WONHAM was formerly held by a family styled de Wonham; from the last of whom it passed to Andrew Cade, about 1648; and after various transfers, it was purchased, in 1787, by the Hon. Charles Marsham, afterwards earl of Romney, who rebuilt the manor-house. Having succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in 1793, he sold this estate to John Stables, esq.; whose son, in 1804, re-sold it to John Henry Upton, viscount Templetown, its present owner. The house is unoccupied, and unfurnished. The

[2] "Mr. John Wight, to whom Mr. Henry Wight gave an estate for life in one moiety, and a contingent estate for life in the other, was not personally known to him; but it is supposed that he accidentally heard his name, and on enquiry found that he bore the same arms, and apprehended that he might be descended from one of his family."—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 212.

grounds are pleasingly diversified; and a fine conservatory is kept in excellent order. When bought by Lord Templetown, the estate was described as containing in the whole, one hundred and twenty acres; of which, seven were occupied by the mansion, offices, kitchen garden, and pleasure ground; and sixty by the park, which is in part skirted by the river Mole.

The Manor of Egland, or Agland-Moor, was sold in 1739, by Richard Woodman, (whose family had long held it,) to John Bouverie, esq.; and it has passed, with the manor of East Betchworth, to its present proprietor, Henry Goulburn, esq.

Moor-Place, an ancient mansion and demesne, part of Egland or Agland-Moor; it adjoins Wonham park. The house is said to be of the date of Henry the Sixth, but had fallen into much dilapidation; from which it was recovered by a large expenditure, partly by the late Colonel Stables, who occupied it upon his return from India, until his death, which took place in September, 1830;—the restoration and improvements were continued by the present occupier, J. W. Freshfield, esq., the representative in several parliaments for Penryn and Falmouth, who came to reside at Moor-Place in 1833. It is now a mansion of comfort and elegance, and adds materially to the picturesque character of the neighbourhood. The style in its present state is Elizabethan; and the interior corresponds. It contains much ancient furniture, and particularly an elaborately-carved oak bedstead; the posts consist of large figures, representing King David and King Solomon; the tester and head-board are carved, and the latter has the sentence—**Remember thy End**—in old English character. This bedstead is supposed to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and to have been used by him during his residence at Esher.—The river Mole passes along the southern extremity of the property; and from thence to Mr. Goulburn's park.

Broome-Park, (formerly named Tranquil Dale), is the residence of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, bart., Serjeant-surgeon to the Queen, and an eminent practitioner in London.[3] The park consists of about eighty acres, laid out with considerable taste and variety of effect; and the attached grounds, extending upwards to the Betchworth hills, comprise between five and six hundred acres. The house, distinguished more by internal comfort than by beauty, occupies a somewhat elevated site, and appears to have been built at three different times. In the dining-room is a curiously-carved white-marble chimney-piece, brought from an old building in the park, called the Temple. From its subject, the crest of the Briscoes, (a greyhound,

[3] Sir Benjamin's patent of creation as a baronet bears date on the 30th of August, 1834.

coursant, *Sab.* seizing a hare, proper), it probably once belonged to a member of that family.

Nearly in front of the house are two fine cedars of Lebanon; and, dispersed, are several equally-fine elms, chestnuts, &c. The grounds are diversified by a small stream, and a sheet of water occupying about six acres. Here is, also, a mineral spring, a mild chalybeate.

The Benefice of Betchworth is a vicarage in the deanery of Ewell; valued at twenty-four marks in the 20th of Edward the First; and is discharged of tenths in the King's books. The church was given by Hamelin, earl of Warren and Surrey, and Isabel his wife, to the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. In 1286, the priory obtained an appropriation from the archdeacon of London, they providing a competent vicar, with a suitable stipend; and in the same year, an endowment was made. In 1288, it was decreed by the bishop, that the vicar should have all the oblations, obventions, and small tithes; and the priors, as rectors, *principale et legatum* in live animals, with the great tithes of corn and hay. In 1544, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted by Henry the Eighth to Thomas and William Burnell, to hold *in capite*, under the rent of 19*s.*; in July, 1546, they were regranted to Roland Hill; and (those grants having been revoked) they were given by Edward the Sixth, in 1547, according to the design of Henry the Eighth, to the dean and canons of Windsor. In 1637, the vicarage was augmented; 10*l.* by the crown, 5*l.* by the dean and canons, and 5*l.* by their lessee; notwithstanding which, the parliamentary committee, in 1646, reported that Morgan Haynes, minister of Betchworth, had only 16*l.* a year; and in consequence, they ordered that the reserved rent of 24*l.*, payable out of the impropriation to the dean and canons of Windsor, should be paid to him. The poor knights of Windsor complaining of this, it was ordered that if no other means could be found, they must be satisfied out of the rent granted to Mr. Haynes. Other means, however, were found. In 1647, the committee having been informed that, besides the rent reserved in money to the dean and chapter, there were other rents of provision, particularly a carcass of mutton, or 13*s.* 4*d.*, they ordered that all such be paid to Mr. Haynes. It would seem, however, that the rents were not paid as ordered; for, in the return made in 1658, by the Jury of the hundred of Reigate to Cromwell's commissioners, the annual value of the vicarage was stated at only 16*l.* In 1729, Edward Fellowes, esq., executor of Mrs. Ann Tarlton, gave 200*l.* to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty for the augmentation of this vicarage. The dean and chapter sold the impropriation to the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, under the Act for the redemption of the land tax.

Vicars of Betchworth in and since 1800:—

James Keigwin. Instituted on the 12th of July, 1762: died in February, 1805.

George Heath, D.D., canon of Windsor. Instituted in 1805.

John F. Doveton. Instituted May the 24th, 1815.

George Robert Kensit. Instituted February 18th, 1835.

BETCHWORTH CHURCH.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large stone building, of Norman origin, partly rough-cast, and covered with Horsham slate. It consists of a nave; north and south aisles, divided by three pointed arches resting on circular columns; and a spacious double chancel at the end of the nave and south aisle, divided by three pointed arches in the same manner. The nave is separated from the chancel, first, by a wall with a square passage through it, and then, eastward, by a pointed arch, with wainscot and glass doors: there is a new window at the west end of the church. On the north side of the building, nearly in the centre, is a large square tower, in which are five bells. The height of the tower is sixty-two feet; the length of the nave is sixty-two feet; the length of the chancel, thirty-three; and the breadth of the whole, forty-two feet.

The pulpit is hexagonal, and of oak. An old font, merely a basin in a mahogany case, was removed in the summer of 1844; and one

of stone, octagonal, with pointed arches, and its three easternmost faces sculptured with different devices, was substituted: it rests on a large circular pillar, and four smaller columns, rising from a square base. There is a music gallery at the west end, with a seraphine; and over the south entrance is, also, a small gallery. On the right of the south entrance is a niche for holy water, or piscina; and against the east wall of the chancel, south of the communion-table, is a square recess, also for the reception of holy water. South of the communion-table is a modern robing-room, or vestry. In the chancel is a remarkable old oak chest, in a single piece, except the lid: its length is seven feet, and its width two feet eight inches; the sides are from four to five inches in thickness, and the ends about ten inches.

On the floor of the chancel, north of the communion-table, is a whole-length representation of a beardless priest, in brass, with the following inscription:—

Hic jacet Dominus Will'mus Wardysworth, quondam vicarius huj's Eccl'ie, qui obiit 6° die Januarij anno D'ni mccccxxxiij, cujus anime p'picietur Deus, Amen.

The robes of the priest are curiously ornamented. Over a chalice, which he appears to be holding with both hands, is a paten, with a representation of the host, or consecrated wafer, viz.—a small cross, and, below it, the letters I.H.S. The whole is in good preservation.

In the chancel is an altar-tomb, of black marble, to "Andrew Cade, esq., late alderman of the city of London, and a benefactor to the Poore of this parish and of Rygat. Obiit sexto die Octobris, 1662." Near this are other memorials of the Cade family.

Against the wall of the south chancel is a black-marble tablet, with a Latin inscription, to "Gabriel Wight de Brockha' armig^r.^"; who died on the 20th of December, 1621.

On a black-marble monument of the *Harvey* family, on the north wall of the chancel, is the following inscription:—

Corpora hic subjacent intumulata Stephani Harvey arm'i (è familiâ *Harveiorum* perantiquâ de *Thurleigh* in agro *Bedfordiensi* oriundi), et *Dorothææ* uxoris ejus (filiæ *Gul. Conyers de Walthamstow* in provinciâ *Essexiæ* Servientis ad Legem et *Dorothææ* uxoris ejus), quorum felicem sperant resurrectionem charissimi eorum liberi *Stephanus*, *Dorothæa*, et *Elizabetha* lugentes, heu nimium citò amissos parentum optimos.

Ille } obiit { 6 Dec. 1688, æt. 66.
Hæc } { 27 Dec. 1694, æt. 63.

In eodem etiam tumulo requiescit quod mortale fuit *Oliveri Conyers* armigeri, fratris unici ejusdem *Dorothææ*, qui obiit 6^to^ Aprilis 1693.

Omnes eodem cogimur: omnium
Versatur urna: seriùs ociùs
Sors exitura, et nos æternum
Exilium impositura cymbæ. [4]

[4] The above lines are an adaptation from Horace: vide Lib. II. Ode 3: l. 25.

On the north wall is a plain marble tablet, thus inscribed—

To the memory of the Hon. William Henry Bouverie, 2nd son of William, earl of Radnor; born October 30th, 1752; and died August 23rd, 1806.

Also, the *Lady Bridget Bouverie*, his wife, daughter of James, 14th earl of Morton: born May 4th, 1758; died February 26th, 1842.

Also, of their two only sons, and one daughter: *William John*, born November 23rd, 1778, and died February 28th, 1791: *Charles Henry*, born February 23rd, 1782; died unmarried, May 27th, 1836: *Emma Bridget*, born March 2nd, 1780; died April 9th, 1827.

Their remains are deposited in a vault adjoining the north eastern corner of the Chancel of this Church; in which are, also, deposited the remains of *Bridget*, relict of James, 14th earl of Morton; and also of *Gertrude* and *Herbert A'Court*, who died in infancy.

There are hatchments on the wall commemorative of *Lady Morton*, *Mrs. Freshfield*, and others.

In the south chancel, on the ground, is a brass-plate, recording the memory of the following members of the family of *Stables*,[5] of Wonham in this parish; above the inscription is the family crest, and against the wall, near this spot, are three hatchments of the Stables family:—

Edward Stables, died June 18th, 1815; and whose body lies near the field of Waterloo.—Frederick Stables; died July 11th, 1815.—*Maria Stables*; died May 23rd, 1821.—*Harriet Stables*; died August 11th, 1827.—Col. Henry Stables; died 11th September, 1830.—*Frances Dorothy*; died March 21st, 1832.—*Louisa*; died 6th April, 1834.

In the nave, are several hatchments on the north wall; and a neat marble tablet to the Rev. William Clarke, A.M., of Ubbilee in the parish of Bucknall, Staffordshire; late of Brockham-Green in this parish; who died the 18th November, 1830, aged sixty-seven.

Donations.—On the wall separating the nave and chancel, are two marble slabs, the first of which is thus inscribed:—

Mr. John Turner, late of the parish of Betchworth, did, by his last will and testament, give and bequeath to the Poor of the said parish, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, South-sea Stock, in the three per cent. Old Annuities, together with a house in Nassau-street, St. Ann, Westminster, at the yearly rent of thirty pounds per year, subject to a ground rent and other deductions. Said lease expires in the year 1795. The will directs that the Executors in trust are to receive the rent and interest of the said Estates and Stock, and to pay it into the hands of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor for the time being, to be by them given and distributed to and amongst the most necessitous poor persons of the said parish as do not receive relief of the said parish in the monthly pay, or in buying them Cloaths, or putting poor children to School, at the discretion of my Trustees and the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the said parish: and the Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being are to give an account in writing,

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[5] The battle of Waterloo appears to have proved fatal to three of the members of this family: Edward, who was killed in the field; Frederick, who died in the neighbourhood, of his wounds, in the following month; and Colonel Henry Stables, who (although he lived till the year 1830) ultimately fell a victim to the severe injuries which he received in the battle.

inserted in a book for that purpose, of their disposal of the said Charity by the said Churchwardens and Overseers, what sum, for what and to whom given, that the Trustees appointed in the will may see and examine the said account according to the will of the donor. And this stone is erected by order of the Testator, to perpetuate and to keep the said Charity from being perverted and misapplied.

April 2, 1779.

Edward Flint, Robert Arthur } Churchwardens.
Thomas Russell, Joseph Reynolds } Overseers.

The second tablet bears the following inscription :—

Mrs. Margaret Fenwick, late of Betchworth Castle, widow, deceased, having, by her will, left to the parish Two Hundred Pounds, to be laid out in purchasing a freehold estate, the rents whereof are to be applied to the following uses :—

1. In binding out poor children of this parish to some manual trade, and towards setting them up in their respective trades. 2. In preferring in marriage such maid-servants born in this parish as shall respectively live seven years in any one service, and whose friends are not able to do it. 3. For such poor of this parish as shall not be under the common relief thereof, who, by sickness, accident, age, or numerous family of children, or otherwise, shall, without such relief, be likely to come under the alms of this parish.

And an Estate in Leatherhead, in this county, having been accordingly purchased to perpetuate the said Charity, and to the intent that the same may never be perverted or smothered, this stone was erected anno Dom. 1737.

William Smallpeice, John Russell } Churchwardens.
Richard Bonwicke, Henry Felton } Overseers.

Against the south wall of the nave, on a black board, the following donation is recorded :—

In pursuance of Mrs. Ann Reynolds's will and the proceedings had, 500*l.* Stock reduced 3 per cent. Annuities is vested in the names of Richard Burberry the elder, and John Harman. The dividends of this sum are to be paid, pursuant to the directions of Mrs. Reynolds's will, dated 31st May, 1802, to the Treasurer for the time being of the Charity School, established in this parish, and to be applied by the Subscribers to the said School, with their Subscriptions for the Education of the children of the poor Inhabitants of this parish.—£100. Stock of Navy 5 per cent. Annuities, is vested in the names of Robert William Spragg, and John Redford, purchased with the principal sum of 100*l.* bequeathed by this said Mrs. Reynolds, by a Codicil, dated 25th May, 1815, to her said will, to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of this parish, and directed to be vested in Government Security, to hold to them and their successors for ever :

Upon the Special Trust that the Interest thereof be applied to the relief of Poor Widows belonging to the parish, of sober life and conversation, and distributed to them in Bread or money, every Christmas, at the discretion of the said Churchwardens and Overseers.

November, 1818.

Robert William Spragg, John Redford } Churchwardens.
John Ede, Edward Hampshar } Overseers.

On the opposite wall, on a black board, the following Charities are set forth :—

Henry Smith, 10*l.* per year out of the Worth estate.

Andrew Cade, esq., alderman of London, gave 112*l.* 10*s.* to buy Bread for the Poor, in the 4 per cent. Annuities. 33 George II.

Mr. Richard Arnold, 8*l.* a year for Clothing the Poor, from land called The Poor's Brook,[6] in Steyning, subject to deductions, such as land-tax and river taxes; and from the same family, 1*l.* 10*s.* to buy bread for the Poor, from lands at Medley-Bottom in East Betchworth.

Besides the above, the following is mentioned in the Parliamentary Returns of 1786:—

1706. William Hutton, by will, the rent of a house, to be distributed in Bread, 6*s.* [The house here mentioned has been pulled down, but the 6*s.* rent is still paid by the holder of the premises, which are copyhold of the manor of Brockham; and is expended in small loaves, distributed to the poor on Good Friday.]

Near the east end of the church, in the burial-ground, is the grave of Captain Morris, the celebrated lyric and anacreontic bard, and *bon-vivant* of the last age. It is simply marked by a head and foot-stone; the former being thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the Memory of Charles Morris, esq., of London, and Brockham Lodge in this Parish; who died on the 11th day of July, 1838, aged 93 years.

Brockham-Lodge, which for a long series of years formed the summer residence of the above gentleman, and became eventually his final retreat in the winter of his age, is very pleasantly situated at a short distance from Brockham-Green; the grounds being skirted by the irriguous banks of the river Mole. It now belongs to his daughter, Georgina Frederika, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Morris, of the 14th regiment of Foot.—As a Lyric poet, and perfect master of his craft, Captain Morris shone unrivalled; and many of his convivial songs are without a parallel for their glowing cheerfulness, rich and racy humour, good sense, and true social feeling. But his muse was not always restrained by decorum; and some of his most witty productions are for ever, and properly, banished from the family circle. He was an influential member of several musical societies. The Beef-Steak Club presented him with an elegant silver Bowl; and the Harmonic Society, with a gold Cup;—and his poetical talents were still vivid when, at the great age of ninety years, he thus alluded to the former gift in one of his last lyrics:—

"When my spirits are low, for relief and delight,
I still place your splendid Memorial in sight;
And call to my Muse, when Care strives to pursue,
'Bring the Steaks to my Memory, and the Bowl to my view.'

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[6] In a note to Manning and Bray's Surrey, (vol. ii. p. 217), it is stated that the land itself of Poor's Brook belonged to the poor; that, in 1808, it was let at twelve guineas a year, but was worth considerably more; and that in that year, the parish proposed to sell it, in order to vest the purchase-money in the funds.

"When brought,—at its sight all the *blue devils* fly,
And a world of gay visions rise bright to my eye:
Cold Fear shuns the Cup where warm Memory flows;
And Grief shamed by Joy, hides his budget of Woes.

"'Tis a pure holy fount, where for ever I find,
A sure double charm for the Body and Mind;
For I feel, while I'm cheer'd by the drop that I lift,
I'm Blest by the Motive that hallows the Gift."

There are several respectable cottage residences on the borders of Brockham-Green; originally, perhaps, called *Brookham*-Green, from the brook, or streamlet, which flows into the river Mole. Brockham bridge, of four arches, is partly kept in repair by the county, which pays two-thirds of the expense, and partly by the hamlet of Brockham, which defrays the other third.

BUCKLAND.[1]

This small parish is bounded, on the north, by Walton-on-the-Hill; on the east, by Reigate; and on the south and west, by Betchworth. It now contains the manor of Buckland, and the reputed manor of Hartswood. The former is thus noticed in the Domesday book:—

"John holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Bochelant*, which Alnoth held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land is ..... One carucate and a half are in the demesne: and there are seventeen villains, and eight bordars, with 10 carucates. There is a Church: and there are ten bondmen; and one mill, at 6 shillings. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 100 shillings: now at 8 pounds."

The Manor of Buckland.—From the *Testa de Nevill* it appears that, in the reign of Henry the Third, five knights' fees and a half in Surrey were held by Alice de Dammartin, of the Honour of Clare; and one of these fees was in *Bocland*. In 1279, John de Wauton, or

[1] Salmon, after stating that this name will bear several etymologies, observes, that there are two *Bucklands* in Norfolk, which have been thought to be so called from their having been once forest, as the county of *Bucks*; whilst some have given the *Beech-wood* the honour of the name, which one part of that county abounds in; but, he continues, "I shall leave the matter to be decided by the curious in that sort of knowledge; mentioning only one other which may have as good a *Saxon* title as the rest.

"This Nation had a distinction of *Folkland* and *Bockland*. Folkland was held by Rusticks and Clowns, paying an annual rent, or performance of Services, such as ploughing the Lord's land, and bringing in his corn in harvest; and the farmers still call Servants in Husbandry, the Folk.—*Bockland* was free and hereditary, and passed by Deed with *Livery* and *Seizin*; which was made by taking a Turf from the Land and delivering it with the Deed;—or it passed by Will, unless the first Purchaser had prohibited; then it must go to the nearest of Kin. Camden shews the form of the grant of *Ceadwalla*, king of the West Saxons, to Archbishop *Theodore*. 'I *Ceadwalla* have put this Turf of Earth upon the Holy Altar, and for want of Learning have with my own hand made and subscribed the Sign of the Holy Cross.' A Nunnery in the Isle of Thanet was in the same manner endowed by Withred, king of Kent."—Antiquities of Surrey, p. 81.

Walton, vindicated his claim to the right of free-warren in all his lands here, under a grant from Henry the Third. Guido de Ferre was owner of the manor in 1291; and died seised of it in 1323. It afterwards came into the possession of John, earl of Warren and Surrey, who died in 1348; and from him it descended to the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel. Henry Fitz-Alan, the last of his family who enjoyed the title, died in February, 1581, leaving two daughters his coheirs; and Buckland became the property of Lord Lumley, who had married one of the earl's daughters. This manorial estate had been settled by Lord Arundel on Lord and Lady Lumley in 1566; and in the following year, they sold the manor of Buckland, with the land called *Hartswood*, in Buckland, to Herbert Pelham and Roger Dallender; the manor falling to the share of the former, but Dallender afterwards purchased it.

Ralph Dallender, the grandson of Roger, in 1651, sold the estate to Gamaliel Catelyn, esq.; whose son and heir, in 1654, conveyed it to George Browne, esq. It remained in the possession of his family until John Browne, having died without issue, gave it by will, dated in 1733, to his sister's son, Thomas Jordan, of Gatwick. This gentleman died in 1750, leaving his two sisters his coheirs; and on the division of his estates, Buckland fell to the share of his sister Elizabeth, widow of William Beaumont, esq.; from whom it descended to Thomas Beaumont, esq., who held it in 1808.[2] His son, Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, bart., of Staughton-Grange, in the county of Leicester, succeeded to this estate, and is its present owner.[3]

The manor-house, called *Buckland-Court*, adjoins the church-yard. It is a neat though plain building, in the occupation of the Misses Carbonell. The stables and coach-house, of a peculiar form, are conspicuous objects from the road.

The Manor of Hartswood.—John de Walton, mentioned above, who held Buckland in the time of Henry the Third, granted lands in Buckland, including Hartswood, to Robert de Herteswode. In 1539, Anne, the widow of Sir Reginald Cobham, conveyed to Thos. Saunder, of Charlewood, (afterwards knighted), the manor of Hartswood, with lands in Buckland and Reigate. This manor must have been subsequently purchased by Lord Lumley, as it was sold by him, with Buckland, to Pelham and Dallender; the latter of whom appears to

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 218—21.

[3] Sir George, born December 16th, 1799, succeeded to the title, as eighth baronet, on the decease of his cousin, Sir George Howland Beaumont, bart., D.C.L. and F.S.A., on the 7th of February, 1827. Sir G. H. W. Beaumont married, June 16th, 1825, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of his Grace, the most Rev. William Howley, D.D., archbishop of Canterbury; by whom he has issue.

have transferred the estate, by sale, to John Skinner, who died in 1584, seised of the manor, demesne lands, and park of Hartswood. Thomas Moore held it in 1676; and by will, dated July the 6th that year, he devised it to trustees for his wife and only child, Susanna, who married Robert Bristow; and in 1718, the trustees and family conveyed Hartswood to Sir W. Scawen; whose grand-nephew, James Scawen, esq., in 1781, sold it to Sir Merrik Burrell; and Peter Burrell, afterwards Lord Gwydir, having succeeded to the possession of this manorial property, it was purchased of him, in 1790, by Mr. William Clutton.[4] That gentleman died on the 8th of May, 1839; when the estate devolved on his son, Robert Clutton, esq., who is the present owner, and resides in the manor-house.

Advowson, &c.—Until Henry, earl of Arundel, transferred a portion of his estates to John, lord Lumley, in March, 1565-6, this advowson had always accompanied the manor, but Lord Lumley, prior to his decease in 1609, devised it to his sister Barbara; with remainder, in succession, to Henry and Splandian Llyud, her sons by Humphrey Llyud, her first husband. In 1630, the above Henry Llyud settled it on his son Henry, on his marriage: and the latter, having barred the entail, sold the advowson, in February, 1638-9, to the Warden and Fellows of All-Souls college, Oxford; in whom the patronage still remains. The living, which is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, is rated at thirteen marks in the *Valor* of Edward the First. In the King's books it is valued at 11*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; paying synodals 2*s.* 1*d.*, and procurations 6*s.* 8*d.*

Rectors of Buckland in and since 1796; all of whom were fellows of All-Souls college:—

Oliph Leigh Spencer, B.D., was appointed in December, 1786; and died on the 9th of December, 1796.[5]

Willoughby Bertie. He died on the 4th of July, 1820.

Charles Edmund Keene, his successor, vacated the living in 1836.

Thomas Hulse, LL.B. Instituted April 27th, 1836.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice,

[4] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 221, 222.

[5] This gentleman was author of "A Life of Archbishop Chichele, Founder of All Souls College, Oxford," published in 8vo., in 1783. His brother, Woolley Leigh Spencer, and two other persons, claimed Fellowships in that College, as Founder's kin; and on their claim being resisted by the Warden and Fellows, an appeal was made to the Visitor. The case was argued before the Visitor's assessors, one of whom was Mr. Justice Wilmot, afterwards Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, who, in a very luminous argument, supported the right of the appellants; in consequence of which, the Visitor gave sentence for Mr. Leigh Spencer, who was admitted a fellow in 1761. Mr. Bray has given a succinct and interesting account of this curious suit. Vide Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 225-6.

and situated close by the high road from Dorking to Reigate. It is rough-cast, and partly covered with Horsham slate. The building consists of a nave with a chancel, which were formerly separated by a screen to the ceiling. At the west end is a wooden tower, with a shingled spire, surmounted by a cross, and containing four bells: the entrance is by a small south door, with a round arch, and a porch. There is a small double window at the west end; but no door. The entire length of the structure is forty-four feet; of the chancel, twenty-three feet; the breadth, twenty-one feet six inches; and the height of the tower, fifty-one feet.

In 1782, the church was uniformly and neatly new-pewed, at the expense of Thomas Beaumont, esq., lord of the manor; and, having been unusually well kept, is still in excellent order. At the same time that the church was new pewed, the floor was paved with stone. The ascent from the nave to the chancel is by one step; and there are three more steps to the altar. At the west end is a gallery. The pulpit is hexagonal, of oak, and placed against the south wall, between two windows. The font is octagonal, plain and neat, with pointed arches: this appears to be the old font, mentioned by Manning and Bray as having been thrown aside in the vestry, and succeeded by a small marble basin on a slender mahogany pillar. For this judicious restoration, the parish is indebted to the archdeacon.

Formerly, according to Aubrey, there were several portions of painted glass in this church; and, in the south window of the chancel, are still some remains of a representation of the Virgin and Child. In the central north window are whole-length figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, each about a foot in height; and, in the upper compartments are pinnacles of a canopy.

Against the north wall are two pedimented tablets, with the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, in double columns.

Near the communion-rails, on the floor, is a stone to the memory of Peter Priaulx, D.D., a rector of this parish, who died November 3rd, 1713, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Over the south entrance to the chancel is a tablet, of white marble, thus inscribed:—

> Here lyes Cælia, y^e^ daughter of Dr. Peter Priaulx, near the body of her said father. She dyed y^e^ 8th of May, 1719, in the 19th year of her age. Her sorrowful Mother put up this Monument, designing to be buried by her.

On the north wall, are tablets to the memory of—

The Rev. Oliph Leigh Spencer, B.D., rector of this parish, who died on the 9th of December, 1796, in the 47th year of his age.

The Rev. William Rugge, A.M., rector of this parish, died November 2nd, 1786, aged 46 years.

Near the latter is a tablet to the memory of—

William Clutton, esq., late of Hartswood in this parish, who departed this life on the 8th of May, 1839, in the 74th year of his age.

Elizabeth, first wife of the above, who departed this life September 6th, 1797, in the 31st year of her age.

Maria, to whom he was afterwards married; and who died September the 1st, 1831, aged 59 years.

Of their children, *Elizabeth* died January 26th, 1798, an infant;—*Jane* died November 15th, 1821, aged 14;—*Elizabeth* died October 15th, 1822, aged 19;—*Sarah* died September 11th, 1825, aged 14;—*Catherine* died January 7th, 1826, aged 13.

By the communion-table, is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Willoughby Bertie, late rector of this parish, who died July 4th, 1820, aged sixty-one.

In the Church-yard (which is surrounded by a number of fine large trees), is a railed-in tomb, to the memory of James Warre, esq., who died at Buckland-Court in this parish, on the 16th of June, 1833, aged seventy-seven years.

The Register of this parish begins in the year 1560; being, as is expressed, "a transcript from the old book," and apparently made early in the eighteenth century. It contains two entries of marriages that were solemnized in the church here, before Law. Marsh, esq., during the time of Oliver Cromwell.

Benefactions:—

Henry Smith, esq., by deed, date unknown, a rent-charge to the annual amount of 2*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; for poor persons receiving no weekly parochial relief; and also for the assistance of poor industrious families, in putting their sons apprentices at the age of 15.

1704. Laurence Denton, conveyance mislaid, and for what specific purpose unknown, one acre of land, producing annually 30*s.*

1733. —. Brown, esq., by deed, three acres of land, producing annually 5*l.*; for the benefit of two or three persons annually, not receiving common parochial relief.

CHARLEWOOD.

This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, adjoins Horley and Leigh, on the north; Horley, on the east; Newdigate, Leigh, and Rusper in Sussex, on the west; and on the south, it borders on Ifield and Crawley, also in Sussex. The soil throughout the parish is a deep clay. The land is supposed to have been in ancient times covered with wood; from which circumstance the district received its name.[1]

Charlewood is not mentioned in the Domesday book; it having,

[1] In the time of King Charles the First, when the several parishes in this county were subject to the charge of carucage, or the obligation to provide carts and horses for the conveyance of wood and other articles of fuel, &c., for the royal household, the people of Charlewood paid, as a composition for the service, a tax of two shillings for every twenty acres of land.

probably, been included in the manor of Merstham, when the survey took place. Part of the parish is still reckoned within that manor; but there are, also, the several manors of Gatwick, Hook, Shiremark, and Charlewood, besides the manor of the Rectory of Charlewood. The four first mentioned were at one period consolidated, under the appellation of the manor of Charlewood; but John Sharp, esq., to whom they belonged previously to 1806, when he sold part of the estate, reserved the manor of Gatwick, with the manorial services belonging to it; and thus it again became a distinct manor.

The Manor of Gatwick.—At an early period this manor belonged to a family which took their name from it; and in 1304, John atte Longbrugge granted to John de Gatwicke and his heirs, for his fealty and sixteen shillings of silver, a yearly rent of sixteen pence received of William de Eggelonde, for his capital messuage and two acres of land near the church-yard of Horley. The estate appears to have been transferred to the family of Jordan, by the marriage of an heiress, at the beginning of the reign of Richard the Second; and it continued in that family for nearly two hundred and seventy years. In February, 1716-17, William Jordan, of Gatwick, was elected M.P. for Reigate; and on his decease in 1720, his son Thomas succeeded to the representation of that borough. The latter was the father of Thomas Jordan; on whose death without issue, in 1750, his two sisters became his heirs; and, on the division of his estates, the manors of Gatwick, Charlewood, Hook, and Wykeland (or Weekland, in Newdigate parish), fell to the share of Philippa, the wife of John Sharp, esq. In 1755, a fine having been levied, the property was settled on Mr. Sharp, in fee; and, his wife having died childless, he, by will dated September 29th, 1770, disinherited his eldest son by a former marriage, and entailed it on his grandsons, John and James, the sons of his second son, Wm. Jennings Sharp, in succession, with remainders, &c. Dying in 1771, his eldest grandson, John Sharp, succeeded; and that gentleman, in 1785, barred the entail by suffering a recovery; after which, in 1806, as before stated, he sold a portion of the estates, but retained Gatwick. The site of the old manor-house is in the eastern part of the parish, near the turnpike-road from Reigate to Crawley; but Mr. Sharp erected a new mansion still nearer to the road, which acquired the appellation of *Timberham*, from its vicinity to a bridge anciently styled Kill-man bridge, "now corrupted into Kilberham, or Timberham bridge, near which there was a great slaughter of the Danes, by the inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex, who fell on the rear of their forces, and gave them an entire

defeat."[2]—*Timberham-house* is now the seat of William Miller, esq. *Gatwick-house*, a large and substantial brick mansion, was recently sold by John Sharp, esq., to Alexander Fraser, esq.

The Manor of Charlewood.—In 1304, John de Benested, or Bansted, had a grant, by charter from King Edward the First, of the right of free-warren in his manor of Charlewood.[3] He was appointed one of the Justices of the court of Common-pleas in the 3rd of Edward the Second; and in the 8th of the same reign, had summons to parliament as a baron. From the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* it appears that he died seised of lands in Kent, Devon, and other counties; but as none are mentioned in Surrey,[4] it is probable that this manor had been transferred to some other proprietor, although we meet with no further account of its descent until the 1st of Edward the Sixth. In that year, 1547, Sir Robert Southwell and Lady Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Nevil deceased, conveyed to Henry Lechford, of Charlewood, gent., this manor, with those of Shellwood and Wykelond, with the bondmen and their families, lands called Hills and Slaughter-wick in Leigh, and the advowsons of the livings of Charlewood and Leigh. Henry Lechford died in 1567, leaving a son and heir named Richard, who was knighted; and from him the estate descended to his grandson, Sir Richard Lechford, knt.; who, in 1625, sold to Edmund Jordan, and Thomas Cole, gent., the manors of Charlewood and Wykeland, but retained the rectory and parsonage of Charlewood, the advowson, and the manor and wastes pertaining to the rectory. Mr. Jordan, who held Gatwick, having become possessed of these estates, they descended to Thomas Jordan, whose sister married Mr. Sharp; and his grandson, who inherited under his will, sold the manor of Charlewood, together with Hook and Wykeland, to Mr. Thomas Kerr, in 1806.[5] By that gentleman, it was sold to James Woodbridge, esq.; of whom it was purchased by the present owner, Michael Clayton, esq., of Charlewood-park, where he resides.

The Manor of Shiremark.—This manor is supposed to have derived its name from a stone here marking the separation between the counties of Surrey and Sussex. It belonged to the family of Mulcaster in the beginning of the reign of Charles the First, when it was sold to Edmund Jordan, esq., above-mentioned; and it has since

[2] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 187.—The name of *Slaughter-wick*, or *Slaughter-ford*, belonging to lands in the neighbouring parish of Leigh, is supposed to have been derived from the same event.

[3] Calend. Rotul. Chartar. p. 136.

[4] Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. i. p. 319.

[5] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 188.

passed with the Gatwick estate. When Sir Richard Southwell, in 1547, sold Charlewood, the manor of Shiremark was held by Henry Hancotts, citizen and alderman of London, by the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* and other services; but it is not stated of what manor it was then held.[6]

The Manor of Hook.—This is a small manor which, in the reign of James the First, belonged to William Hewett, gent., who died seised of it in 1608, leaving a son, a minor; who, in 1627, conveyed the estate to —. Symonds; and it subsequently came into the possession of the Jordans of Gatwick, and passed with the Charlewood estate to Mr. Sharp, as above-stated.

Hookwood, in 1808, belonged to John Sanders, esq.; in whose family it had been vested since 1651. It is now the property of his successor, Melanchthon Sanders, esq.

Hidehurst, formerly with a capital mansion moated round, and a farm, belonging to Henry St. John, of Epsom; who devised it to his grandson, Attwood Wigsell, esq., of Sanderstead. Mr. Wigsell died without issue, in 1795, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Thomas Wigsell; who died in 1805, also without issue. On his demise, his sister, Susanna Wigsell, spinster, succeeded to the property; which she afterwards sold to Mr. Cuddington. That gentleman died in 1827, leaving it to his niece, married to Chas. Middleton, esq., of Longfield in this parish. This gentleman, the present owner, has a handsome villa residence on Longfield-heath.

Sanders-Place, or Charlewood-Place.—The family of Sanders was settled here as early as the reign of Edward the Second; before which, they held an estate at Sanderstead. The property here consisted of the mansion called Charlewood-Place, and about six hundred acres of land; and afterwards, they had the advowson of the living. Sir Thomas Sanders, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, held the estate in the 4th of Edward the Sixth; and, dying in 1565, was succeeded by his son Edmund.[7] In the inquisition taken on the death of Sir

[6] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 188.

[7] Nicholas Sanders, the famous Jesuit, a writer on Theology and Ecclesiastical History in the middle of the sixteenth century, was a native of Charlewood, and a member of the family settled at Sanders-Place. He was, according to Wood, the son of William and Elizabeth Sanders; and was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he was admitted to a Fellowship in 1548; and in 1551, he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the young student's zeal for the ancient faith induced him to relinquish the profession of law for that of divinity; and having quitted his native country, he went to Rome, where he was ordained a Priest, and created Doctor of Divinity. He attended Cardinal Stanislaus Hosius at the Council of Trent, on which occasion he displayed to advantage his talents for controversy.

When the Spaniards invaded Ireland in 1579, to support the Earl of Desmond in his insurrection against the English government, Father Sanders accompanied the expedition, with the character of papal Nuncio; and in that country he died; but the time and

Thomas, it is stated that he held his estate, or manor, of Sanders-Place of Henry Lechford, as of his manor of Charlewood. Edmund Sanders was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died in 1623; and his only son, Edward, who died without issue, in 1662, left all his lands in Charlewood, and the advowson of the living, to his sister, Elizabeth Bradshaw, in fee. She sold the estate to Sir Wm. Throckmorton; who, in 1673, conveyed it to Sir Andrew King; and from him it passed, by sale, in the following year, to Lord Aungier, earl of Longford. In pursuance of the will of that nobleman, dated August 9th, 1700, the property was sold in 1716, together with the advowson of the living, to Henry Wise, esq., of Brompton-park, Middlesex.[8] He died in 1738; and on the death of his son and successor, Matthew Wise, without issue, in 1776, the estate devolved on his brother Henry; whose son and heir, Henry Christopher, died January 14th, 1805, having devised his property here to his son, the Rev. Henry Wise, rector of the parish of Charlewood; who still holds the estate, patronage, and benefice.

Several extensive portions of common-land in this parish were enclosed during the autumn of 1844; and some of the old foot-paths, were, in consequence, done away with.

Advowson, &c.—The advowson of the church of Charlewood, before

manner of his death have been variously represented. Camden says, that after the defeat of the Irish Insurgents, Sanders "was miserably famished to death, when forsaken of all, and troubled in mind for the bad success of the rebellion, he wandered up and down among woods, forests, and mountains, and found no comfort or relief."—[ANNALES REGE ELIZABETH, sub ann. 1583.] But this vague statement is inconsistent with the circumstantial narrative of Philip O'Sullivan, in his "Compendium of the History of Catholic Ireland," quoted by Wood; from which we learn, that the death of Father Sanders was owing to disease, probably occasioned or aggravated by hardships, but that he died in his bed, surrounded by friends and brethren in the faith, which he had so zealously professed, Camden asserts, that he died in 1583; but others date his death in 1580 or 1581.—He published various works in defence of the doctrines of the Catholic Church; but is chiefly known as the author of a treatise, "De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani, Lib. tres": which has been repeatedly printed. The object of this production was to shew, that what is termed the Reformation of the Church of England, was entirely owing to the passion of Henry the Eighth for Anne Boleyne; and in the execution of his task, he has endeavoured to degrade the characters of that prince and his consort, by absurd and virulent calumnies, which serve to shew that the writer's zeal far exceeded his judgment. Burnet's "History of the Reformation" was professedly written to counteract the effect of the treatise of Sanders, of which a French translation appeared in 1673,—Wood, ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, vol. i. col. 204—6: Manning and Bray, SURREY, p. 191.

[8] In Aubrey's NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, published in 1718, (vol. iv. p. 255), it is stated that the "Lord of the Manor and Patron was Robert Wise, an eminent Gardener, who had the chief care of the royal gardens at Kensington."—In this passage Aubrey has erroneously inserted the name of Robert, instead of Henry Wise, The latter was partner in the Brompton-park Nursery with Mr. George London, and also, the designer of the grounds at Blenheim.

the Reformation, belonged to the Priory of Christchurch, Canterbury; and Henry the Eighth, in 1539, granted it by letters patent, together with the advowson of Leigh, to Sir T. Nevil and Sir R. Southwell. There is a manor connected with the rectory, for which courts have been held by most of the rectors. The advowson was conveyed by Southwell to Henry Lechford, in 1547; Thomas Sanders, or Saunders, held the patronage of the living in 1658; it afterwards came into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Bradshaw, who sold it to Sir William Throckmorton; and at length it passed, with the Charlewood-Place estate, as already mentioned, to the family of Wise, and is now vested in the Rev. Henry Wise, A.M., who was instituted on the 13th of November, 1805.

The Benefice is a rectory [9] in the deanery of Ewell; valued in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the King's books, at 19*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; paying a pension of 10*s.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Dean of the Peculiar, the living being in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. In the return to the Ecclesiastical commission, issued by Cromwell in 1658, the value of the tithes is stated at 120*l.*, and that of the glebe at 16*l.*

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is of stone, rough-cast, and roofed with Horsham slate. It consists of two spacious aisles (the interior of which is in a remarkably antiquated and rude style), with a chancel at the end of each. In the centre of the north side is a large, low, embattled tower, containing six bells, but without a spire. The entire length of the building is fifty-seven feet; of the north chancel, thirty-two; and of the south, twenty-seven: the breadth is forty-three feet; and the height of the tower, fifty-two feet six inches.

Over the south porch is a sun-dial, bearing this inscription:—

Orate pro animâ Thome Sander et *Johanne* uxoris ejus, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum.

The porch is lighted on one side by a quatrefoil opening; and on the other, by a double lancet window. Here is a niche for the reception of holy water.

Interiorly, the aisles are divided from the chancels by two obtuse-pointed arches, resting on an octangular column. The south aisle is further separated from its chancel by a curiously-wrought oaken screen, on which are carved the arms of Sanders, impaling Carew

[9] "It seems," observes Manning and Bray, (vol. ii. p. 192), quoting from the Court Rolls, on the authority of Mr. Glover, "as if there had been formerly a Vicar as well as a Rector, for in 8 Henry IV., Richard, Vicar of Charlewood, held lands of the manor of the Rectory. 17 Henry VII. the Queen was in possession of 7 acres of land called Colmansham held of this manor; but as she could not be called on to do fealty, the entry on the Roll by the Steward is, *that the Lord must be consulted on that point.*

twice, with the letters R. S., supported by two angels. In the centre is the letter M., under a crown, also supported by two angels. On each side of this, the letters R. S., supported by griffins, are repeated. Over the screen are the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments; above which, are the royal arms. The chancel to the north aisle, in which the communion-table is placed, has a wagon roof, and is separated by a semi-circular arch from the belfry, which is separated from the aisle by a pointed arch.

The pulpit, against the centre of the south wall, is of oak, octagonal, and carved. On three of its sides are texts of scripture inscribed on tablets; and, close to the bottom, in the wall, is a niche, or piscina, of ornamental workmanship.

The font is a plain stone, octagonal in form, and supported by a rude square pillar. The pews are of oak, very old, and much shattered.

There is a gallery for the singers at the west end of the south aisle; and, against the north wall, opposite to the pulpit, is a small gallery, supported by plain posts of wood. Various texts of scripture are inscribed upon the walls in different parts of the church. In one of the east windows are slight remains of painted glass. In the north and south aisles are several indents of brasses, evidently those of the Sanders family mentioned by Aubrey.

Against the north wall of the north chancel is a white-marble tablet to the memory of David Knox, esq., who departed this life the 26th of March, 1793, aged fifty-two years, and lies buried beneath the pew belonging to Charlewood-house.

Here are, also, several memorials of the Jordan family, of Gatwick.

On the east wall of the south chancel, is a white marble, thus inscribed:—

> This Monument was erected by John Sharp, esq., of Gatwick in this parish, out of pure love and pious memory of his late dear wife, Mrs. *Philippa Sharp*, who departed this life December 22, 1759, aged 61 years. She was the daughter of the late William Jordan, esq., Barrister at Law, of Gatewick, the ancient seat of the family of Jordans, who possessed the same upwards of 800 years. She was a truly pious and worthy woman, and was Lady of the following Manors:—Kings-nympton, Devon; Gatewick, Shearmark Weekland, Charlwood, Hookwood and Bonus in this Parish and County; who lies buried near this Stone, with her Ancestors.

Here is, also, a monument inscribed to the memory of—

> *Paulina Sharp*, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sharp, who died July 5th, 1831, aged twenty-nine years.
>
> John Sharp, died December 15th, 1815, aged fifty-three years.
>
> *Elizabeth Cooter*, his wife, died April 12th, 1837, aged sixty-five years.

On the south wall is a *Brass* of a man and a woman kneeling, a desk between them; on a scroll before him are the words—"*In te*

D'ne speravi"; before her—"*Miserere mei Deus*"; behind him, four sons; and behind her, six daughters; with this inscription:—

> Here is buryed NICHOLUS SAUNDER, Esquyer, and *Alys* his wyfe, daughter of John Hungate, of the Countey of Yorke, Esquyer, father and mother to Thomas Saunder, Knyght, Kyngs Remembrancer of the Excheker; which Nicholas desessed the xxix day of August, in ye firste yeare of the reigne of Quene Mary, an. Mv^c^liij.

Armorial bearings.—*Sab.* a Chev. *Erm.* between three Bulls' Heads cabossed, *Arg. Sab.* three Lions passant, *Or.* His wife's:—*Gu.* a Chev. engrailed between three Talbots sejant of the same.

In the south aisle is a tablet to the memory of RICHARD CUDDINGTON, esq., who died August the 1st, 1829, aged sixty-eight years; also *Mary* his wife, who died June 23rd, 1809, aged fifty-five years.

In the course of a thorough repair to which the east end of the church, with the chancels, was subjected during the autumn of 1844,[10] two niches were uncovered, one on each side of the great window in the north chancel, apparently for the reception of statues: they were found ornamentally painted in blue and red, and the colours quite fresh.

In the Church-yard, which is crowded with memorials, are several elaborately-wrought marble tombs of the Saunders family.—On the south side, is a decayed yew tree.

Donations:—

Three houses, with orchards, supposed to have been bought by the parish, for the benefit of the poor.

One house, in two tenements, without an orchard, (donor unknown), for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Smith, by deed, dated in 1626, producing (1786) 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, for the poor, having no weekly allowance.

Earl's Gift, by will, date unknown, issuing out of land, for the poor, 2*l.* annually; 8*s.* being deducted for land-tax. To be given at the discretion of the officers of the parish.

The Rev. John Bristow, by will, June 12, 1637, a school-house, with about five acres of land, for the education of four poor children.

KINGSWOOD LIBERTY.

Under the account in the Domesday book, of *Ætwelle*, or *Ewell*, is this passage:—"The men or jurors of this Hundred declare that 2 hides and 1 virgate, which belonged to this manor in the time of King Edward, have been detached from it, the Bailiffs having appropriated the lands to their friends, as they did likewise a tract of wood and one croft." This, as remarked in Manning and Bray's SURREY, "was probably no other than that tract of land which lies on the southern extremity of this parish, and still retains its ancient name of KING'S-WOOD." Salmon conjectured that Odo, bishop of Bayeux, added this

[10] It was intended that the body of the church should be repaired in the summer of 1845.

land to the neighbouring manor of Bansted, which belonged to him. But whoever may have appropriated the land, it must have reverted to the crown as early as the reign of Henry the Second; who gave it, together with Selwood, (both as portions of the manor of Ewell,) to the prior of Merton. Henry the Third, in the 36th year of his reign, granted to the prior, the right of free-warren here; and Edward the first, in 1291, a license to inclose Kingswood, therein stated to be a hamlet in the parish of Ewell, and beyond the bounds of the forest of Windsor.

After the dissolution of the priory of Merton, in 1538, this manor reverted to the crown, and, together with the capital manor of Ewell, was annexed to the Honour of Hampton-court. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated January 31st, 1563, granted it, with the mansion-house, &c., to William, lord Howard of Effingham, lord-chamberlain of the royal household, the Lady Margaret his wife, and their heirs male. That nobleman died at Hampton-court, January 21st, 1572-3; but Lady Margaret Howard survived until May, 1581, when the estate came into the possession of her son Charles, lord Effingham, who was Lord High-admiral of England in 1588, when the country was threatened by the Spanish Armada; and for his important services on that occasion, and at the capture of Cadiz in 1596, he was rewarded with the title of Earl of Nottingham. He retained the post of High-admiral in the reign of James the First; who appointed him to the office of Lord High-steward of England, at his coronation. His death took place on the 14th of December, 1624, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, at Haling-house, near Croydon. The eldest son of this peer having died before him, leaving no male issue, this manor, as well as his titles and his other entailed estates, devolved on his son Charles; who died without issue, October 3rd, 1642, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles Howard, jun.;[1] who also died childless, in 1681; when the title of Earl of Nottingham became extinct. On the decease of the second consort of the second Lord Nottingham, Febauary 11th, 1650-1, the manor of Kingswood, which

[1] Charles Howard, the second baron of Effingham, and first earl of Nottingham, was twice married: first, to Catharine, daughter of Lord Hunsdon; and secondly, to Margaret, daughter of the earl of Murray; by the former he had two sons, William and Charles: by the latter, four sons, one of whom was named Charles. This circumstance of the same baptismal name being borne by two of the sons of Lord Nottingham, who successively inherited his title, has occasioned some confusion in the history of his family. Manning has given two pedigrees of the Howards; in one of which, (SURREY, vol. ii. p. 355), Charles Howard the third earl of Nottingham is represented as the son of Charles the second earl, who, in fact, had no children. In another pedigree, (p. 690), the half-brothers are properly described.

she had held in dower, is supposed to have come into the possession of Sir John Heydon. That gentleman was the son of Sir William Heydon, a military officer, who lost his life in the expedition to the Isle of Rhè, in 1627; and in consideration of his services, his son, in 1630, obtained a grant, under letters patent, of the reversion of the fee-simple of this manor, to trustees for his benefit. It seems probable that Sir John Heydon had sold his reversionary interest in this manorial estate, for Mr. Manning says, he "continued so short a time in possession that his name does not appear upon the rolls."

Sir Thomas Bludworth, knt., alderman of London, held a court-leet and court-baron here, as lord of the manor, October 14th, 1660. He died in 1682; and was succeeded by his son, Charles Bludworth, esq.; who held the manor till 1701. Thomas Harris, esq., was the next proprietor; and held his first court April 15th, 1708. His son, Thomas Harris, gent., of Bansted, was lord of the manor in 1730; and from him it passed to his nephew, John Hughes; whose father, Isaac Hughes, esq., of Bansted, held a court in the name of his son, then an infant, July 28th, 1746. The manorial estate was sold by Mr. Hughes, in 1791, to William Jolliffe, esq.; who, dying in 1802, left it to his son, Hilton Jolliffe, esq.; since which, it has been purchased by Thomas Alcock, esq., its present owner, and the chief landed proprietor in this Liberty.

There was formerly a chapel in the hamlet of Kingswood; but the time of its foundation is uncertain. It is not noticed in the Valuation of ecclesiastical benefices, by Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, towards the close of the reign of Edward the First; nor in that of Bishop Beaufort, in the 25th of Henry the Sixth; but in the deed of endowment of the vicarage of Ewell, in 1458, it is expressly mentioned, it being stipulated that the vicar of Ewell, for the time being, should be under no obligation to celebrate mass in this chapel, or go to the hamlet of Kingswood to perform any offices of the church; but that the prior of Newark, who held the rectory, should provide a priest to do duty as chaplain of Kingswood. It was further ordained by this deed, that on the decease of any inhabitant of Kingswood, if the corpse was removed to Ewell for interment, the vicar should meet the funeral procession at *Provost's Cross*, on the south side of Ewell, which is alleged to have been the custom from ancient time.[2] In the return made to Cromwell's commissioners in 1658, it is stated that the

[2] Register of Bishop Wainflete, I. p 2, fol. 52 a, &c.—"This shews," says Manning, "that though there was a place of Worship at Kingswood, there was no place of Interment; and indeed, to this day, the inhabitants of this Hamlet marry, christen, and bury, at the Church of Ewell, and contribute to the repairs of the same."—Surrey, vol. i. p. 462.

Drawn by T. Allom. Engd for Brayley's History of Surrey Engd by E. Radclyffe

[illegible] was Presented.

living of Chipsted was worth 112*l.* per annum, and that the Liberty of *Kingswood*, "(a member of Ewell), was fit to be united to that parish, lying five miles from the parish church of Ewell, and within two of Chipsted church; paying all taxes with Chipsted, except church and poor; having 12 families, and the tithe worth 28*l.* a year."[3] Nothing further, however, was then done; but about the termination of the same century, the great tithes of this Liberty were purchased and annexed to the vicarage of Ewell. This was effected by Henry Compton, bishop of London, by means of a sum of money which had been placed at his disposal for the benefit of the vicarage, by the Lady Dorothy Brownlow, daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Mason, knt., of Sutton in this neighbourhood.

At what time Divine service was discontinued in the chapel mentioned is not recorded; but the conveniency of the inhabitants of this Liberty was recently provided for by the erection of a small but very neat district *Church*, in the year 1835, from designs after the Norman style of architecture. It is substantially built; and was consecrated and dedicated to St. Andrew; the cost of its erection, (including the expense of consecration, and of every thing necessary for Divine service), being no more than 1,110*l.* It contains one hundred and fifty sittings, all equally convenient and appropriate; and the ecclesiastical district annexed to it includes a part of the adjoining parish of Bansted. The present incumbent is the Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, B.A., who was instituted on November the 8th, 1839: his annual stipend is 31*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, arising from 15*l.* charged by the vicar of Ewell on the living, and the interest of 500*l.* given by Mr. Alcock, and invested in the funds. That gentleman gave 250*l.* also, towards the building of a parsonage-house; and two grants of 200*l.* were made from Queen Anne's Bounty; with which sums, a neat edifice was completed a year or two ago, and is now occupied by Mr. Knight.

This Liberty comprises about eighteen hundred acres; of which, four hundred acres are woodland, and the remainder almost wholly arable. The style of farming is of a very moderate character; yet still on a par with the general agricultural management of the neighbourhood.

KINGSWOOD-WARREN is the pleasant seat of Thomas Alcock, esq., the owner of the manor. The mansion has recently been much improved under the direction of Mr. T. R. Knowles, architect; and is embattled and ornamented with turrets in the castellated style. Here is a neat conservatory, and every appropriate convenience of a gentleman's residence. On these premises is a *Well* (the only one in

[3] MANUSCRIPTS, in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth.

Kingswood), which was sunk a few years ago; its depth is three hundred feet, being entirely through chalk; and there is usually within it about a hundred feet of water.

HORLEY.

This parish, which is situated in the Weald of Surrey, is bounded on the north by Reigate and Nutfield; on the east, by Buckland and Horne; on the south, by the parish of Worth, in Sussex; and on the west, by Leigh and Charlewood.—It is one of the largest parishes in Surrey, comprising 7,640 statute acres. The general soil is a strong deep clay; and travelling, in the winter season, by any cross-road, is almost impossible. A powerful *Spring*, forming one of the branches of the river Mole, which rises at Merstham, runs through Mason's-bridge farm in this parish, and unites with another branch from Tilgate in Sussex.

No notice of Horley occurs in the Domesday book. The parish now comprises the manors of Horley, Beeres, Lodge, and Kinnersley; and also parts of the manors of Reigate and Bansted.

The Manor of Horley.—This manor anciently belonged to the monastery of Chertsey; and after the reformation, it appears to have been given by Henry the Eighth to Sir Nicholas Carew; on whose attainder, in 1539, it must again have reverted to the crown. Sir Rob. Southwell is supposed to have obtained a grant of this estate in the reign of Edward the Sixth; and in the 35th of Elizabeth, he, in conjunction with his wife Margaret, conveyed the manor, rectory, and advowson, with various lands and rent, to Robert Bristow; of whose family, or representatives, the property was purchased by Matthew Carew, a master in Chancery. He sold it to James Crowmer, esq.; who, in 1602, conveyed it to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, who have held it ever since. There is, also, a manor, or reputed manor, formerly called *Dackehurst*, but now Duckhurst, partly in this parish, and partly in Capel, which belongs to the same hospital.

The Manor of Beeres, or Buries.—As early as the 14th century this manor was held by a family named *de Bures*. In 1546, a manorial court was held here in the name of Andrew Norman, to whom the estate was let to farm; and in 1557, Richard Bray was lord of the manor, which was alienated by his son and heir, John Bray; and after having had several successive owners, it became the property of Nicholas Charrington, esq., who held a court here in 1625. In 1808, the estate was held by his descendant, John Charrington, an eminent brewer, of Mile-end road, London; and it still remains in his family. The river Mole divides this estate from Hartswood, in Buckland.

The Manor of KINNERSLEY, or KINWARSLEY.—Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who was executed and attainted of treason in 1521, held this manor, which having escheated to the crown, Henry the Eighth granted it to John Scot; whose son and heir, of the same name, died in 1558. The estate afterwards became the property of John Cowper, esq., whose family held lands at Horley in the reign of Edward the Fourth. In 1566, it was purchased by John More, esq., of Worth, in Sussex; and at length, it came into the possession of Sir Wm. Monson, a naval officer, who died at Kinnersley in February, 1643-4. He gave this estate to a younger son; whose daughter and sole heiress, in conjunction with her mother and her husband, Sir Francis Throckmorton, sold the property to Arthur Ketleby and George Petty; who, in 1675, conveyed it to Benjamin Bonwicke, an officer in the train-bands of the county. His son, who was a barrister, residing at Reigate, left two daughters his coheirs, who, with their mother, sold this estate to Mr. Richard Ireland. He settled it on his niece, Ann Jones, for her life; with remainder to her son, Arthur Jones, in tail. This gentleman, having purchased his mother's interest, and barred the entail, in 1797, sold to Mr. Robert Piper of Dorking; who died in 1803, and left the manorial estate to his four sons. Since that period, it has been successively the property of —. Gibson, esq., and Henry Fosket, esq.; by the latter of whom it was sold to the present owner, John Clark, esq.

The Manor of LODGE.[1]—John Bury, esq., died in the 11th of Edward the Fourth, seised of the manor of *Loge* in the parishes of Horley and Horne, and of the lands of Uham, Lockynlane, Stapilham, Smitham, Blakemores, Joyners, and Speresland, in the parish of Horley.[2] In 1582, Thomas Twyner died seised of a fourth part of this manor; and the whole of it belonged to William Fromondes, of East Cheam, in the 5th of James the First. This estate was afterwards held by the family of Bristow; by whom it was transferred to Mr. Cowper; and he conveyed it to Henry Bonwicke, who died in 1663, having devised it to his cousin, John Shove, in fee. The latter sold it, in 1769, to John Yeoman; from whom it descended to his grandson, Wm. Yeoman, esq.; who, in 1791, conveyed it to the late William Bryant, esq. It was afterwards purchased by Henry Byne, esq.; who sold it to —. Spiller, esq.; and he resold it to Mr. Adams, an attorney in London. Subsequently to the year 1808, that gentle-

[1] From the INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, (17 Edw. III.), it appears that Roger Saleman and Alice his wife held lands and tenements at Logge, in Burstow and Horlee. In the parish church, the armorial bearings of the family of Saleman are displayed in several of the windows, and on a tomb, which will be subsequently noticed.

[2] CALEND. INQUIS. post Mortem, vol. iv. p. 553.

man sold it to the Rev. H. Des Vœux; of whom it was purchased by George Birch, esq. The house is a handsome villa residence, situated in a pleasant park.

Aldhagh.—There was an estate called Aldhagh, consisting of a messuage and land, in Horley, which, in 1316, was granted by John de Hever to Henry and Nicholas Redstone. It seems to have been alienated by John, the son of Henry Redstone, in the 28th of Edward the Third; and after having had intermediate proprietors, it was held, in 1508, by Roger att Gate, and Lettice his wife, by the name of *Esthevers*, alias *Redstons*, late the property of Henry Saunder, gent., of Ewell.

Erbridge.—This is a borough or section of the parish of Horley, but belonging to the manor of Charlewood. In the beginning of the reign of Edward the Sixth, Sir Robert Southwell and Margaret his wife conveyed to Henry Lechford, *inter alia*, the estate of Erbridge, which had belonged to the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury. In the 44th of Elizabeth, it had come into the possession of Richard Bonwicke, of Horley; from whose family it passed to the Spences, of South-Malling in Sussex; and at length, after repeated transfers, it was conveyed by John Mitchell, esq., in 1758, to John Sharp, of Gatwick in Charlewood; whose grandson, of the same name, in 1805, sold Erbridge to Mr. Thos. Packham. That gentleman died in 1810, leaving it to his daughter, Sarah Lucy Guise; by whom the estate was left, at her death in 1839, to William Nunn, esq.

The Estate of *Herewaldesle, Harrowsleyd*, or *Harwardesley*.—It is stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, that the Countess of Warren held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Harwaldesle, of the Honour of Clare, in the reign of Henry the Third. In the 23rd of Edward the Third, the fee of this manor belonged to Hugh le Despenser, a maternal descendant of the Clares, earls of Gloucester; Reginald de Cobham was lord of the manor in the reign of Richard the Second; and in the 18th of Henry the Sixth, Isabella, countess-dowager of Warwick, daughter of Thomas Spenser, earl of Gloucester, died seised of the third part of a knight's fee in Herwaldeslee.[3] The estate, at length, became the property of John Covert, esq.; who died seised of it in the 18th of Henry the Seventh, leaving three daughters his coheirs, the eldest only five years of age.[4]

The *Rectory* and advowson of Horley anciently belonged to the abbot and convent of Chertsey; and in the 5th of Edward the

[3] Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. iv. p. 195.

[4] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 194—200. For further particulars, see under Horne, in the present volume, pp. 145 and 147.

Second, abbot John de Rutherwick obtained the appropriation, and was inducted into the church by the archdeacon Barthon. Henry the Eighth, by his letters patent dated in July, in his 31st year (1539), granted both the rectory and advowson to Sir Robert Southwell and Mary his wife, in exchange for the rectory of Horsham, in Sussex; and after several intermediate possessors, they became the property of the governors of Christ's hospital, as already stated. In distributing their patronage, the governors generally present this benefice, (as they do, also, their other livings), to one of the masters of that institution, in requital of services, and as a means of ultimate retirement.[5] The nett produce of this vicarage is 325*l.* per annum; the curate having a yearly stipend of 150*l.*, with the vicarage-house, garden, and glebe of two or three acres.[6] The present curate is the Rev. William Hollet Hughes, who has been resident there nearly twenty-four years. The Registers (five in number) have been well kept, and are considered to be perfect from the year 1578.

Vicars of Horley in and since 1800:—

William Sparrow, A.M. Instituted on the 22nd of July, 1791: died December 10th, 1816.

Frederick William Franklin, A.M. Instituted February 19th, 1817: resigned, for Albrighton, in 1827: died on the 17th of February, 1836, aged sixty-one.

Edward Rice, D.D., of Trinity college, Cambridge. Instituted on the 8th of August, 1828.

During the incumbency of Dr. Rice, (who, having other resources besides the living of Horley, has been enabled to effect many things here which could not otherwise have been done), there have been established National schools, for boys and girls; with two school-rooms, and a house for the master and mistress;—a Clothing club, for

[5] Thus the present incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Rice, who is now head-master of Christ's Hospital, (and, likewise, preacher to the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields), was inducted in 1828, when only third master; he had been then ten years in the service of the Hospital. His immediate predecessor, the Rev. F. Wm. Franklin, had been classical master at the Hertford branch of Christ's Hospital, and was subsequently presented by the Governors to the Vicarage of Albrighton, in Shropshire, which is one of six livings in the alternate presentation of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, and of the Haberdashers' Company. Mr. Franklin had been educated at Christ's Hospital; from whence he proceeded to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1797, and M.A. in 1800. His ingenuous disposition may be estimated by the denomination "Frank-hearted Franklin," bestowed on him by his school-fellow and friend, the late Charles Lamb.

[6] The approach to the vicarage-house was always very bad at all seasons, and in the winter months it was nearly or altogether impassible. But the Rev. Dr. Rice, by making a carriage-drive in the garden, and repairing the lane from the garden-gate to the turnpike-road, has remedied that evil, and the vicarage been thus rendered accessible, at an expense of 200*l.*

the benefit of the poor;—and, also, a Medical club, for the same purpose; in which latter object Horley is associated with Burstow and Charlewood; the clergy of the three parishes subscribing upwards of 20*l.* yearly, among themselves.

The *Church*, which is in the deanery of Ewell, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and stands about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Reigate to Crawley, on the eastern side; but is of difficult access. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, substantially built with stone; and the roofs are covered with slate-stone obtained from the neighbourhood. On the south side, an additional part, a sort of transept, was erected about sixty years ago; and fitted up with pews belonging to Gatwick-house. The exterior is neatly stuccoed. At the north-west angle is a shingled tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, also shingled, and crowned by a vane; the whole rising to the height of one hundred and thirteen feet. The tower underwent a thorough repair about six years ago: it contains eight bells; two additional bells having been added by a subscription of the parishioners, about the year 1840; together with a clock, which, by ingeniously-constructed machinery, shews the hours within the church, as well as externally.—The general entrance is by the porch on the north side.

There is a neat singing-gallery at the west end of the nave. The pulpit, on the left of the entrance to the chancel, is octagonal, and of oak. The font, on the left of the entrance from the north, is a square shallow basin of Sussex marble, supported by a circular pedestal, and quite plain. The pews are partly of oak, partly of unpainted deal, and partly painted to resemble wainscot. The number of sittings is two hundred and fifty.

Formerly, the upper compartments of three windows in the north aisle, and the north window of the chancel, were ornamented with shields of arms; and there were, also, the figures of two knights kneeling upon cushions. Of these, there are still some richly-coloured remains. In the east window is the triangle, an emblem of the Trinity.

On a stone in the chancel, is a small brass figure of a man in a long gown, and with long flowing hair: the inscription is gone.

Within an ornamental arch in the north aisle, is a brass figure, about two-thirds of the size of life, perfect, and though not elaborately engraven, remarkably handsome. It represents a woman, with her hands lifted as in prayer: the top of the head-dress is flat, but much swelled out at the sides. At the feet is the following inscription:—

Of your Charite pray for the soule of Johan Fenner, late wyf of John Fenner, Gent. whiche Johan decessed the 2 day of July, in the yeer of our Lord 1516, on whose soule J'hu have mercy. Amen.

Within the north aisle, and behind an open, ornamental arch on the north side of the chancel, is an ancient effigy of a man in armour, in stone; his head covered with mail, his legs lying straight, covered also with mail in straight ribs; the feet resting on a lion, whose tail is curled over his side and back. The right arm is broken off; the left hand rests on a spread eagle charged with a leopard's face, carved on the stone. This monument has no inscription; but there is a vague tradition that it was raised to the memory of Lord Sonds, or Sanders, resident at Coulsdon-court, and thought to be the builder of Horley church. The arms mentioned above, however, appear to be those of Saleman, and the same as were formerly in several of the windows, viz.—Arg. a spread eagle, double-necked, Sab. charged with a leopard's face, Or.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a Sussex-marble tablet, with the following inscription:—

MEMORIÆ SACRUM

Gulielm[i] Brown pastor[i] hu's ecl'e p' spacium quinquagint' annorum obiit 14° Novembris, 1615; *Magdalene* uxor ejus prima expiravit septimo Septemb' 1604, et *Margareta* sponsa ultima cecidit 17° Febr. 1611.

E lumbis GULIELMI et MAGDALENÆ oriuntur

- filii ....
  - Joseph et ejus
    - nati .... Gulielm[s] Steph[s] Joseph' et Joh's.
    - natæ.... *Sara Susa' Phœbe.*
  - Benjamin et ab illo
    - mares .. Joseph, Benjamin, Gulielm', John, Barnabas, Tho.
    - fœminæ . *Sara, Maria, Elizabetha.*
- filiæ.... *Phœbe, Sara.*

Doctrina vitaqve gregem constanter alebat
Christi servvs amans atqve fidelis erat.

GLORIA DEO.

Also in the chancel, is a tablet to the memory of—

The Rev. ——— Steele, thirty-one years curate of this parish, who died February 22nd, 1823, aged sixty-five.

Mr. John Steele, son of the above, died May 3rd, 1815, aged twenty.

Over the Gatwick pew is a tablet to the memory of—

Sarah Lucy Guise, late of Holyland in this parish; born May the 27th, 1770; died July 25th, 1839.

Opposite to which is another, to the memory of—

Mr. Thomas Packham, who died July 19th, 1810, aged fifty-six.

In the south aisle is a tablet to—

> William Jarvis Birch, esq., late of Estwick in this parish; who died on the 12th of December, 1835, aged forty-nine.

In the Church-yard are two large yew-trees: one, measuring seventeen feet eleven inches, at four feet from the ground; and the other, seventeen feet two inches at three feet, and eighteen feet at four feet from the ground.

The Register of this parish begins in the year 1578.[7]

The only benefaction that we find recorded to the parish of Horley, is a gift of land, producing (1786) 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* annually, from Mr. Henry Smith, in 1626; for "poor persons who do not receive regular pay from the parish."

LEIGH.

This is a small parish in the weald of Surrey, bordering, on the north, on Reigate and Betchworth; on Buckland and Horley, to the east; on Charlewood, to the south; and Newdigate, to the west. The soil is a deep clay; and the roads, until of late, were nearly impassable in winter and rainy weather. As this parish is not mentioned in the Domesday book, it was probably included in the royal manor of Churchfelde, or Reigate, at the time of the Norman survey;—or, otherwise, it might have been reckoned a part of Ewell, which was

[7] In Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 202, various entries are quoted from a churchwarden's account-book for this parish, the earliest date of which is 1505. The book, says Mr. Bray, "is bound in boards covered with leather curiously embossed, and was bought at a broker's shop by Mr. Brand, and given by him to the Editor." Some of the entries, as given in the History of Surrey, are curious:—

"In 1518 the wives of two of the parishioners kept the light of St. Katharine, and had in their hands 47*s.*; another year, 3*l.* 10*s.*; and another, 4 marcs; another, 3*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; another, 3*l.* 3*s.* They changed every year. Two men were employed about the light of St. Nicholas. Two of them had in hand, in 1518, 33*s.* 8½*d.*; another year, 43*s.* 8*d.*; another, 51*s.* 1*d.*"

On the feast of St. John Baptist, 1507, the churchwardens "were charged with arrears at Whitsonday 1505, 3*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.*; increase of church goods and lands in the two years, 22*s.* 6*d.*; the *paschall pennies* for the two years, 8*s.* 4*d.*; and *St. Swithine's farthings* the two years, 3*s.* 8*d.*"

On one occasion, is mentioned "a yearly rent of 6*d.* for finding a lamp, which hath been paid, and is paid yerely to the Queen's bailiff: and likewise 3*s.*"

"We find an obit of 8*s.* a year out of lands called *Folgons* and *Stokecroft*, to be bestowed in bread and drink for the poor. Also an obit out of a stock of two kine which was given by John Wechestur; and so from John to Kaynol Wechestur; and from Kaynol by William, to John Bray the elder, 4*s.* yerely."

"In 1563 there was a house and land belonging to the Clarke: and a croft at *Plott's Bridge*, lett by the Churchwardens to Philip Islyngeton at 26*s.* 8*d.* for a year, he felling no timber. The evidences for this house are in several places mentioned to be in the Churchwardens' hands."

another of the crown manors, and of which *Selewode*, or Shelwood, now the principal manor in Leigh, was a member in the time of King Henry the Second.

The Manor of SHELWOOD.—In the year 1156, Henry the Second gave to the prior of Merton, in this county, Selewode and King's-wode, in frank-almoigne, together with the manor of Ewell, to which they pertained;—and in 1252, (36th Henry the Third), the Convent obtained a grant of free-warren for all their lands here.[1]—After the suppression of the priory, Henry the Eighth, in 1539-40, granted Shelwood, with other lands in this parish, to Sir Thomas Nevil, for his life; with remainder to Sir Robert Southwell, knt., and his wife Margaret, the daughter of Nevil. After the decease of Sir Thomas in 1547, Southwell and his wife conveyed this manor, with Charlewood and other estates, to Henry Lechford, esq., in whose family they remained until November, 1634; when Sir Richard Lechford, knt., transferred all his landed property in Surrey to Sir Garret Kemp, knt., and John Caryl, esq.; by whom, in 1649, Shelwood was alienated, in trust, for Edward Alston, M.D., who obtained full possession in 1653. In the following year, Sir Ambrose Browne, knt., of Betchworth Castle, was owner; and his three sons, Sir George Browne, Ambrose, and John, succeeded each other in this property; which, however, had been separated from the demesne lands, under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in the 13th of Queen Anne, 1714. All the brothers died without issue; respectively, in the years 1685, 1729, and 1736. John, the last survivor, devised this manor to his nephew, Thos. Jordan, of Gatwick, who died (unmarried) in 1750; leaving two sisters and co-heiresses. Three years afterwards, the manors of Shelwood and Buckland were, on a partition, allotted to Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont; whose grandson, Thomas, sold Shelwood to Charles, duke of Norfolk, in 1806.—The demesne lands, which had several intermediate owners, after the decease of John

[1] In the 10th of Henry the Third, an Inquest was taken for the purpose of determining the customs and services of tenants in Selewood, at the time of the original grant to Merton Priory. It was alleged that they ought to repair in harvest-time to the *Bid-ripe* (reaping in harvest,) of the manorial lord: the Jury disallowed this, but found "that the Tenants of those lands could not marry a son or a daughter out of the precincts thereof without licence of the Prior: but that they might so marry within the same: it appeared also that they were subject to the payment of Peter-pence and other rates,"—In May, 1635, at a Court-baron held for the manor of Shelwood, the Homage present, among other customs, that "Copyhold estates descend to the eldest son; and if no son, to all the daughters equally: but the widow to have one-third of the copyhold of which her husband died seised, for life, if she claim it at the next court." The heriot, on the death of copyholder, or freeholder, or on the alienation of a copyholder, was the best live beast.—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 180.

Browne, in 1736, had been purchased by the same nobleman, in 1799, of Elizabeth, the widow of Cornelius Cayley, to whom her husband had devised them, in May, 1798.[2]

Leigh-Place, now a farm-house, which stands about a furlong north-eastward from the church, is surrounded by a moat, and has, evidently, been a mansion of some importance.[3] In the reign of Henry the Sixth, it was the property and residence of the *Arderns*, who had estates in Sussex; and one of whom, John, was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the year 1432.[4] His son, John, was esquire of the body to Henry the Seventh; and was interred, with several of his family, in a vault below the chancel in Leigh church. In 1530, this estate was sold by Sir John Dudley (duke of Northumberland), to Edward Shelley, of Findon, from whose family it passed to the Copleys on the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Shelley, knt., (made a Justice of the Common-pleas by Henry the Eighth), with Sir Richard Copley, afterwards of Sutton. William Copley, his grandson, died in 1643, when the inheritance devolved on his grand-daughters, Mary and Anne; to the former of whom, married to John Weston, esq., of Sutton-place, this estate was allotted on a partition, but subject to a settlement in jointure. In 1649, the Westons assigned their

[2] This manor of Shelwood comprises the chief part of the parish, but the manors of Bansted, Reigate, East Betchworth, Brockham, and Beers, extend into it; and there is a strip of Leigh parish, called *Dunshott*, running down near the church, for which a head-borough is appointed at the court of Bansted, it being in that manor.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 180. In Leigh parish is a farm-house called *Swains*, which, according to tradition, was inhabited by Ben Jonson, the poet; and a room within it is still called the Study.—Id.

[3] At Leigh-Place, in a small frame, are the following particulars of the early owners of this estate, as collected by the late Mr. R. C. Dendy:—

"The first inhabitants of this place which I can trace were the great family of Brewse, or Brewose, who followed the fortunes of the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066. They were possessed of many lordships in Surrey, and of 42 manors in Sussex. Jno. de Brewse having escaped from the tyrant, King John, who starved two of his brothers to death in Windsor Castle, married a daughter of Lewellyan, prince of Wales, and died in 1232. Lord William his son was of Findon in Sussex. Sir Peter de Brewse, third son of this William, had a younger son, Sir John, who resided here. The next who succeeded was Sir George his son, who died 1419; he possessed the manors of Imworth, Walton and Brookham in Surrey, and Crawley, Sedgwick, and Nuthurst in Sussex. John de Arderne was the next resident (1420); he was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex [in 1432]; [whose son John was] Esquire of the body to Henry VII., a great favourite, and succeeded to many of the manors of the Brewses. 1500: Thomas, earl of Surrey, next he came to the estate in the paternal line of the Brewses."

[4] It appears from Sir William Burrell's "Collections for Sussex," in the British Museum (Rape of Hastings, p. 93), that the estates of Sir Thomas Arderne were seized by the crown, on account of his having killed Nicholas de Poynings, and committed a rape on Margery, widow of Nicholas de la Beche. The widow was pacified by his marrying her, and the lands were restored: the murderer seems to have been forgotten.—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 183.

interest to John Woodman, who had been a tenant here many years, and who, in 1651, again sold to Robert Bristow, of Horley. gent. The latter had already purchased the lien under the marriage settlement; and, in 1655, he also paid a sum of money to the Copleys of Gatton, "who thereupon conveyed the estate to him, and levied a fine." In 1700, it was resold to James Budgen, esq., of Newdigate; whose descendant (in the fourth degree), Thomas, a captain in the 2nd regiment of Surrey Militia, transferred this property, in 1806 to Richard Caffyn Dendy, esq., its late owner; and it is still vested in his family.—On this estate, and in the moat surrounding the mansion, various coins of Edward the First, and subsequent monarchs, have been found; together with a cannon ball and other military relics; an antique silver cup was, also, discovered in one of the wings of Leigh-place, when under repair about twenty years ago.

Advowson, &c.—Leigh is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell. In the *Valor* of Edward the First, it was returned at twelve marks; and in a survey made in the 4th of Edward the Sixth, at 15*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.*; paying for procurations 7*s.* 7½*d.*, and for synodals 2*s.* 1*d.* The advowson was given by Hamelin, earl of Warren, and Isabel his wife, to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, in the reign of Richard the First. It was afterwards exchanged with the priory of Newark, in this county; and becoming vested in the crown at the time of the suppression, was granted with the manor of Shelwood, to Sir Thomas Nevil, in 1539-40, by Henry the Eighth. In 1790, after having had various intermediate possessors, the advowson and rectory were transferred to Charles, duke of Norfolk; whose devisee and executor, Henry Howard, esq., caused this, with much other property of the late duke, to be sold by auction in May, 1819. The purchaser was the Rev. Joseph Fell; who transferred it to the Rev. Joseph Hodgson, in 1823: and in the same year, the latter again sold the property to R. C. Dendy, esq., of Leigh-place; in whose trustees the patronage is now vested: the rectory comprises both the great and small tithes of nine hundred and thirty-two acres of land in this parish. The Registers commence in 1579, for baptisms; and in 1584, for marriages and deaths.

Rectors of Leigh in and since 1800:—

Joseph Fell.

T. D. Haslewood.

Joseph Hodgson. Instituted on the 8th of September, 1823.

Jonh Herbert, A.M. Instituted on the 15th of July, 1843.

LEIGH CHURCH.

Leigh *Church*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a substantial and not unhandsome fabric, constructed of Merstham stone and rubble-work. It consists of a nave and chancel: a south porch; and at the west end, a square tower, surmounted by a wooden belfry containing four bells. The walls are strengthened by low buttresses, and the roof is chiefly covered with Horsham slate. Within the tower, which opens to the nave by a wide obtuse arch springing from massive piers, is a piscina, in the south wall. The nave is occupied by a rude kind of low pewing, but little posterior, possibly, to the time of the Reformation: that in the chancel is mostly higher, and has the date 1679. At the angle entering the chancel on the north side, is a small pulpit; and at the west end, is an old gallery, beneath which is the font, a large circular basin, of lead, for immersion.

In the floor of the chancel, and partly crossed by the communion rails, are several indented slabs in memory of the *Arderns*, of Leigh-place; who appear, from the arms, to have been originally of Warwickshire. On the more southern slab, are indents of a man and woman, with attached supplicatory labels, and underneath is the following inscription:—

Orate pro animabas Ricardi Ardern, Gentilman, et Johannie uxoris eius, qui quidem Ricardus obiit xxii° die Mensis Novembris anno D'ni mill'mo cccc°lxxxix. Quoru animabus propiciet' Deus. Amen.

Arms, on small shields of brass:—A Fess Chekie betw. three Crescents, *Ardern*; impaling a Chev. betw. three Stags, trippant.

On another slab, to the north, are whole-length *Brasses* (each

measuring three feet four inches), of **John Arderne** and **Elizabeth** his wife, with smaller figures below them of their six children, viz., three sons and three daughters. The male figure is habited as a merchant; the female wears a horned head-dress, and a long cloak, on the skirts of which is a talbot dog: there is no date on the inscription, which is crossed by the rails. Between the above slabs, in the middle of the chancel, is a smaller brass (only nine inches in length), of *Susanna*, one of the daughters of the above persons. Here, also, is a small brass, with a curious representation of the Trinity; God the Father being exhibited as holding the Saviour on the Cross, whereon the Dove is sitting.—In the south wall of the nave, under a window, is an old monument within a recess, but this is closed up by the pews. The only memorials of recent date, is a mural tablet of white marble, in memory of Richard Caffyn Dendy, esq., of Leigh-place, who died on the 22nd of October, 1832, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; —and another in memory of Samuel Wilton, esq., who died June 15th, 1825, aged fifty-seven years.—The number of sittings is two hundred and forty.

The houses, which are scattered around Leigh green, (or rather *Lie* green, as the name of this parish is pronounced by the inhabitants), form the chief part of the village; the entire parish containing no more than between eighty and ninety houses.—The income from charitable benefactions amounts to about 12*l.* or 13*l.* annually. At *Stumblehole*, in Leigh, (now a farm) was a messuage and virgate of land, which was held of the king in chief, and paid castle-guard to the castle of Rochester.

NEWDIGATE, or NEWDEGATE.

From the situation of this parish on the southern limits of Surrey, and in the *Wealden* district, it will be more properly described here than in any other place, although it is chiefly included in the hundred of Copthorne; the *hamlet* of Parkgate only being in that of Reigate. On the west it is bounded by the parish of Capel; on the south-east and north-east, by Charlewood and Leigh, which parishes are said to unite with Newdigate at one particular point: on the south, it is adjoined by Rusper, in Sussex; and on the north, by Dorking, in this county. According to a recent survey under the tithe commutation act, it contained somewhat more than 4,027 acres, 2 roods, and 10 poles of land; of which, 2,297a. 3r. 10p. are arable, 854a. 10p. meadow, 866a. 3r. woodland, 5a. common, or waste, being slips near the high-ways, and 4a. are glebe. The farms vary in size from twelve to three hundred acres; but are chiefly from about eighty to one hundred

acres in extent: the farm-buildings are of timber. The oak and ash are the sole indigenous trees met with: the former thrive well throughout the Weald. The Duke of Norfolk; Lee Steere, esq., of Jayes; and Jas. Shudi Broadwood, esq., of Lyne, are the chief landholders.[1]

Newdigate is not noticed in the Domesday book;[2] probably, because

[1] When Wheat was almost wholly produced from the strong soil, and the "old saw" was a truth,—

"When the Clay doth feed the Sand
Oh, then 'tis well in fair England,
But when the Sand doth feed the Clay
Alack, alack, ah Well away,"

Then the rental was large, and the parish was benefitted by the expenditure of several resident gentlemen and yeomen. The introduction of turnips, and the improved culture of the light soils, which began about the middle of the last century, had almost reversed the "old saw"; and the rents in Newdigate, if not decreased, have remained stationary; indeed, some farms are now (1844) let at 25 per cent. less than at what they were in 1726.

[2] Many vestiges of old Saxon customs are still retained in this and other parishes of the Weald; and the Saxon smock-frock is generally worn by the men. On St. Thomas's day, the poor families proceed to the dwellings of their more wealthy neighbours, soliciting assistance towards improving their own house-keeping during the approaching Christmas. Mummers appear about Christmas, and on Christmas-eve, and during the holidays, parties go round singing carrols and *Was-hail* songs (þæ-hæl, i.e. "Be in Health"), the remains of the ancient practice of Wassailing, expecting refreshment in return, or a largess in money. The following is a specimen of a *Was-hail* Song,—

"A wassail, a wassail, a washail bowl we sing,
With cinnamon, peppermint and other spices in;
A wassail, a wassail, with jolly sugar'd ale,
And joy come to you from our wassail.
Good Master and good Mistress, as you sit by the fire,
Oh think of us poor Wassailers who tramp it through the mire.
A wassail, a wassail, &c.

"We'll wassail increase to your store,—we'll wassail sheep & kine,
We'll wassail bees and apple trees,—we'll wassail horse and swine.
A wassail, a wassail, &c.

"Hang out your silken handkerchief upon your golden spear,
And welcome in your Wassailers to taste your Christmas cheer.
A wassail, a wassail, of jolly nappy ale,
And joy come to you from our wassail.
A wassail, a wassail, a washail bowl we sing,
With cinnamon, and peppermint, and other spices in."

In wassailing Apple-trees, the tree is struck with a stick, and all the party shout—

"Stand fast root, bear well top,
Pray God send a good howling sop:
On every bough, twigs enow,
On every twig, apple big.
"Hats full, caps full, half quarter sacks full,
Holloh boys, holloh"—

on which a horn is blown, and the whole throng hurrah joyously.

On a marriage, flowers, if in summer; wheat, if in winter, are strewed before the bride on her return from the altar. On a death, the body is covered as it lies in the coffin, with

it pertained, at the time of the survey, to the extensive manor of Churchfield, or Reigate, then belonging to the king, and afterwards granted to the earl of Warren. Hamelin Plantagenet, earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reign of Henry the Second, gave the church of Newdigate to the prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. The manor appears to have been granted by this nobleman, or one of his descendants, to the family of Montfort; for in the 21st of Edward the First, John de Montfort obtained the right of free-warren for his lands in Newdigate. His eldest son was slain at Striveling, in 1314, and being without issue, the estate came into the possession of his brother Peter, who was a clerk in holy order, but having procured a dispensation, he was made a knight, and married Margaret, the daughter of Lord Furnival. His only son and heir, Guy de Montfort, married Margaret, a daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in 1358, (in his father's life-time); soon after which, this and other estates in Surrey and elsewhere were settled in such a manner as to vest the remainder in the earl and countess of Warwick, in default of issue from his daughter's marriage.[3] Guy de Montfort having died childless, the earl settled his estate in reversion on his own sons, Thomas and William: the former of whom succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in 1369;[4] and he, also, had possession of the manor of Newdigate. This earl was arraigned before the peers, as an accomplice with Thomas, duke of Gloucester, and others, in an alleged conspiracy against the government in the reign of Richard the Second; and having confessed himself guilty, and besought the king's mercy, his life was spared, but he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and his lands and goods were confiscated. Previously to this forfeiture, Sir Baldwin Freville, a grandson of Elizabeth, one of the two sisters and coheirs of Peter de Montfort, claimed this and other estates of the Montfort family; and it appears that he succeeded in establishing his right to this manor, as well as to that of Ashtead.

Sir Baldwin's son and successor, of the same name, died in 1401;

flowers, evergreens, and sweet herbs.—Until within a few years, most parishes in the Weald had a Hunt of Southern hounds; and packs are still kept at Charlewood, in Surrey; and Slinfold, near Horsham, in Sussex. Each farmer kept a dog, which, on the huntsman blowing his horn, would be seen hurrying towards him; but on the closing of the day's sport, those dogs would separate from the pack, as they came near their respective homes, and return thither:—the men run on foot, with leaping poles.

[3] This match between Guy de Montfort and the Earl's daughter was negociated by their parents, with a view of ending "many suits which there had been between the families, who were related, and whose estates lay contiguous."—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 626.

[4] Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, is stated in the Inquisitiones post Mortem, to have died seised of the manor of Newdigate in the 43rd of Edward the Third.

and his only son and heir dying without issue, in 1419, the family estates devolved on his three sisters, coheiresses; one of whom, Joyce Freville, was married to Sir Roger Aston. She died in 1447; and on a partition of the Freville's estates in 1453, "Ashtede and Newdegate" were allotted to her son and heir, Robert Aston, who was afterwards knighted. His grandson, Sir Edward Aston, transferred Newdegate to Henry the Eighth, in exchange for lands in Staffordshire; and that sovereign granted the manor to the Master and Fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge; to whom it has ever since belonged: their lessee is James Shudi Broadwood, esq., of Lyne, in this parish.

The ancient family of *Newdegate*, or *Newdigate*, (of whom a younger branch was long settled at Harefield, in Middlesex), had lands and tenements here as early as the reign of King John; and several deeds referred to by Manning and Bray shew that various additions were made to the estate of the Newdigates at different periods. From the will of Thomas Newdigate de Newdigate, dated in 1482, it may be inferred, that he possessed much property here. His great-grandson, who died in 1576, left all his lands at this place to his son Walter, with directions that his younger son, Thomas, should be provided with a chamber, meat, drink, and apparel, and 40 shillings a year in money; or the annual sum of 10*l.*, in lieu of the provisions, at his option. Walter Newdigate died in 1590; and his son and successor, Thomas, died in 1612, leaving two daughters his coheirs; and having made a will, by which he gave his lands to his nephew, West Newdigate, on condition of the payment of 1,000*l.* to each of his cousins. This money, apparently, was not paid; for the estates, including what was erroneously termed "the manor of Newdigate," came into the possession of Mary, the elder daughter of Thomas Newdigate, and wife of William Steper; her sister having died without issue. In 1636, Mrs. Steper and her husband executed a conveyance of their manorial estate to Mr. John Budgen, in which they were joined by West Newdigate. From the purchaser, this property descended to Thomas Budgen, esq., (of Dorking), M.P. for Surrey in the last two parliaments of George the Second; whose grandson, in 1807, sold the estate, with *Newdigate-Place* Farm, to Charles Howard, 11th duke of Norfolk;[5] and his remotely-allied kinsman, Henry-Charles Howard, the 13th duke, is now owner.

[5] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 170—172. NEWDIGATE-PLACE, a large mansion consisting of divers buildings, inclosing a quadrangular court, was the seat of the Newdigates during many generations; at least, from the time of King Edward the Third to that of James the First. But the greater part was taken down by J. S. Budgen esq., about sixty years ago; and the remaining portion converted into a farm-house.

Iwood, or Ewood Park.—A mansion and park of about six hundred acres in extent, in this parish, which had belonged to the earls of Warren and Surrey, descended to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, who died January 24th, 1374-5. His son and successor, of the same name, was beheaded and attainted of treason in September, 1397, in consequence of his having joined Thomas, duke of Gloucester, in his opposition to the arbitrary government of Richard the Second. Thomas Fitz-Alan, the son of this earl, was restored in blood, in 1399, immediately after the accession of Henry the Fourth; but on his death without issue, his four sisters became his coheirs; and one of them having married William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, this estate was transferred to her son, Richard Beauchamp, created earl of Worcester. His daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth, became the wife of Sir Edward Nevil; whose great-grandson, Sir Henry Nevil, by deed dated March 24th, 1553, conveyed all his messuages, lands, &c., in Newdigate, and all the buildings, *iron* works, and offices within the same, to George and Christopher Darell.

In the succeeding reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, this estate had several proprietors; but at length, becoming vested in the crown, in default of some debts undischarged, it was granted, in the 2nd of James the First, to Mary Goche and her son, Barnaby Goche. In the time of William the Third, half the park belonged to Dr. Morton, a physician, who was succeeded by his son and grandson; the latter of whom, having six daughters, left directions by will, in 1767, that his share of the Iwood property should be sold. Thomas Grimstead, esq., became the purchaser; and his son and heir, Joseph Valentine Grimstead, esq., in 1786, transferred this portion of the estate to Charles, duke of Norfolk. The other part of the park, which had been converted into a farm, belonged to General Smith in 1783; and it was sold by him, about three years afterwards, to the same nobleman, who thus became proprietor of the whole estate.[s]

The adjoining property of Henfold, which once belonged to Sir Thos. Poynings, knt., and Ralph Fane, esq., and which extends into the three parishes of Newdigate, Capel, and Dorking, was also purchased by the Duke of Norfolk, in 1806. In the following year, he commenced the erection here, on the brow of an eminence near Iwood, (commanding a fine prospect of the wood-clad heights around Dorking), of a spacious mansion, intending it for an intermediate occasional residence between Arundel-castle and the metropolis. It was constructed of the limestone called "Sussex marble," obtained from the quarries at Charlewood; and the estate was afterwards let

[s] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 174.

on lease to F. Amand Clarke, esq., who had a neat cottage and sporting-box in the neighbourhood.

The Manor of Cudworth, or Cudeford, in Newdigate, was held by Walter de la Poyle in the latter part of the reign of Edward the First; and Henry de la Poyle died seised of it in 1361. It belonged, subsequently, to the family of Newdigate; of whom it was purchased, in 1636, by a Mr. Ede; and in 1775, the estate was sold by one of his family to Lee Steere, esq.; who died in 1785, and left the reversion, after the death of his widow, to his grandson, Lee Steere Witts, esq., who, in consequence, assumed the name of Steere, in place of that of Witts; and to his son, Lee Steere, esq., the property belongs.

Weekland, or Wykeland.—This is a reputed manor, supposed by Manning to have been the estate anciently held by the prior of Merton, who, in the 19th of Edward the First, had license to hold a messuage and sixty acres of land in Newdigate, ancient demesne of the crown. Henry the Eighth, in 1540, granted this property to Robert Southwell, esq. It was purchased, in 1625, by Edmund Jordan, esq., of Gatwick; and it passed, with his Charlewood estate, in 1752, to John Sharp, esq., in virtue of his marriage with Philippa, one of the coheirs of Thos. Jordan. Mr. Sharp died in 1771, having disinherited his eldest son, and entailed the estates on his three grandsons, in succession. John Jennings Sharp, the eldest of these, barred the entail in 1785; and in 1806, he sold Charlewood, Hook, and Wykeland, to Mr. Thomas Kerr; who re-sold to James Woodbridge, esq.; of whom the property was purchased by Michael Clayton, esq., the present owner.

Lyne, the residence of James Shudi Broadwood, esq., by whom the estate was purchased in 1799, is situated on the extreme south of the parish, on the verge of Sussex. The house, which stands on the boundary line of the two parishes of Newdigate and Capel, is a large modern erection, ornamented by a picturesque tower on the north, and some handsome Flemish gateways (which inclose the stabling and out-buildings), in the midst of a paddock and meadows interspersed with woodlands, and bounded on the north and south by extensive woods, which combine to render it an agreeable summer residence.—Mr. Broadwood was high-sheriff for Surrey in 1835; and is in the Commission of the Peace for both Surrey and Sussex.

The Living of Newdigate is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke. It is valued in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas at 20 marks; and in the King's books, at 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 8*s.* 9*d.* The advowson was given by Hamelin Plantagenet, earl of

Warren and Surrey, to the prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark; and since the dissolution of monasteries, it has been vested in the crown. The rent-charge is fixed at 580*l.* 10*s.* per annum.—The Registers commence in 1559; and have been regularly continued to the present time.

Rectors of Newdigate in and since 1800:[7]—

William Langford, D.D., canon of Windsor. Instituted in 1799: died January 21st, 1814.

Henry John Ridley. Instituted 3rd of March, 1814.

Charles Vernon Holme Sumner. Instituted on the 29th of September, 1825: resigned.

John Young, LL.D. Instituted 12th of April, 1834.

Newdigate *Church* is a small irregular structure, dedicated to St. Peter. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle; and at the west end, is a wooden tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, shingled. The belfry, which is of unique construction, contains a peal of six bells,[8] hung within a massive frame-work of oak, based on the ground, and calculated from the strength of the timbers, and ingenuity of the carpentry, to endure for ages.[9] The nave is separated by two pointed arches from the aisle; the east end of which was formerly a chapel pertaining to the manor of Cudworth; and a trefoil-headed piscina yet remains in the south wall. Some vestiges of canopies and other painted glass are in different windows, including the arms of the *Newdigate* family, viz.—Gu. three lions' jambs, erect, erased, Arg. On the north side, is the pulpit, which was "made and set up in 1626; and in 1627 the gallery at the west end was bvilded by Henry Nicholson, gent." The font is of an octagonal form, and stands on a baluster pedestal.

Against the north wall of the chancel, is a memorial for *Elizabeth*, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bickerton, rector of this parish, who died in July, 1734, aged 31 years and 7 months. She was the daughter of Edw. Collins, "Merchant in Konigsberg,"

"Transplanted from her native soil to shew
That Virtues in a foreign climate grow."

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[7] The Rev. John Buckner, LL.D., was appointed to this rectory in December, 1789; and he retained it until his promotion to the See of Chichester, in 1798. His benevolence and hospitality endeared him to the parishioners, among whom he usually resided during the summer seasons.

[8] The bells were re-cast about the year 1802; on which occasion an additional bell was given by Mr. Broadwood. The tones of these bells are considered to be remarkably silvery.

[9] Some laborious feats of the Newdigate ringers, in executing two complete peals of 5,040 changes each, in October and December, 1841, are recorded here. The first peal was rung in 2 hours and 50 minutes; the second, in 2 hours and 52 minutes.

Above the piscina in the south aisle, is a marble tablet in memory of Richard Morton, esq., of Ewood in this parish, who died in October, 1768, aged sixty-seven years; and *Mary* his wife, of the family of Ede of Cudworth, who died in May, 1778, in her seventy-third year.

In the Church-yard was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, which appears to have belonged to the *Newdegates*, of Newdegate; many of whom were buried in it. Aubrey says, that it was pulled down by one of the Newdegates, who were "of great antiquity and repute" here, to "give place to the building of a farm house";—and he adds, with his accustomed credulity—"the Tradition was that this family soon after began to decay."[10] William de Neudegate was sheriff of Surrey in 1370.

The number of houses within this parish scarcely exceed one hundred; of which, a few comprise the hamlet of Parkgate.

Among the several Charities connected with Newdigate, is a portion of the rental of an estate at Worth, &c., in Sussex, given by Henry Smith, esq., in 1626; and expended in bread, meat, and clothes, for the indigent poor: the sum received for this purpose in 1843 was 30*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Here, likewise, is a small *School*, which was originally established by the Rev. George Steere, A.M., who was appointed to this rectory in March, 1609-10, and held it nearly fifty years. The School-house having fallen into irreparable decay, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1838, at the expense of J. S. Broadwood, esq.; who has recently added 200*l.* in the 3½ per cents. to the sum of 114*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, standing in the names of trustees, for the support of the school; the total income of which, including 20*l.* for the rent of a small farm at Worth, is now 31*l.* 1*s.* per annum. Children of both sexes are taught to read, write, and cypher; and are allowed to continue at school three years: the appointments are vested in the trustees. There is connected with it, also, an Exhibition to Trinity College, Cambridge.

BURSTOW.

This parish, situated in the weald of Surrey, consists of much woodland, the soil being a deep clay. It is bounded on the north by Blechingley and Nutfield; on the east, by Horne; on the south, by the parish of Worth, in Sussex; and on the west by Horley.[1]

No notice of Burstow occurs in the Domesday book; but at the time of the survey, that part of the parish which forms the manor of Burstow-Park was, most probably, included in the manor of Wimbledon and Mortlake. There are now four manors, or reputed manors,

[10] Antiquities of Surrey, vol. iv. p. 262. The same writer notices a "medicinal Spring," in the eastern part of this parish, "of the same nature with Ebbisham, or Epsom."—Id. p. 268.

[1] Near Smallfield-Place, on Smallfield common, is a Pond, "the water of which, if let out at the west end, will run into the river Mole, and so into the Thames, at Molesey [in this county]; if let out at the east end, it will run into the Medway [in Kent]."—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 279.

namely; Burstow-Court Lodge, Burstow Park, and the reputed manors of Burstow Lodge, and Red-hall.

The Manor of Burstow-Court Lodge.—According to the author of the account of Surrey in the "Magna Britannia," this lordship was held by Stephen Fitz-Hamon in the reign of Richard the First; and hence, he and his descendants obtained the designation of de Burstow. In 1247, John de Burstow obtained a grant, by charter, of the right to hold a market in his manor of Burstow, and a fair on the eve, feast, and morrow of St. Michael. The estate descended to Richard de Burstow; who, in 1367, granted the manor, with all his lands in the vill of Burstow, and in the parishes of "Horne, Horle, and Wivelsfield," to Sir Nicholas de Louvaine and Henry Attefeld. The former, who was a descendant of the dukes of Louvaine, had a son and daughter; and the son dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on his sister, Margaret de Louvaine; who transferred it to the family of her second husband, Sir Philip St. Clere, of Ightham, in Kent. Thomas St. Clere, the son and heir of Sir Philip, died in 1434, leaving three daughters his coheirs; one of whom married John Gage, and brought him this with other estates, which descended to Sir John Gage, K.G., distinguished as a military officer in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, and Edward the Sixth. His son and heir, Sir Edward Gage, K.B., was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the 4th of Queen Mary; and John, the grandson of Sir Edward, was created a baronet in 1622. The Burstow-Court Lodge estate was transferred by Sir John Gage, bart., in 1613, to Sir Edw. Culpeper, knt., of Wakehurst, in Sussex; and it was purchased of one of his descendants, in 1695, by Sir Richard Raines, knt., LL.D., Judge of the Prerogative court of Canterbury. His son devised this manor to Joseph Kirke, esq.; who died in 1765, having bequeathed it to his relative, the Rev. James Harris, of Cheveley in Cambridgeshire; with remainder to Mrs. Bridget Hand, whose son, the Rev. James Thomas Hand, held the property in 1808.[2] It now belongs to — Bainbridge, esq.

The Manor of Burstow-Park.—This manor was formerly included in that of Wimbledon, belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury; and in 1531, it was leased by the primate Warham, for the term of eighty years, to Sir John Gage, K.G. It was afterwards held, as an appendage to the manor of Wimbledon, by Cromwell, earl of Essex, who had a grant of that manor from the king, to whom it had been previously alienated by Archbishop Cranmer. On the attainder of

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 279—81. Many freehold estates are held of this manor by quit-rents, heriots, reliefs, and suit of court; and the ancient Manor-house (taken down and a new one built about 1786), stood near the church, in which are three pews belonging to it.—Id. p. 279.

Cromwell, Burstow-park escheated to the crown; and it remained among the royal demesnes until Queen Elizabeth, in the 32nd of her reign, gave to Sir T. Cecil, afterwards earl of Exeter, the manor of Wimbledon, to which this estate then pertained. He conveyed Burstow-park to Sir Thomas Shirley; and, after several subsequent transfers, it belonged in 1701 to John Paine, esq., of Burstow; who left this manor, with other estates, to his second wife, Ann Gage. Mr. Paine had an only daughter by a former wife, and a claim being made in her behalf, a compromise took place; in consequence of which, the estate was conveyed to trustees for sale. In 1743, it was purchased by Walter Harris, esq.; after whose decease, and that of his widow, the property devolved on his nephew, Daniel Hailes, esq., who, in June 1772, suffered a recovery; and, in 1779, sold Burstow-park to Thomas Dickson, esq.[3] By that gentleman it was sold to Henry Kelsey, esq.; who, dying in 1827, was succeeded by his son, Henry Kelsey, esq., the present owner and occupier. The house is a large and substantial brick building.—There are freehold tenants holding of this manor by quit-rents, heriots, and other services.

The Manor of Burstow-Lodge.—In 1330 this manor, or estate, was settled on Roger Saleman and Alice his wife; the former of whom died seised of it in 1343. Thomas Saleman was lord of the manor in 1374; but it is uncertain how long it remained vested in this family. In the 9th of Henry the Sixth, it was transferred to Thomas Codynton, esq., of Codynton; and in the time of Henry the Eighth, it belonged to the family of Fromonds; from whom it passed, by an heiress, to that of Walmesley. At length, it came into the possession of Catharine, the daughter and sole heiress of Bartholomew Walmesley, who was twice married, and, after having survived both her husbands, and held this estate seventy-four years, she died in January, 1785; and it descended to her grandson, Robert Edward, lord Petre, who suffered a recovery of this and other estates the same year, and sold Burstow-Lodge to Melancthon Sauders, esq.; who held it in 1808.[4]—The manor-house was formerly moated round, the moat being crossed by a draw-bridge.[5]

[3] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 281—3. [4] Id. pp. 283-4.

[5] The following note from Manning and Bray, (vol. ii. p. 283), derived from the Escheats of the 17th of Edward the Third, n. 45, and from Court-rolls, communicated by Mr. Glover, is curious, as shewing the extent of the manor in the time of Edward the Third; the nominal value of land, &c.:—

"Michaelmas, 3 Edward III., 1330, Indenture of Fine between Roger, son of Ralph Saleman [one of whose family has a tomb in Horley church] and Alice his wife, plaintiffs; and Richard, the parson of the parish of Burstow, defendant; of 1 messuage, 260 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of woodland, and 20*s.* rent in Burstow and Horlee; which was to enure to Roger and Alice for lives; remainder to Roger son of

Red-hall, or Rede-hall.—This manor, or reputed manor, consists of a messuage and a farm. It belonged in 1329 to John de Wysham; and it appears to have been transferred by his son to John Pecche, an alderman of London, who died seised of it in 1381.—Thomas Holles Paine, esq., who held this estate, died about 1802, having left it by will to a Mrs. Beard, who was owner in 1808.[6] The present owner is —. Bainbridge, esq.

Smallfield-Place.—This is the name of a mansion on Smallfield common, which was anciently a seat of the family of the de Burstows. Sir Edw. Bysshe, in his notes on Upton's 'Treatise on Military Affairs,' says that this estate was given to John de Burstow, by Bartholomew, lord Burghersh, as an acknowledgment for assistance received from him when thrown from his horse, in a battle, during the wars in France.[7] This must have been in the reign of Edward the Third, when there were two barons named Bartholomew de Burghersh; one of whom died in 1355; and the other, in 1369. Smallfield afterwards belonged to the family of Bysshe; and an embattled house, part of which is yet standing, is supposed to have been built by Edward Bysshe, esq. (the father of Sir Edward Bysshe), who was a bencher at Lincoln's Inn, and a great practitioner in the Court of Wards, in the reign of James the First. In allusion to his practice and its successful results, as well as to the folly of his clients, he used jokingly to remark, that he had built his house "with woodcocks' heads."[8]

Roger, and Emma his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Walter brother of Roger the son; remainder to the heirs of Roger son of Ralph. 17 Edward III., 1344, Roger Saleman was found to have died in the preceding year, seised, with Alice his wife (who survived him) of lands in Burstow called *La Logge*, described as a capital messuage, 6 score acres of arable land, of which two parts may be sown when well tilled, then worth 3*d.* an acre, otherwise 2*d.* for pasture; the residue of the land 1*d.* an acre, being barren and wet; 10 acres of meadow, 18*d.* an acre, held of John de Burstow; 6 acres were held of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some lands in Horlee of the Prior of Merton's Court of Ewell. He had also lands in Nutfield, Gatton, and Colesdon; Roger his son and heir being of the age of eighteen. Thos. Saleman, esq., son and heir of Thos. Saleman, knt., held his court in 47 Edward III., 1374, and enfeoffed Reginald Cobham, John Burgh, and others; yet in 35 Edward III., 1362, a Court was held in the name of Thomas son and heir of John de Burstow; and in the 50th of that reign, in the name of Thomas Burstow."

It appears that the name of Burstow, corrupted into Bristow, continues to this day in the neighbourhood; and the family have to recent times possessed landed property here, though perhaps no part of the original estates, and not to any considerable amount.

[6] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 284.

[7] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. iv. p. 248: the extract is curious.

[8] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 285.—Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux, King-at-arms, was born at Smallfield-Place about the year 1616; and having been admitted a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1633, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar. In 1640, he was chosen a member of parliament for Blechingley; and in 1643, having taken the covenant, he was made Garter, King-at-arms, in the place

The remains of Smallfield-Place are still in substantial repair as a farm-house: the front is of stone, with two bow windows. In Aubrey's time, there were various armorial bearings in the windows; and the date of 1661 was on the knocker of the door. On one of the leaden pipes the arms of Bysshe still remain, viz.—a Chevron between three Roses, with the initials,

M.
E. B.

The staircase is of oak, curiously carved, and in excellent preservation. There is much oak panelling in different parts of the house; and in the kitchen, which was formerly much larger than it is at present, are still some portions of carving: the whole is perfectly sound, and likely to endure for many years.

Edw. Bysshe, Clarencieux, King-at-arms, of whom some particulars are given in a preceding note, left a son of the same name, who was knighted, and died in 1665. It does not appear at what time, or to whom, the estate passed from the Bysshe family; but, in the early part of the present century, it belonged to Isaac Martin Rebow, esq., of Colchester; and it is now the property of Gen. Francis Slater

of Sir John Borough, who had followed the king to Oxford. In October, 1646, he was made both Garter and Clarencieux, by a vote of the House of Commons. In 1654, he was chosen a burgess for Reigate, in the brief parliament which met on the 3rd of September; and in that of 1658-9, he sat as a member for Gatton. On the restoration, he was deprived of both his heraldic offices; but afterwards, in March, 1661, he was re-appointed Clarencieux, (which was then void by the lunacy of William le Neve), in reward for his having preserved the library of the College of Arms during the Interregnum. In the same year, he was knighted, and again returned for Blechingley, "to serve in that Parliament that began on the 8th of May; and which continuing 17 years, or more, he became a Pensioner (as 'tis said), and received 100*l.* every Session, and *yet was very poor*. In the rebellious times, he was a great gainer by being a Parliament man, and thereupon became an encourager of learned men, particularly that noted critic John Gregory, of Christ Church;—but after the King's restoration, running much in debt, he became necessitous, and not only took dishonest courses, by issuing out divers grants of Arms, under hand, as Clarencieux, to the undoing of the Heralds' Office, but sold many of his choice library of books, which cost him much, for inconsiderable prices. He understood arms and armory very well, (but could never endure to take pains in genealogies), and in his younger years was esteemed a worthy and virtuous person; but in his latter not, being then much degenerated as to manners." [Wood's ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, vol. ii. pp. 648, 9.] He died on the 15th of December, 1679, and was obscurely buried in the church of St. Olave's, Jewry. Wood states, that he gave out that he would write the "*Survey, or Antiquities of Surrey*"; and he appears to have collected some little information on the subject, which is interspersed with his notes on Upton, "De Studio Militari", published in 1654. Dallaway remarks, that "notwithstanding he is so acrimoniously mentioned by Wood, the praise of a profound critic in the science of Heraldry cannot be justly denied to him. He is more learned and perspicuous than his predecessors, and was the first who treated the subject as an antiquary and historian, endeavouring to divest it of extraneous matter."—ORIGIN OF THE SCIENCE OF HERALDRY IN ENGLAND, p. 342: 4to.: 1793.

Rebow, (who served both in the West Indies and in the Peninsula), of the same place. The house and farm are in the occupation of Mr. Hooker.

Advowson, &c.—The benefice of Burstow is a rectory in the ancient deanery of Croydon, now included in that of Ewell. It was valued at twelve marks in the 20th of Edward the First; and it stands in the King's books at 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It is a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, in the presentation of the crown. The earliest Registers of this parish commence in the year 1547.

Rector of Burstow in and since 1800:—

Arthur Edward Howman. Instituted on the 6th of January, 1799.[9]

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, consists of a nave, chancel, and a short south aisle; with a small wooden tower, (containing four bells), from which rises a neat shingled spire, at the west end. The building is chiefly of stone, and is roofed with Horsham slate. An American creeper, covering a considerable portion of the roof, imparts to the edifice an agreeable rural, if not highly pic-

[9] Amongst the rectors of Burstow was John Flamsteed, M.A., the celebrated astronomer; instituted February 7th, 1684. That gentleman was born at Denby, in Derbyshire, on the 19th of August, 1646; and he received his education at the Free-school of Derby. So far, however, as astronomy was concerned, he appears to have been self-taught. He is said to have been led to the study of that science by the perusal of De Sacrobosco's work, "De Sphæra." His abilities were first brought into notice by his calculating an eclipse of the sun, which was to occur on the 22nd of June, 1666. This was followed by his making a calculation of some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars by the moon. The latter was sent to Viscount Brouncker, president of the Royal Society, and was highly approved of by that body. Mr. Flamsteed prosecuted his astronomical studies with so much assiduity, as, ultimately, to be inferior only to his great contemporary, Sir Isaac Newton, with whom he was intimate, and who availed himself of some of his calculations in his "Principia." It was not, however, until the year 1670 that he entered himself a student of Jesus College, Cambridge. He there took the degree of M.A., intending to go into the church. In the interim, in March, 1674-5, his friend, Sir Jonas Moore, procured him the appointment of King's Astronomer, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. But this did not prevent his taking holy orders; and he was ordained the Easter following. In 1684, he was presented to the living of Burstow, which he held until his death.

On the 10th of August, 1675, the foundation of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was laid; and, during the building, Mr. Flamsteed resided there. His indefatigable application to his studies, and his numerous publications are well known. He was intimate with the most learned men of his time; and, notwithstanding his intense and incessant study, with an originally delicate constitution, he lived to the age of seventy-three, dying on the 31st of December, 1719. Prince George, of Denmark, intended to print his great work, "Historia Cœlestis Britannica," at his own expense; and ninety-seven sheets were so printed before the Prince's death. The remainder was printed at Mr. Flamsteed's and his executor's expense; it not being completed at the time of the author's own decease.

turesque, effect. The lower portion of the church, beneath the tower, is of wood, and comparatively modern: the entrance is by a south porch, of brick.

In the interior, three pointed arches, supported by clustered pillars, divide the nave from the aisle. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch; on each side of which, in the nave, is a niche for a small statue. There is a neat east window; with a smaller window on each side of the chancel, a small one on the north side of the nave, and another in the aisle. In the middle compartment of the east window is a handsome shield of arms, of three quarters, one being lost. The 1st, Or, a chevron between three roses, Gu. *Bysshe*: 2nd, Gu. a lion rampant, Arg. gorged with a ducal coronet, Or, *Wokindon*: [3rd lost]: 4th, Per saltier, Or and Az. *Redinghurst*. On a label is the motto—*Prudens simplicitas*. In a lozenge below, are other remains of painted glass.[10]

On the south side of the chancel is a piscina; adjoining which, is a stone seat, under an obtuse arch: there is another piscina at the south-east angle of the nave. On the north side of the chancel is a small, square, deep, two-arched recess. The pulpit, irregularly hexagonal in form, is fixed against the north wall, near the chancel, and painted in imitation of mahogany. Adjoining the pulpit, eastward, is a pointed arch, with a stone seat, in the wall.

The font is of stone, octagonal, and ancient: it has on each side, a rose deeply cut in a quatrefoil; and rests on a plain octagonal pillar.

At the west end of the church, is a small gallery for the singers. The pews are of deal, unpainted, but very good and substantial. In the chancel are some ancient oak seats; and, also, a long oak chest, apparently of great age; with another old chest, covered with strong iron-bands. The altar-piece, with the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, in compartments, is very old. The number of sittings is about two hundred.

On a black grave-stone, under the altar, is a long Latin inscription to the memory of Ralph Cooke, S.T.P., who was instituted rector of this parish October the 19th, 1637. He was, also, a prebendary of Rochester; and died on the 6th of January, 1684, aged seventy-eight.

The only other monumental record in the church, is a tablet on the south wall of the aisle, to the memory of Henry Kelsey, of Burstow-park, who died February 8th, 1827, aged eighty-five.

[10] "In the south window of the chancel were formerly the arms of Archbishop Chicheley, who in right of his see had Burstow Park, as before mentioned. These are said to have been taken down by Sir Edward Bysshe, who is also accused of having altered the cinquefoils in the Archbishop's coat to roses, and put them up again for his own."—Manning, from Aubrey, Surrey, vol. iv. p. 245.

In the south-eastern part of the church-yard are two ancient yew trees. The parsonage-house, in which the curate has long resided, is immediately opposite the south side of the church.

Donations:—

January 21st, 1627. Henry Smith, esq., by deed, in land, producing (in 1786) from 3*l.* to 4*l.* annually, "for the relief particularly of the aged and infirm."

January 12th, 1684. Dr. Ralph Cooke, rector of Burstow, by will, the interest of 25*l.* per annum, "to buy two large upper garments for a widow and a widower."

The last day of February, 1717. John Flamsteed, by will, the interest of 25*l.* per annum, "to purchase two new coats for two poor Christian people."

December 23rd, 1728. Margaret Flamsteed, by will, the interest of 25*l.* per annum, "to buy two new gowns and petticoats for two poor widows."

CHIPSTEAD, OR CHIPSTED.

This parish, containing about two thousand acres, borders on Bansted and Woodmansterne, on the north; on the east, on Coulsdon and Merstham; on Gatton, on the south; and on the west, on the Liberty of Kingswood, in Ewell. The land consists of arable and woodland, with some upland pastures: chalk, in general, forms the subsoil.

No courts-leet being held, a constable for Chipstead was formerly appointed at the Sheriff's Tourn for the hundred of Tandridge, which was held at Undersnowe until 1705; and since that time, the Tourn having been discontinued, the appointment of the constable takes place at the Quarter sessions.

Two manors called *Tepestede*, probably by mistake, for *Cepestede*, are mentioned in the Domesday book, and are thus described:—

"William de Watevile held *Tepestede*, in Cercefelle Hundred, of the Abbot of Certsey. Turgisius and Ulf held it in the time of King Edward: the land of the former pertained to the Abbey; but the latter was independent. The manor was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 1 hide. There are two villains, and one bordar. It was, when William quitted it, at a ferm-rent of 40*s.* The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 16 pounds: now, the portion of the Monks is valued at 12*l.* 10*s.*; and that of the men at 60*s.*"

In the same Hundred,—

"William, the nephew of Bishop Walchelin, holds of Richard [de Tonbridge] *Tepestede*, which Ulnoth[1] held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 15 hides: now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. Two carucates are in demesne, and eight villains, and three bordars, with 5 carucates. There are five bondmen; and one mill, at 20*s.* A wood yields five swine. There is another grove, which Richard himself retained. In the time of King Edward, this manor was valued at 7 pounds; afterwards, at 100 shillings; and now at 6 pounds."

The manor of Chipstead, held by Richard de Tonbridge, descended with other estates, through the earls of Gloucester, to the family of Stafford; Ralph de Stafford, created earl of Stafford in 1351, having

[1] Probably a son of Earl Godwin, slain in the battle of Hastings.

married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Audley, by Margaret de Clare, a sister and coheiress of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester. Humphrey, earl of Stafford, who was created duke of Buckingham by Henry the Sixth, lost his life in the service of that prince, in the battle of Northampton, in 1460. This nobleman, in 1427, conveyed the manor of Chipstead to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and others, probably in trust for his second son, John, who was created earl of Wiltshire shortly after the accession of Edward the Fourth; and in the 13th of that king's reign, he died seised of this manor, which was held as part of her jointure by his widow, Constance, countess of Wiltshire, who survived him about two years. Edward, earl of Wiltshire, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his mother, died without issue in 1499, when the inheritance devolved on his cousin, Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who forfeited it, having been convicted of treason, executed, and attainted, in 1523. The manor of Chipstead having thus fallen into the king's possession, he, by letters patent, dated February 15th, 1527-8, granted to Sir John Bourchier, lord Berners,[2] this, with other manors, lands, and messuages, in Surrey and elsewhere. The estates thus bestowed on Lord Berners appear to have reverted to the crown, on his decease, which happened in in 1533.[3] The manor of Chipstead subsequently came into the possession of John Ledes, esq., and Anne his wife, manorial courts having been held in their names in the 31st and again in the 34th of Henry the Eighth. They are said to have sold the estate to Thomas Matson; who, by deed dated November 29th, 1557, in consideration of two chains of angel-gold weighing 38 ounces, conveyed the manor and advowson of Chipstead, with the advowsons of Coulsdon and Walton, to Thomas Copley, by way of mortgage, for securing the sum of 115*l.*[4] In 1563, this manor was sold by William Frank to John Turner; by whom it was, not long after, transferred to Sir Richard Sackville, and Winifred his wife, and the heirs of the former. That gentleman, who had been chancellor of the court of Augmentations in the reign of Edward the Sixth, died April 21st, 1566, seised of the "manor of Chipsted, and of the fairs of Chipsted and Tanrige, waifs, strays," &c., held of the king, by fealty only, of the annual value of 7*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Lady Sackville, who remarried Sir John Powlett, lord St. John of Basing, held the estate

[2] See vol. ii. of the present work, p. 74.

[3] See Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 242.

[4] From the statement in the text, it may be concluded that Copley pledged (or mortgaged) to Matson the two gold chains, (worth, at 4*l.* an ounce, 142*l.*) as security for 115*l.*, part of the purchase-money, left unpaid.

for life; and her son, Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset,[5] sold the reversion, in 1571, to John Skynner, esq., of Reygate, for 340*l.*, granting him, besides, an annuity of 10*l.* out of his manor of Sheffield, in Sussex, during the life of his mother, Lady St. John.

Mr. Skynner, on the 1st of May, 1584, in consideration of a ring of gold, conveyed the reversion of this estate, together with a messuage and land called *Ihurst*, in Chipstead, to William Poyntz and George Holmden, and their heirs. All the parties in this transaction were related by marriage; and the conveyance appears to have been executed for the purpose of making a settlement: for Skynner having died on the 19th of the same month, Poyntz and Holmden gave the estate for life to Alice, the widow of the grantee, and probably daughter of Poyntz; with remainder, in succession, to the sons of Skynner. John Pointz, or Poyntz, perhaps the son of William, held his first court as lord of the manor, September the 18th, 1606. Sir Henry Burton, K.B., was lord of the manor in 1616; and in 1636, it belonged to Samuel Owfield, esq., afterwards knighted, who died in 1644: his widow then held it until her death, in 1664. William Owfield, or Oldfield, the eldest son of Sir Samuel, survived his mother but a short time; and though he left two sons, they probably died young, as this estate, with others, came into the possession of his wife's brother, Sir John Thompson, afterwards Lord Haversham,[6] who held his first court here May 19th, 1681. He sold Chipstead with other property, in 1704, to Paul Docminique, a merchant; whose son and successor died unmarried in 1745; and Paul Humphrey, esq., his nephew, on whom the estate devolved, dying not long after, it came into the possession of his sister Rachel, the widow of Simon Tuncks. She re-married the Rev. John Tattersall, on whom, a fine being levied, she settled her estates. He having no issue, they passed to his brother, the Rev. James Tattersall; whose trustees sold the Chipstead estate to Wm. Jolliffe, esq., M.P. for Petersfield, Hants. Dying in 1802, in consequence of an accidental fall, that gentleman was succeeded by his son and heir, Hylton Jolliffe, esq., who died in January, 1843. In 1826, he had given this property, as well as the manors of Pirbright, Merstham, &c., to their present owner, Sir Wm. Geo. Hylton Jolliffe, bart.

Beauchamp's Estate.—John, lord Beauchamp of Hacche, who died in 1283, settled on his wife Cecilia, a daughter of William de Kyme,

[5] Sackville was a dramatic writer of eminence in the reign of Elizabeth. See Payne Collier's History of Dramatic Literature to the time of Shakspeare: Index. Manning, vol. i. p. 279.

[6] See account of Gatton.

certain tenements in Chipstead. But this and other estates were claimed by William Inge, who had purchased them of Fulk de Archiaco, the son of Mabil de Kyme, the sister of Cecilia; and he appears to have established his claim, as in 1315 he obtained a grant of free-warren in this manor. It must, however, have reverted to the family of Beauchamp; for John, lord Beauchamp, (great-grandson of John mentioned above,)who died in 1360, left this and other estates to his wife Cecilia,[7] a daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; and in 1364, she died seised of the "manors of Woodmersthorn, Gayton, Chepestede, a mill at Kersalton, and 5 acres of meadow at Nutfield."[8] Her husband having died without issue, the family estates descended to his sisters, Eleanor, the wife of Sir John Maryet, or Merriet; and Cecilia, who married Sir Roger Seymour, and afterwards Richard Turberville. The latter, having survived both her husbands, in 1382, under the style and title of Cecilia Turberville, lady of Hacche Beauchamp, in conjunction with William Lye, (who may have been a trustee for the Maryet family,) conveyed to Hugo Quetche, all their right in certain lands and tenements in Chipstead, Merstham, Nutfield, Kersalton, and Ewell. Quetche was knight of the shire for Surrey in the 11th of Richard the Second; and in that year, he conveyed to John Gardiner and others, all his right in this estate. The parliament of which he was a member, acting under the influence of the duke of Gloucester, the earls of Derby and Warwick, and other persons of distinctions, prosecuted with the utmost severity the favourites and ministers of the king; who afterwards took ample vengeance on his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, and his associates. It is probable that the conveyance of Chipstead to trustees, by Quetche, was therefore intended to preserve the estate from confiscation, which he might apprehend, as the result of the king's displeasure on account of his conduct in parliament. But whatever may have been his motive for executing the deed, he did not relinquish the estate, for in the 4th of Henry the Fourth, he is stated to have died seised of the "manor of Chipstede, in Chipstede, Merstham, and Nutfield; of a tenement in Chipstede called Ihurste; and of the manor of Wodemersthorne."[9]

Joan, the daughter and heiress of Hugo Quetche, married John Norton, by whom she had a daughter of her own name, who became the wife of Richard Colkoke. Two daughters were the issue of this

[7] Dugdale names this lady, Alice.

[8] CALEND. INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, vol. ii. p. 265. "A meadow in Nutfield, called Chipstead Mead, now part of Hale Farm, was held of the manor of Chipstead by the payment of five arrow-heads."—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 243.

[9] CALEND. INQUIS. POST MORTEM, vol. iii. p. 284.

union, Eleanor and Joan; and the former having offended her father, by marrying a bondman, he gave all his estates to her sister, the wife of John Skynner, of Reigate; whose descendant, Richard Skynner, of Camberwell, had three daughters; and the Chipstead property came into the possession of John Scot, of Camberwell, who had married Elizabeth, one of these co-heiresses. He died August 15th, 1558, seised of a moiety of the manor of Chipstead, and one messuage, with 34 acres of land, held of the king, (belonging to the late monastery of Merton,) by fealty, and the rent of one pepper-corn. Richard Scot, his son and heir, died December 16th, 1560, leaving one son, Thomas, aged seven years; on whose death, on the 19th of the following month, his uncle, Edward Scot, became owner of the estate, and in 1571 he presented to the living.[10]

Perifrith, or Pirbright.—This is doubtless the manor, or estate, mentioned in the Domesday book as having been held of the abbot of Chertsey, by Wm. de Watevile; and it obtained its name, apparently, from a family settled at Pirbright in Woking, as tenants of the successors of Richard de Clare, or de Tonbridge. Among the persons who are stated to have held lands of the monks of Chertsey, in the 12th of Henry the Second, by knight's service, occurs the name of Ate or Adam de Perfrith, holder of the fourth part of a knight's fee.[11] In the reign of Henry the Third, Peter de Perifrith held one-fourth of a knight's fee in Chipstead of the abbot of Chertsey, as appears from the *Testa de Nevill*; and in 1253, he gave 10 librates of land ("Decem librat' terræ"),[12] in Chipsted, to Joan, daughter of Henry Lovel. In 1292, Hamo de Gatton died seised of the manor of Purybrith, held of the abbot of Chertsey, *in capite*, consisting of a capital messuage, value 2*s.*; 60 acres of arable land, 10*s.*; 2 acres of meadow, 2*s.*; 2½ acres of wood, 1*s.*; a several pasture, 6*s.* 8*d.*; assised rents of free tenants, 5*s.* 6*d.*; of customary tenants, 4*s.* 6*d.*; pleas and profits of courts, 1*s.*; heriots and reliefs, 2*s.*; works of customary tenants, 5*s.*; customary tallage, 6*d.* In 1360, this estate seems to have been held by Gilbert Malevile; and in 1389, by Sir Thomas de Brewes, knt.

On the suppression of monasteries, the fee of this estate must have

[10] Mr. Manning says—"We cannot trace this estate any further, and can only suppose it was afterwards purchased by the owner of the manor, and having descended therewith, is now one of Mr. Jolliffe's farms in this parish, called Courtlodge, near the church: unless it may be supposed to be that which is called *Noke*, a farm adjoining to Chipstead Court and the Church, and which might be part of the demesne lands."—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 244.

[11] See under Chertsey, vol. ii. p. 180.

[12] Placit. coram Reginâ et Concil. Regis, in crast. B. M. 37 Henry III. Rot. 15.

become vested in the crown;[13] but it does not appear how it was subsequently transferred until 1637, when William Best, of Coulsdon, Joan his wife, and Sarah Smith, conveyed it, under the title of the manor of Pirbright, or Purbett, to Samuel Owfield, esq., and Catharine his wife. In 1667, James Owfield, a son of Samuel, conveyed the estate to Thomas Manning and Samuel Salter, who are supposed to have acted as trustees for Sir John Thompson, previously mentioned as owner of the manor of Chipstead, which he sold, with this property, in 1704, to Mr. Docminique. Both estates have since successively passed to the same proprietors, as stated under Chipstead.[14]

A headborough for Pirbright is appointed at the court of the lord of the manor of Coulsdon, to whom a heriot is paid.

Shabden, a house with about five hundred acres of land, was the seat of John Fanshawe, esq., in 1808. That gentleman died in 1816; after which it was sold, by his three daughters, to the present owner, Archibald Little, esq. The house, although a plain structure, has a handsome appearance; being surrounded by thriving plantations of beech, larch, and fir.

Noke, or *Noak*, a house near the church, with a good deal of land around it, belonged to John Short; who, in 1692, sold it to Sir John Thompson, lord Haversham. He settled it, in 1699, on his daughter Elizabeth, on her marriage with Mr. Grainge, a brewer, who becoming a bankrupt, the estate was sold, in 1704, to Mr. Porter; whose widow left it to her nephew, Mr. Dewye Parker; of whom it was purchased, in 1786, by John Fanshawe, esq.

Ihurst, or *Eyhurst*, a farm in this parish, sometimes termed a manor. It was held, as already stated, by Hugo Quetche, in the reign of Henry the Fourth; and it formed part of the estate of the late Hylton Jolliffe, esq.

Advowson, &c.—The patronage is in the gift of Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, bart., of Merstham, whose predecessors bought it of the late Mr. William Bryant, about sixty years ago. During a long period, it had been attached to the manor; but after the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it became dissevered, and had divers owners.—The Registers commence in the year 1656, and are regularly continued to the present time.

Rectors of Chipstead in and since 1800:—

John Griffies. Instituted on the 26th of May, 1753: died in 1808, after enjoying the living upwards of half a century.

Peter Auberton, B.A. Instituted April 26th, 1808.

[13] See account of the lands of the monks of Chertsey, in Dugdale's Monasticon.

[14] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 244, 245.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, occupying a very commanding spot, overlooking Bansted and Woodmansterne, near the north-eastern extremity of this hundred. The oldest part is of the early Norman times, as appears both from the round columns in the interior, and from the semi-circular arches, enriched with zig-zag sculpture, at the west end and northern side;—but the whole has undergone great alterations. The building is constructed with flints and freestone intermixed; of which latter material there are considerable quarries in the neighbourhood. Its original plan was that of a cross; but the southern transept has been mostly destroyed, and the end, which is walled up, strengthened by a massive buttress. At the central intersection is a low, heavy, square tower (containing five bells), surmounted by a lofty vane. By an inscription on one of the window sills, it appears that the church was restored in the year 1827.

The interior is fitted up in a plain and convenient style, without any pretension to ornament. The nave and chancel are separated by a pointed arch; beneath which, is an oaken screen, with the royal arms placed on it. The nave and south aisle are divided by four pointed arches, resting on round columns. The pulpit is hexagonal, and of oak. The font, near the entrance, is a large octagonal basin, for immersion, with sides ornamentally sculptured, and standing on a short thick column.

In the east window is a shield of painted glass,—Or, a chev. Gu. A helmet, with a crest surmounting it, hangs from the wall of the chancel; and near, is the fragment of a banner. The arms and crest appear to be those of the family of *Stephens*, of Epsom, of whom there are several memorial slabs in the floor. The chancel, on the north side, is lighted by five lancet windows; and on the south side, by four of a similar form, and one of later date.

Among the sepulchral memorials requiring notice, is a handsome white-marble tablet, recording the decease of the late Sir Edward Banks, who lies buried within a vault in the church-yard. Sir Edward was one of the most extraordinary men of the age. Born in the humblest rank of life, he commenced his career as a common labourer; yet by his own natural talents and abilities, which had not been cultivated to any extent, and by the practice of the strictest integrity in all his multifarious dealings, he raised himself to great wealth, as well as superior station of life. His name will be ever memorable as the builder of three of the noblest bridges in the world;—those of Waterloo, Southwark, and London; besides many other public works. He first became known at Chipstead about forty-four

years ago, as a labourer on the Merstham railway, which was then under construction; and taking a great fancy to its retired and picturesque church-yard, he chose it for the depository of his ashes.

In the centre of the tablet is a large niche, containing a bust of the deceased resting on a representation of an arch of the new London bridge: on the right appears an arch of Southwark bridge; and on the left, one of Waterloo bridge. The inscription is as follows:—

> Sir Edward Banks, Knight, of Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey; and Adelphi Terrace, Strand, Middlesex; whose remains are deposited in the family vault in this church-yard. Blessed by Divine Providence with an honest heart, a clear head, and an extraordinary degree of perseverance, he rose superior to all difficulties, and was the founder of his own fortune: and although of self-cultivated talent, he in early life became contractor for public works; and was actively and successfully engaged during forty years in the execution of some of the most useful, extensive, and splendid works of his time; amongst which may be mentioned, the Waterloo, Southwark, London, and Staines Bridges, over the Thames; the Naval Works at Sheerness Dock-yard; and the new Channels for the rivers Ouse, Nene, and Witham, in Norfolk and Lincolnshire. He was eminently distinguished for the simplicity of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart: respected for his inflexible integrity, and his pure and unaffected piety: in all relations of his life, he was candid, diligent, and humane; just in purpose, firm in execution; his liberality, and indulgence to his numerous coadjutors, were alone equalled by his generosity and charity, displayed in the disposal of his honorably-acquired wealth. He departed this life at Tilgate, Sussex, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert East Jolliffe, on the fifth day of July, 1835, in the 66th year of his age.

Nearly opposite, on the south wall, is a large mural monument,—

> To the memory of the Rev. James Tattersall, A.M., late rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex; and of Streatham, in this county: who died September the 12th, 1784, aged 72 years.

Near this is another memorial to the Tattersall family; of whom, the Rev. John Tattersall, (father of the above), was rector of this parish, and died September 3rd, 1740.

Within the communion-rails are grave-slabs in memory of the Rev. Dr. John Hamden, formerly rector of this parish, who died on the 26th of January, 1631, aged 55 years;—and of *Alice Hooker*, eldest daughter of the "Judicious Hooker," dean of Sarum, and author of a much-esteemed work on Ecclesiastical Polity: she departed this life on December the 20th, 1649.

In the Church-yard is a large tomb, mostly of marble, to the Tattersall family.—Near this is a square pedestal, surmounted by an urn, and thus inscribed:—

> To the revered memory of Thomas Walpole, esq., of Stagbury, in the adjoining parish of Woodmanstone; who departed this life 3rd November, 1840, in the 86th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Thos. Walpole.

Near the church, on the north side, is a tomb neatly sculptured, and surmounted with an urn,—

To the memory of Sir James Little, knight, and also knight of the most illustrious Spanish order of Charles the Third, (sacred to Virtue and Merit). Possessed of a most amiable disposition, and being in the unwearied exercise of public and private benevolence, he was justly endeared to all who knew him. He obtained the distinguished honour above mentioned, from his Majesty the King of Spain, in testimony of that monarch's high sense of his humane exertions and active kindness towards the inhabitants of the Island of Teneriffe, in a season of unparalleled misery and distress. He died at Shabden Park in this parish, on the 17th day of October, 1829, in the 68th year of his age.

On the same side, are memorials for the *Docminiques*, of Gatton, viz.—Paul Docminique, esq., M.P., ob. March 16th, 1734, aged 91 years; *Margaret*, his wife, ob. March 11th, 1733, aged 70 years; and *Charles*, his son, (M.P. for Gatton), ob. June 16th, 1745, aged 56 years.

In the south-east corner is a tomb,—

To John Fanshawe, esq., of Shabden in this parish, eldest son of Rear Admiral Charles Fanshawe, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Rogers, bart., of Blachford in the county of Devon: born July the 10th, 1738; and died March 26th, 1816.

John, eldest son of John Fanshawe, esq., and Penelope his wife; died in 1772: and

Robert Charles, their only other son; died in 1789; both in the 9th year of their age.

Penelope, daughter and sole representative of John Dredge, esq., of Reading; wife of the above John Fanshawe; who closed a life of Christian purity and virtue, April 17th, 1807, aged 69 years.

Penelope, the eldest daughter of Penelope and John Fanshawe: born April 9th, 1764; and died 23 April, 1833.

Catherine Maria, their second daughter; born 6th July, 1765; and died April 17th, 1834.

On the same side, is a tomb of a similar character, to the memory of the following persons:—

Sir Edward Banks, knight; died July 5th, 1835.

Nancy, his 1st wife; who departed this life October 2nd, 1818, aged 42.

Amelia, his 2nd wife; who died December 29th, 1836, aged 66.

William Henry, aged 4 years;—George Douglas, aged 3 days;—and Edward, aged 25, a Lieut. in the Royal Navy:—sons of Sir Edward Banks and Nancy, his first wife.

Julia Mary Mills; died May 8th, 1821, aged 21 years.

Also in the church-yard, is a large and venerable yew-tree, still in a flourishing condition, and measuring (at four feet from the ground) about twenty-four feet in circumference.

Charitable Donations to this parish:—

The annual rent-charge issuing out of lands in Chipstead parish, given by Christopher Shaw, amounting to about 16*s.* annually.

Henry Smith's Charity; amounting to about 4*l.* 10*s.* annually.

A small Farm, given by deed dated April 4th, 1746, of Mary Stephens, for teaching six poor Children to read, providing them with a Bible, and putting out such apprentices from them as the trustees shall think most fitting; producing 31*l.* annually.

The Parsonage is an old house with gable ends, in the style of the 16th or 17th century: it is situated in a most romantic spot; but nearly two miles from the church. There is much diversified scenery in this parish: as well of a rural, as of a picturesque character.

GATTON.

This parish is bounded by Chipstead on the north; Merstham, on the east; Nutfield and Reigate, on the south; and by the latter parish, on the west. There are two districts, or divisions, namely,—Upper Gatton, and Lower Gatton: the first-mentioned is situated on the chalk-range; the other, on strong clayey ground, with a substratum of building-stone similar to that found at Merstham.

Baxter (the antiquary) says, this place was well known to the Romans; and that considerable quantities of their coins and other relics of antiquity have been found here.[1] The name Gatton, q.d. Gate-ton, or the town on the road, is supposed to have been derived from its situation on a Roman military way. A bridge in this parish called Battle-bridge is traditionally reported to have obtained that name from the slaughter, at or near the spot, of a body of Danish troops by the women of the country. Mr. Manning remarks, that those who were killed were probably fugitives from the field of Ockley, where the invading Danes were defeated by the West-Saxon king, Ethelwulf.[2] Aubrey says, there stood a castle on the site of the manor-house;[3] but no traces of such a structure, or notices in history exist to corroborate his statement.

In the time of Alfred the Great, a Saxon duke named Alfred gave land at *Gatetune* to his son Æthelwald.[4]

The manor is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"Herfrid holds *Gatone* of the Bishop (of Baieux). Earl Leofwin held it, when it was assessed at 10 hides: now, at 2½ hides. The arable land amounts to 5 carucates. There are in demesne 2 carucates; and there are six villains, and 3 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a Church; and 6 acres of meadow. The wood yields seven swine, for pannage and herbage. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 6 pounds, as at present; but when received, at 3 pounds.

"Ansgot holds of the Bishop half a hide, in the hundred of *Waletone*; which *Epi* held in the time of King Edward; and he could remove whither he pleased. It is valued at 5 shillings."

Odo, bishop of Baieux, forfeited this with his other estates in

[1] Vide Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum: 1719; 8vo.; p. 76.
[2] See account of Ockley.
[3] Surrey, vol. iv. p. 217.
[4] Manning, Surrey, (vol. ii. p. 227), who refers to no authority.

England, in consequence of having joined Robert, duke of Normandy, in an attempt to dethrone his brother, William Rufus; and Herfrid, and his successors, afterwards held Gatton of the king, as tenants *in capite*. From Hamo de Gatton, the son and heir of Herfrid, the manor descended to his posterity, in a right line, for several generations, until the beginning of the fourteenth century.

In 1301, Hamo de Gatton died seised of this manor, held of the king *in capite*, as of the Honour of Peverel, by the service of one knight's fee, and the payment of castle-guard to Dover castle; also, 20*s.* every twenty weeks, and providing one man with horse and arms in the said castle, in time of war, for forty days. He left an infant son, Edmund, who died in the same year; and Elizabeth, his sister, became sole heiress to the estate. She appears to have married Simon de Northwood, (knight of the shire for Surrey in 1322, and again in 1340), whose grandson, Thomas de Northwood, died without issue in 1362; and after the death of another brother, shortly after, the Gatton property devolved on two sisters, Joan and Agnes, between whom it was divided. Agnes, to whom the estates in Surrey, namely, Gatton, Cattshill, and Ertington, were allotted, married Nicholas Hering; who, by reason of the tenure of the manor of Cattshill, which he held in right of his wife, claimed to execute the office of Usher of the king's chamber, on the day of the coronation of Richard the Second. After his decease, his widow married John Legh, or Legge, who was a knight of the shire in 1378; and their daughter and heiress, Joan, became the wife of William de Weston, of Weston in Albury, and West Clandon, who held the above manors in her right, in the 16th of Richard the Second, 1393.[5]

About fifty years afterwards, Gatton was in the possession of *John Tymperley*, to whom Henry the Sixth, in his 27th year, 1449, "for his good and faithful services, and in consideration of 40*s.*", granted license "to impark his manor of Gatton, with 360 acres of land, 80 acres of wood, 20 acres of marsh, 80 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of meadow, at Gatton; and 40 acres of wood, 100 acres of land, 80 acres of pasture, and 30 acres of meadow, at Merstham, with pales and ditches." He likewise gave him liberty of free-warren, and a full exemption, for life, from being impannelled on assizes, juries, &c.; as well as from being sworn or compelled to appear before the king's justices, treasurers, and barons of the Exchequer.[6] Two years afterwards, in the 29th of the same king, Gatton was first authorized to return two members to the House of Commons; and it seems not improbable, but that even

[5] See the Pedigree of the Westons, in vol. ii. p. 84, of this work.

[6] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 230; from Cart. 27 Henry VI. n. 41, m. 34.

that privilege was conferred for Tymperley's services,—although their precise nature is now unknown.

We next find this manor vested in the crown; and in January, 1540-1, Henry the Eighth granted several estates, including his "*firmæ nostræ de Gatton,*" to his divorced wife, Anne of Cleves, in part provision for her maintenance during life. In the same year, however, but under what circumstances has not been traced, Gatton became the property of the knightly family of *Copley*; with whom it remained until the decease of William Copley, in 1643, when the inheritance descended to his grand-daughters, Mary and Anne. Mary, the elder, married John Weston, esq., of Sutton, in Woking; and Gatton having been allotted to him and his wife, on a partition of the estates, they united in selling it to Thomas Turgis, esq.; who became one of its representatives in 1660 and 1661. His son and successor, of the same name, also represented this borough in nearly all the parliaments from Charles the Second's reign to the last of that of William the Third. He died in 1704, and, being without surviving issue, bequeathed his property to his kinsman, William Newland, eldest son of George Newland, of Smithfield, scrivener; with remainder to his three brothers, Henry, Turgis, and George; all of whom died *sine prole.* On the decease of George, the youngest, (who had proceeded LL.D., and was Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and Professor of Geometry in Gresham college, London), in October, 1749, the entire inheritance devolved on the female representatives of the above William; and their situation was such that it became necessary to obtain an act of parliament for the sale of the estates.

The act was passed in 1751, (24th of George the Second); and in November, the same year, the manor, mansion, and advowson of Gatton, with other possessions in Reigate and Gatton, were sold to James Colebrooke, esq., a banker, for the sum of 23,000*l.* In October, 1759, that gentleman was created a baronet; the title, in default of male issue, being limited to his brother, afterwards Sir George Colebrooke, and his heirs-male. Sir James died in May, 1761; and his two daughters and coheiresses, (Mary, married to John Aubrey, esq., of Bucks; and Emma, married to Charles, earl of Tankerville), transferred this property to their uncle, Sir George Colebrooke; after whose failure, about 1774, it was sold by the assignees to Sir William Mayne, who was created Baron Newhaven, of Carrick Mayne, in the kingdom of Ireland, in July 1776. It was next purchased, on speculation, by Mr. Percy, a sugar-baker, and a Mr. Graham; by whom Lower Gatton was sold to Robert Ladbroke, esq., a banker; and Upper Gatton, to William Currie, esq., M.P. for this borough in 1790.

Lower Gatton was next purchased by John Petrie, esq., M.P. in 1796; who entered into a contract for the sale of the estate to a Mr. Moffatt, by whom some part of the mansion was pulled down; but as he did not complete the purchase, the estate was sold to Colonel, afterwards Sir Mark Wood, (who was made a baronet in 1808), about the commencement of the present century.[7] After his decease, the manor, park, and borough of Gatton, were purchased by the trustees (during his minority), of the late Frederick-John Monson, 5th Baron Monson; but the pecuniary value of this property was afterwards greatly reduced, by the disfranchisement of the borough by the Reform act, in June, 1832.

Upper Gatton.—In the reign of James the First, this manor belonged to Samuel Owfield, or Oldfield, M.P. for Gatton in 1624, and in four subsequent parliaments. From his family, it passed to Sir John Thompson, who was M.P. for Gatton in 1685, and also in the three succeeding parliaments, until 1696, when he was created baron of Haversham, by William the Third, and made a lord of the Admiralty. He sold the property, in 1704, to Paul Docminique, who was a representative of the borough in several successive parliaments. He was a merchant of French extraction; and possessing great knowledge of mercantile affairs, was appointed, in 1715, a lord of trade and plantations. After the death of his son Charles, in 1745, this estate came into the possession of the *Tattersall* family, connected by marriage with a sister of the elder Docminique. The parties in whom the estates were vested conveyed them to trustees for sale, and they were purchased by Lord Newhaven. Upper Gatton was afterwards sold to William Currie, esq., as above-stated, but it was subsequently conveyed to Col. Mark Wood; and has since passed in connexion with the principal manor. Here is a handsome mansion standing on the high ground towards Chipstead, and surrounded by a park of about one hundred acres.

Gatton House, (formerly called *Lower Gatton House*), was the seat of the late Lord Monson, and is now the occasional residence of his mother, the lady Sarah Elizabeth Savile,[8] the present countess of

[7] This gentleman had been chief Engineer in Bengal, in the East Indies, where he amassed a considerable fortune.

[8] The late Lord Monson was born on the 3rd of February, 1800, being the only child of John-George, 4th baron Monson, and the above lady; and he succeeded to the peerage in his infancy, his father having died on the 14th of November in the year mentioned. After a widowhood of nearly sixteen years, Lady Monson married, 2ndly, Henry-Richard Greville, earl Brooke and Warwick; by whom, also, she has an only son, George-Guy Greville, the present Lord Brooke, who was born on the 28th of March, 1818. The late Lord Monson, who, in June 1832, was married to Theodosia, the youngest daughter of Lathom Blacker, esq., died without issue, at Brighton, on October the 7th, 1841.

Warwick, occupies an exceedingly pleasant site in an extensive park, which is mostly appropriated to farming purposes. The grounds are much diversified, both in respect to surface and soil; the hilly portions being of chalk, and the lower parts of a strong ground, upon freestone, similar to that of Merstham, and which is quarried for building purposes.—There is some good timber in the park; and some fine elm and beech trees, of stately and luxuriant growth, combine in giving a picturesque character to the views from different points.

Aubrey says, but without reference to any anterior authority, that "where the fine *Manour* House now stands, was formerly a Castle."[9] Not the least trace, however, of such a building has been found, nor is there any mention of a castle here in our old historians: this situation, indeed, when considered in connexion with the surrounding country, appears but slightly adapted for the site of a fortress.

The present mansion is an extensive edifice, owing its chief attractions to the late Lord Monson; by whom its exterior was greatly improved, and a new hall commenced on a magnificent design; but of which, in its present unfinished state, no proper description can be given. The principal front commands an expansive range of fine scenery; inclusive of a small lake, environed by rich foliage. Many valuable paintings and tasteful articles of *vertû* decorate the interior; which, also, contains an excellent library of rare and choice works in several languages, collected by Lord Monson, and affording strong evidence of the extent of his acquirements in elegant literature.[10]

Among the pictures of superior merit in the different apartments of this mansion are the following:—'David, with the Head of Goliath';

[9] Aubrey, SURREY, vol. iv. p. 217. He also states, that "the River Medway rises in this parish"; but this is only correct in respect to a tributary stream.

[10] His lordship was matriculated of Christ-Church, Oxford; and he resided for some time at that University, having been subsequently admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, at the Installation of its present noble Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, in 1834. His lordship made the tour of the Continent, not only in pursuit of health, but to gratify his desire of knowledge; and in 1839, he printed for private circulation among his friends, a Journal of a "Tour in Germany, through the Tyrol, Salzkammergul, the Danube, Hungary," &c., which furnishes ample proof of his abilities. His taste and proficiency as an artist were likewise displayed in the fine views of "The Passes of Tyrol," which were drawn on stone from his lordship's sketches, only a short time prior to his decease. It was that lamented event which prevented the fulfilment of his intention to form a select Gallery of the works of the most eminent English artists of his own time. He was fond both of literary and scientific pursuits; and, with a generous desire of extending the principles of useful and interesting knowledge, he prepared and delivered lectures at Reigate, on Geology and Mineralogy, for the express purpose of conducing to the improvement of the youthful inhabitants of that town and its neighbourhood. His lordship was a magistrate for the county, and, when in sufficient health, a constant attendant on the Bench at Reigate; being universally respected for his intelligence and impartiality ir the administration of justice.

by Guido; 'Card-playing', by Metz; 'a Battle-piece', by Salvator Rosa; 'a Child and Dog', by Angelica Kauffman; 'a Holy Family', by Lionardo da Vinci, regarded as the finest painting in the collection; a very dark, but admirably-expressive portrait of 'Lorenzo de Medici', in a gown trimmed with ermine, by Sebastian del Piombo; a portrait of 'Raphael', by himself; the 'Infant Christ', by Murillo; 'St. Jerome', by Titian; the 'Descent from the Cross', by Annibal Caracci; 'a Sportsman', by Dobson; a 'Group of Angels' Heads', by Corregio; and a half-length of the 'Countess of Mexborough', lady Warwick's mother, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The above are in the late Lord Monson's sitting-room; and in the dressing-room and bed-room are, the 'Entombment of Christ', by Titian, a large picture; two 'Women with Fruit', by Rubens; a portrait of 'Lord Brooke', by Rosenberg; a three-quarter length of 'Nell Gwynn', and a portrait of 'a Female', unknown, both by Sir Peter Lely; a painting of various kinds of 'Fish', by Steinwick, finely executed; two drawings of 'Tyrolean Scenery', by Lord Monson, and Miniatures of several of his lordship's family: here, also, is a marble *Bust* of Lord Monson, sculptured by Gibson, at Rome. In a small apartment adjoining (used as the back entrance), are two large Candelabra, and a rich suit of mail armour.

In the breakfast-room is a series of ten very clever paintings in distemper, on panels (framed), by Claude, brought from Rome by Lord Monson; and a chimney-glass in a frame, ornamented with finely-carved fruits and flowers, by Grinling Gibbons. The dining-room contains several portraits; and among them, 'Sir J. Monson', of the time of Charles the First; and his lady, *Ursula*, (the daughter of Sir Robert Oxenbrey, of Husband, in Hampshire), by Cornelius Jansen, with the date 1628. Here, too, is a fine picture by Rembrandt, of the 'Death of Lucretia', who is represented as lying prostrate, with the blood-stained dagger with which she had stabbed herself by her side. In the same apartment is an Etruscan Vase, of great merit and richness; together with a beautifully-sculptured copy, in white marble, of the celebrated Warwick Vase; and, also, another Vase of much elegance.

The principal Library is most tastefully fitted up, and furnished with ebony stands, tables, &c.; together with two large bronze Candelabra, with clustered lights; and various small articles of rarity and value, in the same metal. The book-cases are inlaid with ivory; and in one part, connected with a glazed cabinet of minerals brought from Vesuvius. The chimney-piece, which formerly belonged to the emperor Napoleon, displays much enrichment; and, in front of the

large looking-glass, which forms the mantle, is an ornamental clock; the case is surmounted by a figure of Apollo; and at the sides, are the figures of a Roman knight in armour, and a Phrygian warrior with a bow and arrows. In the inner Library, is a large chimney-glass in a frame, by Gibbons, with exquisitely-carved representations of birds, fruits, flowers, and fish, of various kinds. In the Justice-room, are two large views of 'Venice', by Canaletti; and 'Bacchus and Ariadne', by Guido.

In another apartment is a very fine full-length portrait of 'Lady Dysart', by Sir Thomas Lawrence: she is depicted as standing in a garden holding a rose, with a peacock behind. An old view of 'Gatton House and Park'; a good half-length of the late 'Lady Essex', by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and a picture of St. John, are in other rooms: and in the bath-room are half-lengths of James the First; Charles the First; Charles the Second and his Queen, Catherine of Braganza; and two Court Beauties of the latter reign.

BOROUGH OF GATTON.—Among the many curious circumstances relating to this Borough, (which, as before mentioned, was first authorized to return two members to parliament, in the 29th of Henry the Sixth), is the existence of an Indenture in the Rolls Chapel, made between Thos. Dorrel, esq., high-sheriff of Surrey in the 33rd of Henry the Eighth, and Sir Roger Copley, knt.; in which the latter, described as "Burgess and *oonly Inhabitant* of the Burrough and Town of Gatton," is specified to have "freely elected and chosen" its two burgesses for the Parliament to be holden on the viij of January 1541-2, viz. "Thos. Saunders, of Charlewood, and Thos. Bysshop, of Shenfield"; and "furthermore, that y^e^ s^d^ Sir R. Copley, having sure and perfect knowledge of y^e^ good discrec'on, larning and wysdome of y^e^ s^d^ Tho. Saunders and Tho. Bysshop, hath given unto y^m^ full power and auctoritie to consent and do in all things for the s^d^ Burrough and Town of Gatton according to y^e^ generall consent and agreement of y^e^ Common Counseill of y^e^ Kings Majestyes Realme."[11]

The proprietors of Gatton always took care to keep the power of election in their own hands, although the liberty of voting was twice or thrice extended to twenty persons and upwards;—the electors on some occasions affecting to be freeholders; and on others, inhabitants paying scot and lot. When Sir Mark Wood was owner of the borough,[12] there were only six burgage houses in it; five of which were let to weekly tenants, and he, himself, being the only freeholder, had the choice of members in his own person. In the last census, taken in 1841, the houses within the parish are enumerated at 41 only; and the inhabitants at 219;—120 males, and 99 females. Gatton was disfranchised in 1832.

Members of Parliament for Gatton in and since the year 1800. The dates here given are those of the *first* meeting of each parliament.—

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[11] This Indenture bears date on the 18th of November, 33rd Henry the Eighth.

[12] It was remarked of Sir Mark Wood, that he united in himself "the functions of Member of Parliament, Magistrate, Churchwarden, Overseer, Surveyor of Highways, and Collector of Taxes; and appoints at his own Court-leet, the Constable, who is the Returning Officer."—This, however, was not strictly correct, the Constable being appointed at the Quarter Sessions for the county.

September 27th, 1796 .	John Petrie, esq., of Gatton.
	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart., who vacated for Lincoln; and on the 7th of November, 1796,
	John Heathcote, esq., was elected, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1799; and in April the same year,
	Sir Walter Sterling, bart., was chosen.
November 16th, 1802 .	Mark Wood, esq., of Gatton.
	James Dashwood, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of East Hendred, in Berks; and in January, 1803,
	Philip Dundas, esq., was elected: he, also, vacated by accepting the same Stewardship; and in April, 1805,
	William Garrow, esq., barrister-at-law, was elected: he was raised to the Bench in May, 1817.
December 15th, 1806 .	Mark Wood, esq.
	John Athol Wood, esq.
June 27th, 1807	Mark Wood, esq., created a baronet in 1808.
	George Bellas Greenough, esq., of Parliament-street.
November 24th, 1812 .	Sir Mark Wood, bart.
	William Congreve, esq., who succeeded his father as a baronet in 1814, and having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds,[13]
	Mark Wood, esq., was returned in June, 1816.
January 14th, 1819 ..	Abel Rouse Dottin, esq.
	John Fleming, esq., M.D.
April 21st, 1820 :—New	Parliament on the decease of George the Third.—
	Jesse Watts Russell, esq., of Portland-Place.
	Thomas Divett, esq., of Wimpole-street.
November 14th, 1826 .	William Scott, esq., commonly called the Hon. Wm. Scott, of Grafton-street, who accepted the Chilterns; and in March, 1830,
	Joseph Neeld, of Grittleton-house, co. Wilts, was chosen.
October 26th, 1830 ..	John Villiers Shelley, esq., of Maresfield, co. Sussex.
	John Thomas Hope, esq., of Luffness, co. Haddington, North Britain.
January 14th, 1831 ..	The Hon. John Savile, commonly called Lord Viscount Pallington, eldest son of the Earl of Mexborough.
	The Hon. John Ashley Cooper, fourth son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Disfranchised by the Reform Act, in June, 1832.

The *Advowson.*—Herefrid, who held the manor of Gatton at the time of the Norman survey, gave the living to the prior of St. Pancras, at Lewes, in Sussex; who held the patronage until the suppression of the convent. In 1538, the advowson was granted to the Lord Cromwell; and in the 5th of Edward the Sixth, it was held by Thomas Bille, esq. William, lord Howard, presented to the rectory in 1550; and the advowson afterwards belonged to the Copleys, lords of the

[13] This Sir William Congreve was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Sir William Congreve, and the inventor of the Congreve Rockets, to the scientific perfection of which the numerous experiments made by his father, whilst Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, had most essentially contributed. He died at Thoulouse in May, 1828, and was buried there in the Protestant Cemetery.

manor, but being Roman Catholics, they were repeatedly prevented from exercising their right of patronage. Since the sale of the estate to Mr. Turgis, about the middle of the 17th century, the advowson has been wholly vested in the lords of the manor. The living, which is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, is rated in the *Valor* of 20th Edward the First at 15 marks; in the King's books, it is stated at 9*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; paying synodals 2*s.* 1*d.*, and procurations 6*s.* 8*d.* The present commuted rent-charge, (inclusive of 3*l.* on about 12 acres of glebe), is 229*l.* The entire parish comprises 1260 . 2 . 21 acres; of which, 571 . 0 . 24 are arable land; 452 . 3 . 4 meadow; 158 woodland; and 65 . 3 . 15 water, and waste land.—The Registers commence in 1599, and are regularly continued.

Rectors of Gatton in and since the year 1800:—

Thomas Pooler. Instituted 27th January, 1775: died about the 7th or 9th of October, 1809.

William Paget. Instituted 21st of March, 1810: vacated in 1815.

John Deake. Instituted about July, 1815.

Charles Hodgson. Instituted on the 30th of March, 1827: resigned in 1832.

James Cecil Wynter, A.M. Instituted February the 19th, 1833.

The *Church* at Gatton had its origin in the Anglo-Norman age; but to what saint it was dedicated is unknown. It had been greatly altered at different periods, and at length, in the year 1834, it was almost entirely renovated, under the direction and at the sole expense of the late Lord Monson; of whose correct taste and liberality it presents an eminent example. It consists of a nave and chancel: with recesses on the north and south sides, forming a kind of transept; there is, also, a small tower, with one bell, and a shingled spire: the exterior is neatly stuccoed. The general entrance is from a small church-yard on the northern side, by a Tudor-arched doorway: there is, also, a private entrance from Gatton-house, immediately contiguous to which the church is situated.

The interior is elegantly fitted up with elaborate carvings, oaken stalls, and other ornamental work, procured in different parts of the continent; and the windows are enriched with stained and painted glass of great merit. The wainscoting of the nave, together with the canopies and painted glass, were brought from the cathedral at Aürschot, in Louvain; that of the chancel came from Burgundy. The communion table and the pulpit were designed by Albert Durer, and brought from Nuremberg: the communion rails came from

Lt. Col Hayter's History of Surrey

Tongres, in Flanders. The stalls, (of which there are two rows, with turn-up seats, and larger and plainer benches in front of them), belonged to a Benedictine monastery at Ghent: the carved doors were brought from Rouen. At the west end of the nave is a Gothic screen, which was obtained by Lord Monson from an English church, after the more than asinine stupidity of a warden had consigned it to destruction: it is a fine specimen of open carved-work. Over the stalls, on each side, are small galleries; and at the west end, is an organ-gallery and organ. In the west window, are the arms and supporters of Henry the Seventh, of modern execution, richly coloured; but the supporters, the red dragon and the silver grey-hound, are seated on their haunches, somewhat contrary to heraldic order. At this end, also, raised upon a plinth and step, is an octagonal font, which belonged to the old church, and is supported by a central column, and four smaller columns at the sides. The pulpit is a half-hexagon, affixed near the chancel-entrance on the south side; and is boldly carved with a representation of the Descent from the Cross, of admirable execution. On the same side, within the chancel, is a trefoil-headed piscina.

The only sepulchral memorial is a sarcophagus tablet of white marble, commemorative of the late Sir Mark Wood, bart., who died on the 5th of August, 1837, aged forty-two years.

In the Church-yard is a *Mausoleum*, of freestone, of an octagonal form, and designed with much simplicity. It was erected during the life-time of the late Lord Monson; and within it his remains were deposited when removed from Brighton, in June, 1841.

MERSTHAM.

This parish is bounded by Coulsdon, on the north; by Chaldon, on the east; by Blechingley and Nutfield, on the south; and by Gatton and Chipstead, on the west. It is situated partly on the chalk-hills, (which intersect the county), and extends on each side, presenting a great diversity of soil in different parts. To the north of the line of chalk is found stiff clay with flints intermixed, ploughed with difficulty, but productive, under proper management, of excellent corn. On the calcareous soil, saintfoin has been cultivated with success; and on the south side of the hill the soil, in some places, consists of a stiff bluish clay, and in others it resembles loam, while elsewhere there is a tendency to the production of peat. There are, also, parts where sand predominates; and a tract, extending by Gatton towards Blechingley, affords a fine rich soil adapted to yield good hay or corn. A wood is mentioned in the Domesday book as existing here, which,

from the number of swine fed in it, may be supposed to have been extensive, and the trees to have been chiefly oak. Manning says—"There are no woods of any extent, but oak trees thrive well." One of the branches of the river Mole takes its rise from the foot of a hill below the church-yard, and forms a small pond, whence it flows through the gardens belonging to the parsonage, and the meadows eastward of the village; and in the parish of Horley, it joins other streams from Tilgate forest, in Sussex. There is, also, an occasional current, called the Bourne, which at uncertain intervals of time, in and after wet seasons, issues from the foot of Merstham-hill, and continues to flow for some weeks.

Aldersted-Heath, the only common in the parish, lies at its eastern extremity, towards Chaldon. It consists of about forty acres of good grazing land for sheep. On a narrow tract of waste, called Worsted (or Wood-street) green, nearly half a mile in length, there formerly were houses; but they have long since been demolished. A lane in this parish, retaining the name of Pilgrims'-lane, and running in the direction of the chalk-hills, was the course anciently taken by pilgrims from the west, on their way to Canterbury, to perform their devotions at the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. This is part of the road mentioned in the account of Tatsfield.[1]

Merstham has long been celebrated for its stone-quarries, which are still of great value. Anciently they were considered of so much importance, that the crown kept them in its own hands, and placed them under the care of bailiffs. A patent, 33rd of King Edward the Third, yet extant, authorised John and Thomas Prophete to dig stone here for the use of Windsor castle, and ordered the sheriff and others to assist them; and that should any men refuse to work, they were to be sent prisoners to Windsor. The stone, which is of a similar description to that found on Sir William Clayton's estate at Godstone,[2] "has been dug to great extent in various parts of the parish, but is of various quality."[3] The outward coat is a burr stone, useful for common buildings, when hardened by exposure to the air. Other stone more valuable is found at greater depth; which, if properly managed, and protected from drips, affords a good material for building, and attains a good colour; but the quality which occasions the extensive demand for it, is its effectual resistance of fire; whence it is usually denominated *fire-stone*. King Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey was built with stone procured

[1] See page 198, of this volume.

[2] See Dr. Mantell's "Sketch of the Geology of the County of Surrey," in the first volume of the present work, p. 140, et seq. [3] Ibid, p. 141.

from these quarries. It is very soft when first brought from the quarry, but hardens in the air; to which it should be exposed for several months before it is placed in the building; and then care should be taken, (as indeed with all stone), that the same horizontal position of the strata be preserved in the building as was in the quarry.[4]

The chalk from this part of the Surrey hills burns into excellent lime, and is extensively used for work requiring more than ordinary strength of mortar. It seems to have been chiefly with the view of converting this material into a lucrative article of trade, that an iron tram-road, or railway,[5] was projected about 40 years ago; the object of which was to open a direct communication between Merstham and the Thames, at Wandsworth. The undertaking was completed in 1805; large quantities of chalk and lime were thereby conveyed to the vicinity of the metropolis; and proportionate quantities of manure were returned to the country. As a speculation, however, the railway failed, and only small detached portions now remain.

Another improvement was that of making a turnpike-road from Croydon, through Merstham, to Reigate. For this purpose, an act of parliament was obtained in 1807; and with such spirit was the work carried on, that the whole was very speedily completed. This road avoids the hills of both Reigate and Merstham, quitting the old road from Croydon before arriving at Merstham hill—going into the valley in which the iron railway was laid—and passing between that and the hill, and near the west end of the church; then coming into and crossing the town, and going over some meadows, and through the skirts of Gatton park; then over Ray common, into Reigate, not far from the church.[6]

The Manor of Merstham.—Ethelstan, or Athelstan, a younger son of King Ethelred the Second, gave Merstham, together with Cheam, to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, 1018.[7] The manor is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands of the archbishop:

"In *Chercefelle* Hundred, the Archbishop himself holds Merstham, for the clothing of

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[4] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 253.

[5] To preserve the necessary level, the railway took a course through a natural break in the range of the chalk-hills to the east of Merstham church; but in the highest part, it was sunk not less than twenty-six feet. In the whole extent of this cut no chalk was discovered, the soil in the very deepest part being uniformly a stiff gravelly clay, though lying between the chalk-hills in Coulsdon and those in Merstham, in both of which parishes there is only a very shallow covering of earth above the chalk.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 253.

[6] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 253.

[7] Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. i.: from Gervase of Canterbury.

the Monks. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 20 hides; now, at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 8 carucates. There are 2 in demesne; and twenty-one villains, and four bordars, with 8 carucates. There is a Church: and a mill at 30 pence; and 8 bondmen, and 8 acres of meadow. The wood yields twenty-five swine for pannage; and sixteen for herbage. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 8 pounds; afterwards, at 4 pounds; and now, at 12 pounds."

This manor included a part of the parish of Charlewood.

Among the customary payments by the tenants, were ten ploughshares, at 9*d.* each; and they were also to furnish ropes, instead of harness for the oxen, or horses, in ploughing? Gavelsest, or the custom on brewing, yielded 13*s.* 4*d.* a year: each tenant, when he brewed, whatever might be the quantity, paid 3 potells of ale, value 1½*d.* In the Hundred Rolls of the 7th of Edward the First, (No. 33), it is stated that this manor had been ancient demesne of the Crown, before it was given to the Prior and Monks of Christchurch; and it was then valued at 20*l.* per annum. King Edward the Second granted them a license to buy land to the value of 20*l.* a year, to provide for seven Chaplains, who should celebrate divine service every day in the Chapel of the glorious martyr the blessed Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, next the gate of the Priory. Edward the Third, in 1339, granted the right to hold a market at Merstham, weekly, and an annual fair. The market, if ever used, has long been discontinued.

In the 19th of Richard the Second, 1396, the Prior and Convent granted a lease to John atte Dene, Nicholas Stoke, and John Jervais, of Merstham, of their manor there, with its member of Charlewode, and with certain live and dead stock therein named; the tenants not to demise without leave of the lessors; at the end of the term to deliver all the goods mentioned, or their prices specified, at the option of the lessors; "and if the tenants break any of the covenants they shall pay to the lessors 100 marcs sterling, in the Church of Christ at Canterbury, without delay." By this lease (which is given in Manning and Bray's SURREY[8]), it appears "that Charlewood was a member of Merstham; that there was a chapel in or near the manor-house of Merstham, with all things necessary for the celebration of divine service; that the court-rolls were kept in chests in the chapel: the rental and customary rolls of the manor in the granary; in the hall was only one chair, the rest sitting, as it must be supposed, on benches; that cyder was made by grinding apples in a mill;[9] that the Prior and Convent had the return of the King's writs within their manor; that care was taken to preserve oaks, and to keep cattle out of the woods; that the Convent had two stone-pits at Merstham, and used to dig at Charlewood for iron-stone, or for iron, the refuse of old furnaces; that the tenant was not bound to repair the building, only finding straw, and carriage of materials; and that there is no power reserved to sell distresses taken for rent: the inconvenience arising from this want of power remained unremedied till an act was passed in the 2nd and 3rd of William and Mary."

Henry the Eighth, in the 31st year of his reign, gave this manor to Robert Southwell, esq.,[10] in exchange for the churches of Warnham (in Sussex), and East Peckham (in Kent); which he bestowed on the prior and convent of Christchurch, who had previously surrendered Merstham. The prior and monks were soon afterwards replaced by a dean and chapter, to whom the site of the monastery was granted, by letters patent of April 8th, the 32nd of Henry the Eighth.

[8] SURREY, vol. ii. p. 255.

[9] "Merstham has long been celebrated for very productive apple orchards. The rectory orchard, of little more than two acres, has yielded above 800 bushels in a year."—Id.

[10] According to Dod, in his CHURCH HISTORY, (vol. ii. p. 148), the Jesuit, *Robert Southwell*, a member of the same family, (which was of good account), was born in Norfolk.

In 1541, Southwell was appointed to the office of Master of the Rolls; and he obtained the honour of knighthood. Soon after the accession of Queen Mary, when the insurrection in Kent took place, headed by Sir Thomas Wyat, the insurgents met with the most strenuous opposition from Sir Robert Southwell, then sheriff of the county, by whom they were attacked and defeated. In the 10th of Elizabeth, a license was obtained by Francis Southwell, esq., to convey to Thos. Copley, esq,, the reversion of the manor of Merstham, after the death of Margaret, the wife of Wm. Plumbe, esq.[11] Copley, the purchaser, who was made a knight, died September 25th, 1584, seised of the manor, and sixteen acres of land in Merstham, valued at 33*l.*, held of the Queen *in capite*, as one-twentieth of a knight's fee. His son and heir, William Copley, sold the estate to Nicholas Jordan and John Middleton, in 1603; and in 1607, it was again sold, for 700*l.*, to John Hedge and William Gregorie.[12] Anthony Hedge, the son and heir of the former, died seised of the manor and lands in Merstham, in 1639, leaving a son named John, who had two daughters, his coheirs; Jane, married to Mr. Hoar, a surgeon of Croydon; and Mirabella, married to Mr. Gainsford. The moiety of the estate inherited by Mrs. Gainsford was sold to Sir John Southcote, knt., previously to the year 1685, when it belonged to his son and successor, Sir Edward Southcote. In 1705, a division of the property

He became a Jesuit in 1578, at the age of eighteen, and was sent into England on the mission. His chief residence was with Anne, countess of Arundel, wife of Earl Philip, who died in the Tower. He was apprehended in 1592, and kept in prison three years, during which he was several times put to the torture, and at last was tried, convicted, and executed. He wrote several books.—Father Constable, under the name of Clerophilus Alethes, in his specimen of amendments to Dod's History, further states, that Southwell, in his infancy, was taken out of his cradle by a gipsy, but was soon found again; that, at the age of sixteen, he conceived a most ardent desire to consecrate himself to religion, and was received into the society of the Jesuits; and that he reclaimed his father, who had been induced to go to the Protestant churches, although in his heart a Catholic. Among his works were "Mary Magdalene's Funeral Tears," and other poems.

[11] The estate thus transferred consisted of the manor of Merstham, and forty messuages, two water-mills, two wind-mills, two dove-houses, forty gardens, forty orchards, five hundred acres of [arable?] land, two hundred acres of meadow, two hundred of pasture, one hundred and twenty of wood, three hundred of furze and heath, and 16*l.* rent, in Merstham, Gatton, Chipstead, Coulsdon, Chaldon, Blechingley, Nutfield, Charlewood, Horley, and Reygate.

[12] Mr. Hedge, who appears to have been the purchaser, also paid a certain sum to the widow of Sir Thomas Copley, who had a life-interest in the estate; and he was obliged to disburse a considerable sum besides, in consequence of the conveyance having been made without license from the king, the land being held by knight's service: nor was this all, for Anthony Copley, the brother of William, was intitled to an annuity of 30*l.* a year out of this estate, and having been attained of high-treason, his annuity of course escheated to the crown; and for this Mr. Hedge was required to make a further payment, on which, in 1609, he obtained a grant of the annuity to himself.

was made between that gentleman and Mr. Hoar, when the manor and certain lands here were assigned to the former; and other lands to the latter. The manor came into the possession of John Southcote, the son of Sir Edward; and his estates being sold in 1727, this and others were purchased by Paul Docminique, esq. That gentleman died March the 17th, 1734, aged ninety-six; and his son, Charles Docminique, esq., dying (unmarried) in 1745, the estate devolved on Paul Humphrey, whose mother was the sister of the elder Docminique. He died in 1751, and was succeeded by his sister Rachel, the widow of Simon Tuncks, re-married to the Rev. John Tattersall, and on him and his heirs she settled this with other estates; which, on his death without issue, passed to his brother, the Rev. James Tattersall, who died in 1784, having left his estates to trustees for sale. They sold Merstham and Chipstead to William Jolliffe, esq., (M.P. for Petersfield, Hants), in 1788; and on his death in 1802, they came into the possession of his son, (by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Hylton, bart.), Hylton Jolliffe, esq., who died in London, in January, 1843, and was interred at Merstham. His nephew, Sir Wm. Geo. Hylton Jolliffe, who was created a baronet on the 20th of August, 1821, is the present owner, and has long been resident here; he is the present member for Petersfield, and a captain in the Bourbon regiment.

The Manors of ALDERSTEAD and ALBERY, in Merstham.—These manors anciently belonged to the family of Passele, or Passelew; and Sir Edmund Passelee, who held them in 1327, gave the manor of Aldstede (or Alderstead) to a younger son, Robert, and Albery to his eldest son, John Passelee. The latter, in 1340, made some settlement of the property; and in 1366, Fulk Horwood, citizen of London, released to Sir Nicholas de Lovayne, and his heirs, all his right to this manor and that of Nutfield.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth, John Tymperley obtained a grant of the manor of Gatton, and lands there, with license to impark them, together with certain woodlands, pastures, and meadows, in Merstham. From the court-rolls it appears that Tymperley held this manor; and he alienated it to John Elmbrugge, who died in 1473. His grandson, of the same name, left a daughter and heiress, Ann, the guardianship of whom was granted to John Danett, who held a manorial court here in 1513, the 4th of Henry the Eighth; and he afterwards married his ward. He obtained the honour of knighthood, and Manning states, that he was lord-mayor of London; but he does not mention the date of his mayoralty, and is most probably in error respecting his office, for the name of Danett is not recorded in any list of the mayors

now extant. Leonard Danett, who was lord of the manor in 1578, sold it to John Southcote, a Justice of the Queen's Bench, who died April 18th, 1585. His son and heir, John Southcote, died in 1637, seised of the manor of Albery, in Merstham, a capital messuage and lands there, called Thornfrith, a messuage and lands called the Deane, and other lands there, and in Gatton, Blechingley, and Chaldon, which had been purchased of Leonard Danett. The property descended to Sir Edward Southcote; who, in 1709, settled this with other estates on the marriage of his son John with Mary, the daughter of Edward Paston; but Mr. Southcote, wishing to raise money, obtained an act of parliament in 1727, by which an estate at Witham (in Essex) was settled in lieu of this, which was vested in trustees for sale. Under this authority, Albery was sold to Paul Docminique, and at length came into the possession of Mr. Jolliffe. The manor is now united with that of Merstham.[13]

Alsderstead, in Merstham.—It is uncertain to whom this manor belonged after it was given to Robert Passelew, (as before stated), until 1487, when William Best died seised of it. In 1511, Richard Best enfeoffed John Scott and others of this manor and that of Caterham, but for what purpose does not appear: he was charged as owner in a rental of the manor of Merstham in 1523; and it remained in the possession of the same family until 1678, when it was sold to Joseph Reeve, gent. He died seised of the manor of Alderstead in 1689: and his son and heir having died in 1696, it devolved on his sister Sarah, the wife of —. Wessell, esq. She becoming a widow, re-married George Ballard, esq., on whom she settled this estate. He died in 1746; and his son, of the same name, in 1749, sold it to Samuel Nicholson esq.; by whom it was resold to Sir James Colebrooke, who died in 1761, having devised this property to trustees for sale; and by them, it was conveyed to Sir George Colebrooke; of whom it was purchased by Lord Newhaven. Mr. Tattersall, who was then lord of the manor of Merstham, released to Lord Newhaven the quit-rents and services due on account of this estate. It was next sold to John Lefevre, esq.; who gave it, by will, to Chas. Shaw, esq., who married

[13] Some farms included in the settlement of 1709, being limited to the younger sons of Sir Edward Southcote, were sold to Sir James Colebrooke, bart., in February, 1758.

There was formerly a capital mansion in Albery called the *Place*, the residence of the Southcotes. The family were Roman Catholics, and are said to have quitted Chipstead in disgust on being refused a burial for one of them in the chancel, by the then rector. The house was "taken down about the year 1750: it stood in what is now called the Great Meadow (containing about thirty acres); and on the opposite side of the road, a field of three acres still retains the name of the Walks and some stews for fish remain in a field adjoining." The last Lady Southcote is reported to have been extremely benevolent and charitable.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 259, 260

his only daughter, and assumed the name of Lefevre; and to him it belonged in 1808.[14]

Chilberton.—The manor, or reputed manor, of Chilberton, or Chilverton, in the 14th of Henry the Eighth, belonged to Sir John Leigh. In 1625, Henry Drakes conveyed to William Franke, of Merstham, his manor and farm of Chilberton. In 1677, the Frankes conveyed the estate to Richard Bowman; of whose family it was purchased, in 1735, by Chas. Docminique; and it afterwards passed, with other estates, to the Tattersals, and since to the father of the late Hylton Jolliffe, esq. It is now the property of Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bart.—The House belonging to this estate is on the west side of Merstham-street, and has on it the date 1598.

Neddar, or *Netherne*, is the name of a farm at the north-east extremity of the parish, adjoining Coulsdon. Robert de la Neddre was witness to a deed in the 15th of Edward the First. It is reported to have been formerly held by the family of Gawton; and in 1616, Henry Best sold it to William Tatnall, said to have been master of the military band in the Tower: he was buried here in 1620, and is styled in the register—"*Generosus Musicus.*" It belonged to his descendants in 1808.

Merstham-Place, the seat of Sir Wm. Geo. H. Jolliffe, bart., situated at a short distance from the church. It is an irregular building, but surrounded by pleasing grounds; and its general effect upon the eye is good. The house was much improved a few years since, under the direction of Mr. Knowles. With regard to comfort, the apartments are well arranged, and elegantly furnished. The hall is handsome, and connected, by a flight of stone steps, with the gallery, which is also of stone; from which are the entrances to the principal bed-rooms, &c. The mansion contains a few pictures; but the family portraits are at the seat of the present baronet's mother, who was the daughter and coheir of Sir Abrm. Pytches, knt., of Streatham.

Advowson, &c.—The benefice is a rectory in the ancient deanery of Croydon, a peculiar of the see of Canterbury, and has been from the remotest time in the patronage of the archbishop. Formerly, it paid 6*s.* 8*d.* for procurations and synodals, to the archdeacon of Surrey; and a perpetual quit-rent of 1*s.* 4*d.* to the prior of Christ-church, Canterbury: it now pays 6*s.* 8*d.* for procurations to the dean of the Arches. In the 20th of Edward the First it was valued at thirty-five marks; and it stands in the King's books at 22*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* in the return of Cromwell's commissioners it was valued at 160*l.* a year. Formerly, the glebe land consisted of fifty-seven acres: of

[14] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 260, 261.

these about thirty, being in various slips in the different common-fields, and inconvenient for occupation by the rector, were sold in 1803, under the land-tax redemption act, to the late Hylton Jolliffe, esq., and with the produce thereof, the land-tax on the rectory, amounting to 49*l.* 15*s.*, was redeemed.

The parish Register, commencing in the 30th of Henry the Eighth, is chiefly in English, except during the short reign of Queen Mary, when it is in barbarous Latin. It was well kept until the year 1638; from which period to 1661, it was kept in a very slovenly manner, and with considerable interruptions. "From the year 1792 a new method of keeping it has been adopted, whereby the facility of reference has been consulted, and the condition of the parties is accurately specified, together (in cases of death) with the age, and the disorder which occasioned the decease."[15] It does not appear that the plague reached Merstham in either of the three great instances of its raging in England, in 1603, 1625, and 1665. It is not noticed in the register; and the number of deaths, respectively, ten, seven, and five, in those years, is below the usual average. At the end of the old register, are the entries of several certificates to his Majesty, about touching for the evil, from 1673 to 1680, signed by the rector and churchwardens of Merstham.

Rectors of Merstham in and since the year 1800:—

Martin Benson, A.M. Collated on the 4th of June, 1791; died on the 1st of April, 1833.

John Adolphus Wright, A.M., son-in-law to the archbishop of Canterbury. Collated April 10th, 1833: now rector of Ickham, in Kent.

John Manley, A.M. Collated May 15th, 1839.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a picturesque old building, standing on an elevated knoll above the village, on the road between Croydon and Reigate. It is a regular well-proportioned structure, built with the stone of the country, and is, apparently, of the age of Henry the Sixth. It consists of a nave, two aisles, a principal chancel, and a smaller chancel on each side. The entrances are by a door at the west end, and a south porch. On each side of the porch, which has a timber roof, is a stone seat; above which is a quartrefoil opening in the wall: over the doorway is a small niche, ornamentally sculptured. At the west end, is a large handsome tower containing five bells: on one of which is this inscription,—*Sancta Katharina ora pro me.* A short octagonal spire, shingled, rises from the tower, and is surmounted by a cross.

[15] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 264.

Interiorly, the aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches resting on columns; those on the north side round, on the south octagonal. Each of the smaller chancels is separated from the principal one by an arch springing from clustered shafts. Formerly, there was much painted glass in this church: in the east and north windows of the chancel, were St. Catherine, St. Paul, &c.; and over a figure kneeling, in a blue robe, was the inscription, in large characters,—*Robert de Sacra.* "These vanished," observes Mr. Bray, "whilst Dr. Jer Milles, dean of Exeter, was rector here."[16] Over the arch which divides the nave from the chancel, are the royal arms of the Stuarts. On the south side of the principal chancel, is a double piscina; and there is, also, a piscina in the south chancel. The north chancel belongs to, and is repaired by, the owner of the manor of Albery; the other is an appendage to that of Alderstead; and each contains a vault, as a family burial-place for the lord of either manor. Under an arch in the wall of the north chancel, now appropriated by the Jolliffe family, (and partly occupied by a large and commodious pew, or gallery), is a table monument of a former proprietor of the estate, of the name of *Elmebrugg*, who, from the position of his tomb, is thought to have been the founder of this chancel.

About forty years ago, on removing the pavement in the south chancel for the purpose of opening or sinking a vault, an oblong stone, of unusual bulk and weight, occasioned considerable difficulty to the workmen. It was at length ascertained to comprise an effigy, in a recumbent posture, which had formerly occupied a place on a table monument. Having been reversed, and sunk in the ground the back of the stone formed a part of the pavement. The effigy, which was much mutilated, was represented as in scarlet robes; the head resting on a rich pillow; a bird with extended wings at the feet; and the hands in the attitude of prayer. A purse attached by a girdle to the right side indicated the mercantile character of the deceased; and, from the place where this effigy was found, it was thought to have been intended for *Mr. Alderman Jamys*, whose daughter was married to John Elmebrygge or Elmebrugg; or for *Sir John Danett*, who married the heiress of Elmebrygge.[17] This relic is now lying in the south chancel.

At the top of the arch of the west window, has lately been fixed a stone shield of arms, which was found in removing the foundations of the old London bridge.

[16] Between the years 1745 and 1785.

[17] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 262,—Dean Milles was also President of the Society of Antiquaries, and author of various papers in "Philosophical Transactions," and "Archæologia." He likewise published an edition of the *Poems* attributed to Thomas Rowley.

In 1839, the French print representing the Last Supper, and mentioned by Manning and Bray as occupying a space over the communion-table, about six feet wide and five feet high, was replaced by a handsomely-sculptured altar-piece, of Merstham stone, at the expense of the Rev. John Adolphus Wright, the late rector.

The church is well-pewed; but the pews are of deal, unpainted. The pulpit, on the right of the entrance to the chancel, is hexagonal and of oak. The font is a large square block of well-wrought Sussex marble, with an excavation sufficiently large for the convenient immersion of an infant. It rests on a central column, rising from a square basement; and formerly, there was a smaller shaft at each corner. At the west end of the building is a singing-gallery.

Within the altar-rails are several memorials of the *Newdegate*, *Elmebrugg*, and other families. On the floor of the south chancel is a small *Brass* of a boy in petticoats, standing, with his hands joined; and a child in swaddling clothes; with this inscription:—

Here lyeth the bodyes of Peter Best and Rychard Best his brother, sonnes of Nycolas Best and Elizabeth his wyfe, of Aldersted in the Parryshe of Merstham, in the Countie of Surrey; wch Peter deceased the xij. day of August, ao D'ni 1585; and the said Rychard his brother deceased the xxijnd of June, ao D'ni 1587.

Against the north wall of the north chancel is an altar-tomb, partly within a niche, on which are two shields, arms chequée: and, also, the indent of a man between the *Brasses* of his two wives; by one wife—*Vivus Deus*; by him—*Sancta Trinitas*; by the second wife—*Miserere nobis.* Both the women have hoods; and their hands are joined, as in prayer. Beneath, is the following inscription:—

Hic jacent Joh'es Elmebrygge, armiger, qui obiit viijo die Februarij, ao D'ni Mo cccco lxxiijo, et Isabella uxor ejus quæ fuit filia Nich'i Jamys quonda' Majoris et Alderman', London, quæ obiit vijo die Septembris, ao D'ni Mcccco lxxij, et Annæ uxor ej' quæ fuit filia Johis Proggett, gentilman, qnæ obiit..... ao D'ni Mo cccc..... quoru' animabus p'picietur Deus.

Below, are the figures of seven daughters, and the indents for four sons, the brasses being lost.

On the south wall of the principal chancel is a tablet, inscribed:—

The Just shall live by faith.

Sacred to the memory of Martin Benson, rector of Merstham, who in the faithful discharge of every duty, as a kind and benevolent minister of the Gospel, and magistrate, maintained the respect, esteem, and attachment of his parishioners above 40 years. He was also minister in the Chapel of Tonbridge Wells during 40 years, where he was equally valued by the inhabitants, and numerous visitors who frequented that place, and who sincerely lamented when, from ill health, he was compelled to relinquish his charge; which took place the 10th January, 1829. He obeyed with a pious resignation his summons from Heaven to receive the promised reward of a well-spent life, on the 1st of April. 1833, in the 72nd year of his age. His mortal remains are deposited in this Church.

In the Jolliffe chapel, or north chancel, is a neat marble tablet,—

To the memory of *Wilhelmina Charlotte Jolliffe*, 3rd daughter of Sir William George Hylton and Eleanor Jolliffe; who died Feb. 1st, 1837, aged four years.

Another:—

To the memory of *Elizabeth Rose*, the wife of Hylton Jolliffe, esq., Lord of the Manor, and representative in Parliament for the Borough of Petersfield: she died (in the 25th year of her age) on the 13th of January, in the year of our Lord 1809, at the house of her father, the Earl Ferrers, and is interred in the family vault at Staunton in Leicestershire. Also,

To the memory of Hylton Jolliffe, esq., who died in London on the 12th of January, 1843, in the 70th year of his age; and is interred in the family vault in this Chancel.

Near this place, in the family vault, lies *Eleanor Jolliffe*, wife of William Jolliffe, esq., of Petersfield; who died 11th November, 1821, aged 71 years.

Another, on which is sculptured a sea engagement, with naval trophies:—

To the memory of Lieutenant George Jolliffe, of the Royal Navy, who met a glorious death on board his Majesty's ship the Bellerophon, in the ever-memorable battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798, aged twenty. The warm approbation of his professional conduct, expressed by his brave Commander, was amply justified in the circumstances of his Death; and whilst his country laments her loss, she records his well-earned Fame, in her brightest page. His affectionate Father designing thus to perpetuate his memory, was prematurely arrested in his intention by the sudden hand of Death. His surviving Sons, thus wishing to combine their filial and paternal regards, dedicate the same marble to the memory of their Father, William Jolliffe, esq., who departed this life the victim of a casualty as awful as unforeseen, February the 20th, 1802, aged fifty-eight.

Near this is another monument, to the memory of—

Gilbert East Jolliffe, esq., Lord of the Manor of Tilgate, in the county of Sussex, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County: he expired on the 18th December, 1833, in the 32nd year of his age. His friends deplore the untimely loss of one, whose living virtues they had felt and admired.

Another records the memory of *Margaret Ellen*, widow of the above Gilbert East Jolliffe, esq., of Tilgate, and daughter of Sir Edw. Banks, knight; born July 25th, 1802; died October 12th, 1839.

Towards the west end of the north aisle is an altar-tomb, with a highly-polished black-marble slab, thus inscribed:—

This Memorial is dedicated to the Rev. William John Jolliffe, who is buried in the Chancel: he died January 31st, 1835, in the 62nd year of his age. At her own request, it is also dedicated to *Juliana Jolliffe*, his wife.

The sides of this tomb are ornamented with the armorial bearings of the deceased.

The only *Charitable Donation* we find to the parish of Merstham, is that of Henry Smith, by two deeds, of October the 20th, 1620, and January the 20th, 1626; confirmed by will, April the 24th, 1627. The donation was in land, producing annually, in 1786, 3*l.*; for the relief of the poor, and putting out their children apprentices at the age of fifteen.

NUTFIELD.

This parish is bounded on the north by Merstham and Gatton; on the east, by Blechingley and Burstow; on the south, by Burstow, Horley, and a detached portion of Blechingley called Ham; and on the west, by Reigate. The village of Nutfield is situated on the road between Reigate and Blechingley, on a sandy ridge, which rises from the vale on the south side of the chalk-hills, and descends abruptly to the level clay country about Burstow, Horley, &c. The soil on the ridge is a sandy loam; and on the south side of it there is a deep clay. From the hill, the country to the south presents a variety of agreeable prospects.[1]—In this parish, in the highway leading from the village towards Ham (in Blechingley), a quantity of brass Roman coins of the Lower empire were found, about the middle of the last century, in an earthen vessel, broken by the wheel of a carriage: many of them were in the possession of the late Mr. Glover, of Reigate.

In the Domesday book the manor of Nutfield is thus described:—

"The Countess of Bononia holds of the King *Notfelle*, which Ulwi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 13½ hides: now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 12 carucates. There are 3 carucates in demesne; and twenty-five villains, and ten bordars, with 13 carucates. There is a Church; and ten bondmen; and a mill at 2 shillings; and 10 acres of meadow. It yields 12 swine for herbage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 13 pounds; afterwards at 10 pounds; now at 15 pounds, of 20 to the *ora*."

The parish includes the manor of Nutfield, and the reputed manors of Wolborough and Hadresham.

The Manor of Nutfield.—This manor was given by Ida, countess of Bologne, to the abbot of the convent of St. Wluari at Bologne, and the grant was confirmed by charter of King Henry the First. The conventual estate was seized by Richard the First, on his going to war with Philip of France, as being the property of an alien, the subject of a hostile power; and Hubert de Anesty, who had held it of the abbot, became a tenant of the crown. Richard de Anesty, probably the son of Hubert, left a daughter named Dionysia, who married William, baron de Monchensy (*de monte canis*); from whose family the estate passed, by the marriage of his grand-daughter Joan with William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, in the reign of his half-brother, Henry the Third, to Aylmer de Valence, who succeeded to it on the death of his cousin, Dionysia de Monchensy, (the widow of Hugh de Vere), without issue, in 1313. Pembroke was one of the associated barons

[1] For an account of the *Fuller's Earth Pits*, &c., at Nutfield, and of the various strata of this district, see Dr. Mantell's Sketch of the Geology of Surrey, in the 1st volume of this work, pp. 141—147; and its accompanying map and sections.

who assisted Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in the capture and execution of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of King Edward the Second; but when Lancaster excited a new insurrection, and being taken prisoner, was charged with having entered into a treasonable correspondence with the king of Scotland, the earl of Pembroke joined those nobles by whom he was condemned as a traitor; and in revenge of his death Pembroke was assassinated in France, whither he had accompanied the queen Isabella, in 1323. Leaving no issue, his title became extinct, and his estates were probably divided.

From this period to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, no continuous account of the descent of this manor can be obtained. In the time of Edward the Third, it was held by some individuals of the family of Cobham; and in the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth, by the Carews of Beddington. In or before the reign of Elizabeth, the manor of Nutfield was divided among, at least, three proprietors: Gawton held two sixths, Bristow one sixth, and Best the remainder. Bristow's share was purchased by one of the family of Gawton; and the moiety thus obtained was, previously to 1641, conveyed to Daniel Bassano, who purchased the other moiety of William Best. Mr. Bassano conveyed the entire manorial estate to John, the son of John Turner, esq., of Ham, from whom it came into the possession of another John Turner, who died in 1713, leaving his sister Charity, the wife of Joseph Cooke, attorney, of Pendhill, in Blechingley, his sole heir. A fine was levied, and a settlement made, in consequence of which, the whole estate became the property of Mr. Cooke; from whom it passed to his two sisters, his coheirs,—Elizabeth, the widow of Samuel Eboral, of Peckwood in Warwickshire,—and Mary, the wife of William Gotty, of Edenbridge in Kent. The share of this manor belonging to Mrs. Eboral descended to her son William, who died in 1775, having bequeathed it to his niece Mary, the wife of John Peter Elige, captain in the Middlesex Militia, who died in 1805. Mrs. Elige, who survived her husband, held the estate in 1808. In 1740, William Gotty and his wife levied a fine of her portion of the manor, and settled it on themselves as joint-tenants. He being the survivor, sold the property, in 1762, to Sir George Colebrooke, bart., who conveyed one half of it to Anthony Aynscomb, of Nutfield, and the other half to John Clement, of the same place. The former, at his death, devised his share, or fourth part of the manor, (subject to the life-interest of his wife), to Bett Tyler, spinster, who became the wife of William Burtt. The latter gave his fourth part to his eldest son, John Clement, who dying intestate, it passed to his eldest son, William Clement, who in

1805 transferred it by sale to John Perkins, esq., of Pendhill.[2] It is now the property of that gentleman and of John Newton, esq., of Wandsworth.

The manor-house, which stands on the north of the church-yard, belonged previously to 1615 to the family of Best, who also held the demesne lands, and one-half of the manor. William Best, (who sold a moiety of the manor to Daniel Bassano, as above-stated,) had three daughters, his co-heirs; and Richard Jewell,[3] who married one of them, purchased the shares of the others, and thus became sole proprietor of the manor-house and lands. His grandson John married Mary Tyler, and at his death without issue, about 1760, he left this estate to his widow, who re-married Anthony Aynscomb, whom she also survived. She died in 1800, having devised the property to her sister, Bett Tyler, previously mentioned as holder of one-fourth of the manor, under the will of Mr. Aynscomb.

Wolborough, in Nutfield.—This manor, or reputed manor, consists of a messuage and about 160 acres of land. Thomas de Wolbergh died in 1351, seised of a tenement in Nutfield, held of John de Cobham, and of other lands in Horley and elsewhere, leaving a son and heir named John, of whom Cicely de Beauchamp held five acres of meadow in Nutfield, at an annual rent of two shillings. Wm. Sidney, of Stoke d' Abernon, held this estate in 1478, 17th of Edward the Fourth. In the reign of Elizabeth, it belonged to George Evelyn, esq., who gave it and Daysies farm, in Burstow, with his daughter in marriage to Thomas, the son of Sir Lawrence Stoughton; whose five children having died in infancy, he devised this manor to his brother, (afterwards Sir George Stoughton,) by whom it was sold, in 1624, to John Turner, esq., of Ham, in Blechingley. Thomas Turner, who held it in 1685, conveyed it to Wm. Barnes; and he bequeathed

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 267—72. "To this manor belong a Court Leet and Court Baron. The manors of Caterham, Wolborough, and Hadresham, are held of it by chief rents, as well as divers other Freeholds, and several Copyhold estates. There is a custom within this manor, for the tenants to render yearly to the lords hens and eggs, besides the quit rents payable for their estates."—Id. vol. ii. p. 272.

[3] This person was a respectable yeoman, who, from his influence among his rustic neighbours, acquired the title or *sobriquet* of "*King Jewell.*" He lived in the manor-house of Nutfield at the time of the Revolution. When the land-tax was first introduced in 1692, as a temporary measure, Mr. Jewell had foresight enough to perceive the probability of its becoming permanent, and he therefore advised his fellow landholders to make the return of assessment of their property to the Commissioners appointed by the Government, at low rates: and his advice being followed, this impost fell less heavily on this parish than elsewhere. At the general election in 1710, he became a candidate for the representation of the borough of Blechingley; and he obtained twenty-one votes; his successful competitors, George Evelyn having fifty-three, and Thomas Onslow forty-five electors, who voted for them.—Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 272 and 294.

it to his youngest son, Henry Barnes, who transferred it, in 1722, to William Lukyn. His sons conveyed this manorial estate, in 1740, to Helen Shelley; from whom it descended to Bisshe Shelley, esq., of Castle Goring, in Sussex, who was created a baronet on the 3rd of March, 1806. He died in January, 1815, and was succeeded by Sir Timothy Shelley, whose eldest son, Percy-Bysshe Shelley, the late eminent poet, author of Queen Mab, and other celebrated poems, was unfortunately drowned in July, 1822. Percy Florence, his only son, (by a second marriage with Mary, the daughter of Mary Woolstonecraft and the late well-known William Godwin), succeeded to the baronetcy and estates on the death of Sir Timothy Shelley, in 1844.

Hadresham, or Hathersham, in Nutfield.—The manor-house and demesnes of this reputed manor are in the southern part of this parish, but the lands belonging to it, (in all about 180 acres,) are partly in the adjoining parishes of Horley, Burstow, and Horne. This place appears to have been the seat of a family of considerable importance in this county in the 13th and 14th centuries. John de Hadresham was knight of the shire in 1286, 1291, and 1293; and another of the same name was sheriff in 1397. In the time of Henry the Sixth, this estate was held by John Ashurst, of East Betchworth. It belonged to a family named Skinner in or before 1584; and in 1603, Sir Thomas Palmer and Alice his wife, who had been the widow of John Skinner, suffered a recovery of this estate, and conveyed it to Henry Drake, gent., and Charles Evans, as tenants in common. A division was made between these parties, the manor, a capital messuage, and part of the demesnes being assigned to Drake, whose share, in 1616, became the property of Henry Shove;[4] and

[4] Henry Shove, to whom a License was granted, of which the following is a translation, resided at Hathersham, a farm lying at the southern point of the parish of Nutfield, and, as represented, at a great distance from the parish church, and very much nearer that of Horley. He appears to have been a person of good property, having, on the 14th of October, 1631, paid a fine of 11*l.* for not having appeared at the time and place appointed to receive the order of knighthood.—

> To all faithful Christians to whom these Testimonials may come, as well those whom they may at present concern, as those whom they may hereafter concern, Robert Merrick, Doctor of Laws, Vicar in Spiritual Matters of the noble and venerable, in Christ, Father and Lord Richard, by divine permission Bishop of Winchester, &c. Eternal Salvation and undoubted faith be to all.
>
> Whereas it hath been alleged before the venerable William Merricke, doctor of Laws, our Surrogate, on the part of Henry Shove, a discreet man of Nutfield in the county of Surrey, yeoman, that the house in which he usually resides is not only nearly three miles distant from the Church of Nutfield aforesaid, but also that the interjacent road (particularly in the winter season) is so bad and impassable that it is not possible for him and his family to attend Morning Prayers at the said Church, return from thence, and again be present at the

after the death of one of his descendants, the estate was sold, pursuant to directions in his will, in 1771, to Mr. Robert Smith, brewer, of Croydon. He left it to his sons, Robert and Charles; who sold it to Sir Sampson Wright, knt., chief magistrate of the police-office at Bow-street, who died in 1793, and his wife, to whom he devised it for life, held it in 1808. After the death of Lady Wright it came into the possession of S. Simms, esq.

Advowson, &c.—The advowson of the rectory of Nutfield was in the Earl of Warren, who presented to the church in 1328. In 1367, William Strete, the lord of the manor, presented; after which, until 1383, it was in the hands of trustees; and subsequently, until 1463, it was in the Carreu family. After that period it was repeatedly a subject of litigation. At length, in 1735, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, entered into treaty with a Mr. Cooke for its purchase; and, a short time after the year 1740, the sisters and heirs of that gentleman conveyed their interest to trustees for the College, in which the patronage still remains.

In the *Valor* of Edward the First, the living was rated at 12*l.* It stands now in the King's books at 14*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; paying for synodals 2*s.* 1*d.*, and for procurations 7*s.* 7*d.* In the return made to Cromwell's commissioners in 1658, it is stated that Thomas Mulcaster was then rector, and that the tithes and glebe were in some years, "by reason of the customs," not worth more than 80*l.*, and in other years,

Evening Service in the said Church, as by law required. And whereas it hath been further alleged, on his part, that the roads lying between his said house and the Church of Horley in the same county of Surrey, are not only much better, but greatly shorter. Know therefore that we, the said Judge, being moved thereto in this Spiritual matter, by the above mentioned and other causes, have granted and permitted, and by these presents do grant and permit to the aforesaid Henry Shove and his family, for the present, this Faculty and Licence, freely to go to the Church of Horley, and there to hear divine prayers and sermons, and there from time to time to perform all other Divine offices so long as he shall reside in the same house. But, notwithstanding upon this law and condition,—that the said Henry Shove and all his family shall, four times in every year, be present at our Church of Nutfield, aforesaid, and there, at the times appointed by law, receive the sacred Eucharist, from the Rector or Curate of the same Church, as by law obliged; and shall readily bear the necessary burthens of the said Church, so that no prejudice may arise to the said Church, or to the Rector or Curate thereof for the time being. It shall nevertheless be lawful for the Curate officiating for the time being at the Church of Horley aforesaid (under the same restrictions) to bury the dead, and baptize the infants of the said family as often as there shall be occasion, reserving always, as by law, to the Church of Nutfield, as aforesaid. We ordain also, that this our Licence shall remain in force for twelve years next ensuing the date of these presents, and no longer. In witness whereof, we have put our seal, used in similar cases, to these presents, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1631. NICHOLAS SHEPPARD.

above 100*l.* What the customs were, is not explained.—The Registers commence in 1558, but are imperfect until 1674.

Rectors of Nutfield in and since the year 1800:—

EDMUND SANDFORD, B.D., of Jesus college, Oxford. Instituted in May, 1792: died June 26th, 1832.

EDWARD HUGHES, B.D., of Jesus college, Oxford. Instituted on the 19th of November, 1832.

Nutfield *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a nave and chancel, with a north aisle, buttressed, and a small chapel, or projection, on the south side of the nave. At the west end is a large, low, square tower, embattled, with a shingled spire, and containing six bells. The nave and chancel are roofed with Horsham slate; the walls are mostly rough-cast. Over the window of the chapel is a sun-dial, bearing the date 1768.

Against the south wall of the church, outside, is a stone, let in, with this inscription:—

Near this place lies interred the body of THOMAS STEER, who died the 9th of August, 1769, aged 76 years.

He liv'd alone, he lyes alone,
To dust he's gone both flesh and bone.

The chief entrance is by a south porch, of wood, tiled. There is, also, an entrance at the west end; and a chancel entrance on the north. Besides the east and west windows, and the window of the chapel, or transept, there are three windows in the aisle.

Interiorly, the aisle is separated from the nave by obtuse-pointed arches; and the nave is divided from the chancel by an obtuse-pointed arch, beneath which is a painting of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, surmounted by a glory in the clouds.

Ths chancel is wagon-roofed. In the upper compartments of the east window are some remains of painted glass. On the floor of the chancel are some small *Brasses*, and various other memorials of the departed: one of the brasses represents the figure of a woman.

In the north wall of the chancel is a piscina, with a shelf over it, in a pointed niche. In the same wall, is a stone thus inscribed:—

Heere under feet lyeth buried CHARLES GILLMYN, the sonne of Anthonye Gillmyn of Reigate, Gent. who died the 13 day of Aprill 1631, as by the monument of the said Antony in Reigate appears.

Arms:—On a shield, a Man's Leg with a spur thereon.

There is, also, a small white-marble tablet, against the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription:—

Near this place lyeth interred the body of the Rev. BENJAMIN HOLLINGSWORTH, Rector of this parish 15 years, who dyed the 11th of March, 1727-8, aged 48. Also *Ann* his wife, who died 1st August, 1755, aged 54 years.

Another tablet records the memory of—

Edmund Sandford, B.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford, and 40 years Rector of this parish; who departed this life June 26, 1832, in the 81st year of his age.

On a black grave-stone in the chancel:—

In a vault under this stone are the remains of the Rev. Thomas Ellis, B.D. some time Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Rector of this parish of Nutfield upwards of 32 years, who died the 22nd of February, 1792, aged 80 years.

In a niche beneath a pointed arch, in the south wall of the chancel, is an ancient, curious, but much mutilated low altar-tomb; the inscription on which, when perfect, in deeply-cut letters, much apart, was as follows:—

SIRE THOMAS DE ROLDHAM : GIST : ICI : DEU : DE SA :
ALME : EYT : MERCI : .

In the south wall of the chapel, or transept, is a small plain altar-tomb, without arms or other device. On a black stone over it, is the following inscription:—

EDMUNDUS MOLYNEUX.

Cum tumulu' cernis, cur non mortalia spernis?
Esto memor mortis qui vivis tempore sortis.

Memento mori.

Quid tua vita? Dolor. Quid Mors, nisi meta doloris?
Mors vitam sequitur; vita beata, necem.
Ergòne defunctum dirè lachrymabimus? Absit.
Præstat abesse vivis, possit ut esse Deo.

EDMUNDUS MOLYNEUX.

Against the west wall of this chapel is a richly-sculptured tablet, thus inscribed:—

John Peter Elige, Esq., Surgeon in the Army, who died on the 4th of November, 1805, aged 76. Having served in two German Wars, and in the American War, most indefatigable in his profession; and the soldier's friend.

William Philip, son of John Peter and Mary Elige, who died on the 20th of February, 1789, aged 10 years.

John Peter Elige, son of the above [John Peter and Mary], Captain in the Royal Artillery; who was killed at the commencement of the Storming of the Forts of Salamanca in Spain, on the 19th June, 1812, aged 32. Also,

Mary, relict of the above John Peter Elige, who died 1 March, 1826; age 84.

In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of—

Richard Hooper, Esq., of Queen Hythe, and many years inhabitant of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London; who departed this life at Nutfield 16th July, 1830, in the 72nd year of his age. Also,

Charles Hopkins, grandson of the above; born 8th July, 1825; died 25th September, 1826.

At the east end of the nave, on the right of the entrance to the

chancel, is an ancient carved oak pulpit, hexagonal in form. The font is octagonal, and ornamented with quatrefoils in panels. It is supported by a small octagonal pillar, rising from a circular pedestal: on the former are the letters H. H. I. W., and the date 1665. At the west end of the nave is a gallery for the singers. The pews are of oak, and very old. On the top moulding of one of them, at the east end of the aisle, are the names, neatly cut, of "Thos. Bristow & John Bristow, 1591." Altogether, the number of sittings is about two hundred and twenty.

On the south side of the church-yard are several memorials of the *Russell* family.—The Parsonage-house, rebuilt by the late rector, the Rev. Edmund Sandford, is handsome and commodious. The glebe consists of about ninety acres.

THE
HUNDREDS OF COPTHORNE AND EFFINGHAM.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION OF COPTHORNE HUNDRED :—
BANSTED (or BANSTEAD).—EPSOM.—EWELL.—WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

IN THE SECOND DIVISION :—
ASHTEAD.—CHESSINGTON.—CUDDINGTON.—FETCHAM.—HEADLEY.—
LEATHERHEAD.—MICKLEHAM.—NEWDIGATE.[1]

PARISHES IN EFFINGHAM HUNDRED :—
GREAT BOOKHAM.—LITTLE BOOKHAM.—EFFINGHAM.

ASHTEAD CHURCH.

COPTHORNE HUNDRED, which is called *Copede-dorne*, or *Copede-thorne*, in the Domesday book, derives its name, according to Manning, from the Saxon *Cop*, head, and *Dorne*, thorn, in reference to some thorn remarkable for the size of its head, or its situation on an eminence. Thus the hundreds of *Elthorne* and *Spelthorne*, in Middlesex, appear to have derived their appellations in the same manner; the one signifying Eld thorn, or the old thorn, and the other alluding to some thorn that was noted as a land-mark, from the Saxon *Spellian*, to declare, or point out.—The jurisdiction of this hundred, with the rights and privileges pertaining to it, was granted by charter of Charles the First, dated May the 13th, 1638, to the Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames.[2]

EFFINGHAM Hundred is, in the Domesday Survey, returned as a distinct hundred under the appellation of *Fingeham*, the name of the

[1] In consequence of the peculiar local situation of Newdigate parish, the account of it has been inserted under Reigate hundred.

[2] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i.; Introduction, p. xlviii.

principal ville, or manor, within its jurisdiction. It appears, however, to have been connected with Copthorne at an early period, and hence has been frequently styled the Half-hundred of Effingham;—as in the Hundred-roll of the 10th of Edward the First, in which year John de Polesden, Ralph de la Rouberne, William de Nortwode, James Haunser, William de Slyfeld, and Thomas de la Hale, who formed the Hundred Jury, presented 'that John de Hevere ought to collect the [king's] sheaves, in autumn, but neglected to perform that service; that the Hundred used to be held by the year for half a mark, but was then farmed at ten shillings; and that all the free tenants of the abbot of Chertsey were accustomed to come twice a year to the Sheriff's Tourn at *Lethe Croyce,* but for five years had withdrawn their service, but for what reason the Jurors knew not.'—The jurisdiction of this hundred, or half-hundred, was vested in the crown until Charles the First, in the year 1638, granted it together with that of Copthorne to the Corporation of Kingston.[3] The parishes of Great and Little Bookham, with Effingham, comprise the south-western side of Copthorne hundred.

These Hundreds, which are situated near the middle of the county, are on the north side bounded by those of Elmbridge and Kingston; on the east, by Wallington and Tandridge; on the south, by Reigate and Wotton; and on the west, by Wotton and Elmbridge. The scenery, on the south-east and southern sides, comprises some of the most beautiful and diversified prospects in Surrey.

BANSTED, OR BANSTEAD.

This parish, (styled Bansted, *cum membris*), is situated on the chalk-hills, or rather Downs, which extend into Kent. It adjoins Epsom, Ewell, and Cheam, on the north; Woodmansterne, on the east; Chipsted on the south; and Walton-on-the-Hill on the west. Much of the land is under tillage, and the remainder consists of heaths and downs, long noted for their excellence as pasturage for sheep. There is no water but such as is procured from ponds or wells, the latter of which are very deep; the one at Canons being 360 feet in depth, and that for general use in the village of Bansted, 296 feet.[4]

The manor of Bansted is thus described in the Domesday book; which places it in "*Waletone* hundred":—

"Richard (de Tonbridge) holds *Benestede* of the Bishop (of Baieux). Alnod or Alnoth held it of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 29 hides; now at 9½ hides. The arable land amounts to 16 carucates. There are 2 carucates in demesne; and twenty-eight villains, and fifteen cottars, with 15 carucates. There is a Church; and seven

[3] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 687.

[4] Id. vol. ii. p. 58.

bondmen; and a mill, of 20 shillings.[5] The wood yields 20 swine. In Southwark, one house, valued at 40 pence, belongs to this manor; and Alnoth held a mansion in London pertaining to the demesne, which Adam Fitz-Hubert now holds of the Bishop. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 10 pounds; subsequently, at 100 shillings; now, at 8 pounds. Goisfrid holds under Richard, 5 hides of this manor; Ralph 2 hides; and Ulsi 2 hides: the whole worth 6*l.* 10*s.*"

In this parish, which consists of about 5,500 acres, are the following manors:—Bansted; Bergh, Great Burrow, or West Burrow; East Bergh, Little Bergh, or Little Burrow; Preston; North Tadworth; South Tadworth; and Perrotts.

Bansted.—In or before the reign of Henry the First, this manor appears to have passed from Richard de Tonbridge to Tirel de Maniers, ancestor of the ducal family of Manners, who gave the church of Benestede to the Prior of St. Mary Overy. His daughter married William Fitz-Patrick, earl of Salisbury, who held this estate, and bestowed it with his daughter in marriage on Nigel de Mowbray, whose son and successor, William, was one of the associated barons that opposed the arbitrary proceedings of King John. In consequence of which, on the defeat of his party, he incurred the forfeiture of his estates in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third; but having recovered them, through the influence of Hubert de Burgh, the chief minister of the young king, he surrendered to him the manor of Bansted, probably as the price of his patronage. Hubert, for a while all-powerful, at length fell into disgrace, and narrowly escaped destruction, through the virulent prosecution of his great rival and adversary, Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester.[6] But he was ultimately pardoned, and his estates, which had been seized by the officers of the crown, were restored, under the authority of a writ dated November 10th, 1233, the 17th of Henry the Third. The ex-minister then retired to Bansted, and erected a castellated mansion at the east end of the church-yard, where, according to Manning, is

[5] Mr. Manning remarks, that "as it is supposed that *Windmills* were not known in England at the time of the Survey, and there certainly never was a stream here to turn a water-mill, the mention of a mill may, at first sight, seem extraordinary; but though there is no stream in the *parish* of Banstead, the manor extends into Leigh and Horley below Reigate, where there is water, and where the mill here mentioned must be looked for."—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 581.

We, know, however, that the *Wind*-mill was in use on the Continent about the time of the Survey, and may, possibly, have been introduced by the Norman invaders. Mabillon, in his "*Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti*," mentions a diploma of the year 1105, in which a Convent in France is authorized to construct both water and wind mills, "*molendina ad aquam et ventum.*" The "*molendinum ventorium*" is also mentioned in an early charter of the Benedictine monks, quoted in Dugdale's Monasticon. In the grant from Odo de Dammartin to the Priory of Tanrigge (Tandridge), which is supposed to be of the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, a wind-mill is noticed; and Mr. Manning says it is the earliest mention of a wind-mill which he had met with.

[6] See the account of Merton.

or was a pit in a field, said to have been the cellar belonging to the residence of earl Hubert. The fee of this manor was transferred to the king by John de Burgh, the son and heir of Hubert, in the 2nd year of King Edward the First, together with several other manors in different counties; but at the same time, de Burgh obtained a grant for life, of the custody of the Tower of London with its appurtenances, the Castle of Colchester, and the Hundred of Tenring.[7]

The manor of Bansted, with the park and other appurtenances, thus became vested in the crown; and various grants were made from time to time of this estate to Margaret, the second wife of Edward the First; Philippa, the consort of Edward the Third; and other persons, by successive kings, of England, until at length, Henry the Eighth, in the beginning of his reign, settled it for life on the princess Katharine of Arragon, then his brother's widow, and afterwards his own wife. She granted a lease of it to Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, to whom the king gave the fee-simple of the estate. The circumstances of the disgrace and death of this once favourite courtier, with the forfeiture of his lands and tenements, and their restoration to his son, Sir Francis Carew, by Queen Mary, have been related elsewhere.[8] The manor of Bansted descended with the Beddington property to Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, who sold this manor, in 1762, to Rowland Frye, esq.; whose nephew died seised of this estate in 1801, and left it to his nephew, William Morris, who took the surname and arms of Frye.[9] That gentleman held the estate until his death, which occurred on the 18th of November, 1820, when he left it to his daughter, who had married Captain Spencer. The captain died in August, 1829; and his widow, who resides at Bansted park, still holds the manor.

The Manor of Burgh, or West Burrow.—In the reign of Henry the Third, John de Bures held of the Honour of Mowbray one knight's fee in Burgh. It seems that other persons of the same family held this manor, or retained some claims on it, until the time of Henry the Fourth; in the 11th of whose reign, a moiety of this estate was seized under a writ of *Elegit*, issued by virtue of a statute staple, which had been entered up against John de Bures, clerk, by two of his creditors. The property was afterwards sold; and in 1432, Thomas Hayton died seised of this manor and other estates in Surrey. In 1484, it came into the possession of Richard Merland, who also held the neighbouring manor of Preston; and from him both manors descended to Edward Merland, to whom they belonged

[7] Vide Calend. Rot. Patent. p. 46. [8] See account of Beddington, pp. 54, 55.
[9] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 582, 3.

in the reign of Edward the Sixth. That gentleman having by his extravagance excited the apprehensions of his friends that he would dissipate his property, and reduce his family to distress, they persuaded him to vest his estate in trustees, in order that he might no longer have control over them. In accordance with this advice, by deed dated the 7th of Edward the Sixth, he demised his manors and lands to Sir Arthur d' Arcy and Francis Carew, for the term of ninety-nine years, if he should so long live, at a rent of 4*l.*, unless he should grant or sell the estate, in which case the rent was to be reduced to one pepper-corn only; the trustees covenanting to supply his wife and children with convenient and proper clothing, meat, drink, lodging, &c., at 12*l.* a year each; to keep the houses in repair, and pay all rents and services due to the king or to other feudal superiors. Edward Merland died in 1559; and these manors having come into the possession of William Merland, one of his descendants, he and his son Bartholomew levied a fine, and in 1614, sold the manors of West Burrow and Preston to Christopher Buckle, esq., the son of Sir Cuthbert Buckle, who was lord-mayor of London in 1593. Christopher Buckle, esq., the sixth in descent from the purchaser of this estate, held it in 1809, and from that period until his death in 1816. It then came to his sister, who was married to Captain Crowe, of Kipton, in Yorkshire. She died, however, about twelve months afterwards, when the property fell to the Rev. William Buckle, father of the Rev. William Lewis Buckle, the present owner.[10]

The Manor of Little Bergh.—This manor belonged, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, to Richard Covert; whose grandson, Humphrey Covert, held it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From a court-roll of the manor of Bansted, it appears that Christopher Buckle, esq., died in 1661, seised of a barn and one hundred acres of land called *Little Burrough*, held of the manor of Bansted; and this estate descended to Mr. Buckle, who was lord of the manor of West Burrow in 1809. The whole of the property is now vested in the Rev. Wm. Lewis Buckle.

Tadworth, or North Tadworth.—The ancient manor of Tadworth is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands of the bishop of Baieux:—

"Radulph holds of the Bishop [of Baieux] *Tadeorde*, which in the time of King

[10] Of this family was Admiral Buckle, who, whilst commander of the Russell, of 80 guns, in September, 1747, captured the Glorioso, a Spanish man-of-war of 74 guns and 700 men, after an engagement of six hours. He was also in the memorable victory gained by Sir Edward Hawke over the French commander, Conflans, in 1759. He was made Vice-admiral of the Blue in 1775; of the White in 1776; of the Red in 1779; and Admiral of the Blue in 1780. He died at Bansted on the 9th of July, 1784.

Edward was held by two brothers, who could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The arable land consists of 2 carucates. There are in demesne $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates: and three villains, and four bordars, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates. There is one bondman. The wood yields one hog. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40 shillings; afterwards, and at present, at 30 shillings."

There are now two manors, or reputed manors, called North Tadworth, and South Tadworth; but the former consists of a single farm only, adjoining West Burrow, and belonging in 1809 to the same proprietor.

South Tadworth, or Tadworth Court.—This manor is thus noticed in the Domesday book:—

"William de Braiose holds *Tadorne*; and Holsart holds it of him. Godtovi (or Goltovi) held it of Earl Harold; and he could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at half a hide. The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. One carucate is in demesne: and there are two villains, and five bordars, with 1 carucate. The wood yields 3 swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100 shillings; afterwards at 20; now at 45 shillings."

In the beginning of the reign of Edward the First, South Tadworth was among the possessions of the Prior and Convent of Merton, but it is uncertain when or in what manner they acquired it. After the suppression of monasteries, it remained vested in the crown until 1554, when Edward Hesenden obtained a grant of the estate to himself and his heirs. Toward the end of the seventeenth century, it belonged to Leonard Wessell, esq., who, about 1700, erected the mansion called Tadworth Court on the northern border of Walton heath, but within the parish of Bansted. This manor was afterwards held by John Fleetwood, esq.; whose son died seised of it in 1752; and in 1756, it was sold with other estates, under the authority of an act of parliament. It was purchased by William Mabbot, esq., a captain in the service of the East India company; who died in 1764, and left it to his widow for her life. After her decease in 1772, the property was sold to Sir Henry Harpen, bart.; who, in 1776, re-sold it to Robert Hudson, esq., who resided at Tadworth Court in 1809. It was left by that gentleman to his son, Robert Hudson, esq., whose widow is the present owner.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Perrotts belonged to the family of Lambert from the time of Henry the Eighth, having been purchased, in 1517, of Alexander Charlwood. In 1809, it was the property of Daniel Lambert, esq.; who was succeeded by his son, of the same name, by whom it is now held.

Nork.[11]—This is a small estate in Bansted parish, adjacent to the road leading from Ewell to Reigate. The mansion was erected about the middle of the last century, by Christopher Buckle, esq.; whose

[11] The house called *Nork* was built by Christopher Buckle, esq., who died in 1759.

grandson (of the same name) sold the property, in 1812, to the late Rt. Hon. Charles-George Percival, 2nd baron Arden; and his lordship's widow, Margaret-Elizabeth, (eldest daughter of the late Sir Thos. Spencer Wilson, bart., of Charlton in Kent), now occupies it. The house, consisting of a long central part, with projecting wings (in one of which is a neat chapel), was enlarged and much improved by Lord Arden. It stands on a richly-wooded eminence, commanding an extensive prospect northwards; and the grounds are pleasantly diversified by beech and other timber-trees.

Among the Seats in this parish are:—*Bergh-House*, the residence of the Earl of Egmont;—*Banstead-Park*, the property and residence of Mrs. Spencer;—and *Banstead-Place*, the property of Capt. Fitz-Roy.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice, which anciently belonged to the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, is in the deanery of Ewell. In the *Valor* of Edward the First, the rectory is valued at 20 marks, the vicarage at 6 marks and 20 pence. In the *Liber Regis*, the clear yearly value is stated as not exceeding 50*l.*: in the King's books, it is returned at 13*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*; paying 7*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations, and 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals. The vicarial rent-charge, as recently assigned under the tithe-commutation act, is 303*l.* 5*s.* In 1550, the rectory and church of Bansted, with the advowson, and also the manors of North Tadworth and South-mere-field (now Summer-field), were granted by King Edward the Sixth to Robert Moys, esq.; and this property, in 1663, was transferred to Sir Christopher Buckle; from whom it has descended to the Rev. Wm. L. Buckle, the present vicar. In Summer-field, south-eastward of West-Burrow, is the rectory, or parsonage-house, called *Canons* from its former proprietors, the canons of St. Mary Overy.—The Registers are nearly perfect from the year 1546.[12]

Vicars of Bansted in and since the year 1800:—

John Eales Francis. Instituted in 1789: died in 1822.

[12] In the earliest are the following entries of marriage after the Act of 1653:—

"Mem. that the agreement of marriage between Mr. John Machell of Wendover in Bucks, and Mrs. Alice Buckle, daughter of Sir Christopher Buckle, of Bansted, knt., according to the Act of Parliament in that case made and provided, was solemnized by George Potts, one of the Justices of Peace of the County of Surrey, on the 22nd day of December, 1653, and was witnessed under the hand and seal of George Potts; the persons present being Mr. John Machell, sen., John Carpenter, Christopher Buckle, Christopher Stale, and William Apps, clerk.

"Item, that the agreement of marriage between Mr. Christopher Buckle and Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Sir William Lewis, was solemnized by George Potts, Dec. 29th, 1653.

"24 Feb. 1658, William Lane, of ..... Northamptonshire, and Mrs. Jane Buckle, daughter of Sir Christopher Buckle of the Burrough, were married in the parish church of Bansted by me, Samuel Hinde, B.D. and vicar of Bansted."

William Buckle. Instituted February the 21st, 1823, on his own presentation: died April 17th, 1832.

William Lewis Buckle, A.M. Instituted January 8th, 1832.

The *Church*, dedicated to All-Saints, is built chiefly with flint, and covered with rough-cast.[13] It consists of a nave, and north and south aisles, each separated from the nave by three obtuse-pointed arches; and a principal chancel, with north and south chancels, each separated from the principal by two similar arches. At the west end is a large square tower (containing six bells), surmounted by a moderately-lofty and slender shingled spire, now somewhat out of the perpendicular. In the east window of the north chancel are the armorial bearings of the Buckle family, with the date 1610, in painted glass. The lower part of the principal east window is blocked up by a handsomely-carved altar-piece, of oak, on which are inscribed the Commandments, Creed, &c. The communion-table is approached by four steps.

There are galleries at the west end of the nave and of the north aisle; but the organ, mentioned by Manning and Bray, has been removed. The pews are mostly of oak, many of them ancient, and carved: those in the south aisle are of deal, modern, and unpainted. The pulpit, fixed against the westernmost pillar on the south side of the nave, is hexagonal, of oak, carved. The font, standing at the west end of the nave, is of stone, massive, painted in imitation of grey marble, and resting on a round pillar: its form is octagonal, with an ornamental device on each face, but no two faces are alike.

In various parts of the church, but especially in the north chancel, the hatchments are numerous. The mural tablets, also, both ancient and modern, are unusually numerous; many of them handsome and costly.

At the east end of the south aisle are several, recording the memory of the following individuals of the *Motteux* family:—

John Motteux, esq., of Bansted Place, died at Paris, July 14th, 1836, aged 67 years. His remains are deposited in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise.

John Motteux, esq., of this parish, and of Sandringham Hall and Beachamwell, both in the county of Norfolk, who died in London, July 30th, 1843, aged 78. Erected out of respect for his memory by the Hon. Spencer Cooper.

Catherine Motteux, spinster, eldest daughter of John Motteux, esq., of this parish, departed this life September 15th, 1823, aged 58.

Lucy Motteux, spinster, youngest daughter of John Motteux, esq., died 30th November, 1824, in the 56th year of her age.

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[13] Besides the church of Bansted, there was one at Berghes [Burrough], and another at St. Leonard's; but the two last have been long entirely dilapidated. When Salmon wrote, in 1736, part of the church of Berghes was standing, but converted, as he says, into a barn.—See Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 591.

Next to these tablets, are those of the *Lambert* family, occupying, from their number, nearly the whole of the south wall of the church. Of these, the most conspicuous bears the following inscription:—

Near this place lieth interred the body of Sir Daniel Lambert, Knt., and Alderman of the City of London, who was Lord Mayor in the year 1741; and in the same year, was chosen one of the four representatives to serve in Parliament for the said City. In public trusts, of assiduous application and unshaken integrity; ever attentive to the duties of his station, and the good of the Community. In private dealings, of strict honour and justice. Void of all artifice and guile in his words and actions; of a benevolent disposition and courteous behaviour towards all men. Towards his relations in every capacity affectionate and good, and not resting in the practice of moral virtue alone, sincerely pious. Worthy qualities which gained him love and esteem when living, and have, we trust, prepared him for a blessed immortality; who departed this life the 13th of May, 1750, in the 65th year of his age. He married Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Wilmot, deceased, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, who survived him, and died without issue.

Beneath which, is inscribed as follows:—

Here lieth *Dame Mary Lambert*, relict of the above Sir Daniel Lambert, knt., who departed this life the 14th day of May, 1770, in the 85th year of her age. By her extensive charity she gained the esteem of all who knew her.

This monument consists of an architectural design of the Corinthian order, (the inscriptive tablet being in the centre), and is ornamented with the insignia of the mayoralty of London, and other armorial bearings.

Against a pillar, at the east end of the nave, is a finely-sculptured tablet, by Legrew, to the memory of William Lambert, who died on the 26th of June, 1815; and also of his wife. The design represents a mourning female in a sitting posture.

One of the most interesting, though least obtrusive memorials in the church, is fixed against a pillar eastward of the pulpit. On an escutcheon are the armorial bearings,—On a chevron, Az. three pellets, Or, impaling Lambert, viz., Gu. three cinquefoils, Arg. Beneath, is this inscription:—

Here lyeth interred y^e^ body of *Ruth Brett*, the late wife of George Brett, citizen and goldsmith of London; and daughter of Mr. Edward Lambert of this parish. Shee departed this lyfe the sixt day of November, a^o^ D. 1647.

Behold the Mirrour of her Sex and Kind,
Nature adorn'd her Frame, Virtue her Mind;
Yet could they not retain her wasting breath,
Nor free her from the fatall stroke of Death;
Her time is spent, the splendid Sunn is sett,
In whose bright Spirit all the Graces met;
What good so'ere in womankind was found,
In this good Woman richly did abound:
Faith, Hope, and Charity her actions blest;
Each in her Soule was a most welcome guest.
Life wrought her Death, but Death to her brought Life,
Such was the fate of this rare virtuous Wife.

In the north aisle, is a neat white-marble tablet thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant General, Sir Edward Howorth, K.C.B. and G.C.H., and Colonel Commandant of the 6th Battalion of the Royal Artillery, in which regiment he held a Commission upwards of 52 years, and was actively employed in America, Ireland, and the Peninsular War, and commanded the British Artillery at the memorable battle of Talavera. He died suddenly on the 5th of March, 1827, aged 71 years.

"*Boast not of thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.*"

There are, also, memorials of other members of his family.

Over the south entrance, towards the west end of the church, is a beautifully-executed tablet, by J. Bacon, jun., inscribed:—

Near this place are deposited the remains of *Lucy*, the wife of Major General Daniel Burr, and daughter of Thomas Parry, esq., a Director of the East India Company. She departed this life the 17th November, 1805, in the 32nd year of her age.

Ah! should Love's eloquence thy worth attest,
Could he who felt it deepest, paint it best,
The Stranger's eyes might doubt the glowing Line,
Nor deem the picture mortal, but divine!
But praise thou need'st not; the wide flowing Tear
Speaks words too strong to ask Eulogium here.

There are several other tablets to the *Parry* family, in the south-west corner of the church; and over the south door is a small monument (of Coade's manufacture), shewing a female figure, weeping over an urn, in memory of Thomas Samuel Parry, who died April the 9th, 1794, and thus inscribed:—

Oh genial Nature, o'er my Soul preside,
The trembling Hand of feeling Friendship guide;
While I to saddest offices descend,
Teach me to pay this tribute to a friend!
With pious care I'll deck his humble tomb,
And bid his Memory in his Virtues bloom,
'Till into Sense each finer feeling brought,
Each tear is agony,—each sigh is thought.
Faint is the honour which the Muse conveys
If void of Truth she lavish wanton praise;
But touch'd with sympathy, to candour prone,
By honouring Merit we secure our own.
No flatt'ring pencil traces Parry's name,
'Tis Virtue's record, and 'tis Friendship's claim.

Against one of the pillars at the north side of the nave, is a neat tablet inscribed to the memory of Henry Leigh Spencer, esq., of Bansted-Park, late captain in the Royal Fusiliers, who died August 26th, 1829, aged fifty-seven years.—Near this, is a tablet to the memory of Henry Newton Spencer, son of the above and Elizabeth Frances, (now his widow, and lady of the manor), who died January the 19th, 1836, in the 23rd year of his age.

The memorials of the families of *Lambert*, *Wilmot* (or Willimott), *Frye*, and others, are very numerous.

Benefactions to the parish of Bansted, recorded on the gallery at the west end of the church:—

		£	s.	d.
1693.	Simon Wilmot, citizen and haberdasher of London	50	0	0
1699.	Robert Wilmot, merchant	35	0	0
1725.	Mrs. Judith Lambert	10	0	0
1741.	Simon Wilmot, merchant	100	0	0
1750.	Sir Daniel Lambert, knt. and alderman	100	0	0
1770.	Dame Mary Lambert, widow of Sir Daniel	50	0	0
	The above sums are invested in 3 per cent. Bank Annuities.			
1785.	Edward Lambert, esq. (invested in 5 per cent. Bank Annuities)	100	0	0
1793.	J. Motteux, esq. (3 per cent., the Interest of which sum to be distributed in Bread, on the first Sunday in February in each year)	100	0	0
There is, also, a small annual donation from the late Mr. H. Smith.				
1805.	Mrs. Lucy Burr gave towards the relief of the Poor, Aged and Infirm Inhabitants of the Parish, for ever, to be distributed on the Monday following Advent Sunday, in every year, by the Trustees in such manner as they shall judge proper.....per annum	5	0	0
1814.	Mr. John Newitt	100	0	0
1815.	Wilmot Lambert, esq.	50	0	0
1818.	Richard Parry, esq.	100	0	0
1822.	Rev. J. E. Francis, Vicar of this parish	100	0	0
1823.	Mrs. Catherine Motteux (the Interest of which to be distributed in Bread, on the first Sunday in December)	150	0	0
1824.	Mrs. Lucy Motteux (the Interest of which to be distributed in Bread, on the second Sunday in January)	150	0	0
1829.	Mrs. Martha Jones, late wife of W. Lambert, esq.	100	0	0
1833.	Thomas Lambert, esq.	100	0	0

EPSOM.

This parish is bounded on the north by Chessington and a detached portion of Maldon; on the east, by Ewell; on the south, by Bansted, Hedley, and Walton-on-the-Hill; and on the west, by Ashtead. The name of this place, which was formerly written *Ebbisham*, *Ebesham*, and *Epsham*, was probably derived from some Saxon proprietor, Ebba being a female appellative among the Anglo-Saxons, and Ebbisham therefore signifying Ebba's ham, home, or dwelling.[1] Mr. John Toland, who resided at Woodcote in the reign of Queen Anne, and wrote an account of Epsom, conceived the original Saxon seat to have

[1] Another deviation of the names of this and the neighbouring town of Ewell has been suggested as arising from the circumstance of there being an *intermitting* spring (seated in the adjoining chalk-hills), called the Earth bourn or bore, which gushes out occasionally at Epsom, or *Ebbisham*,—flowing for several months, and then ceasing;—while at *Ewell* is the *fountain-head* of the river Hogsmill, which forms at all times a conspicuous object. In Lye's Saxon Dictionary, we find the word '*Ebbe*' translated 'an ebb,' '*recessus aquarum*.' '*Ham*,' is a town or village;—'*Ea*,' is a river; and '*Well*,' a spring or fountain.

been on the site of the farm-house since known as Epsom-court, and says that Ebba was the wife of the first Christian king [Frithwald?]; and that she was baptized by Bishop Wilfred about the year 590: but for this statement he cites no authority.

The manor of Epsom belonged to the monastery of Chertsey before the Norman conquest; and it is thus described among the conventual possessions in the Domesday book:—

"The Abbot [of Chertsey] holds *Ebesham*, which in the time of King Edward was assessed at 33 hides; now at 11 hides. The arable land consists of 17 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and thirty-four villains, and four bordars, have 17 carucates. There are two Churches; and six bondmen, and two mills valued at 10 shillings; and 24 acres of meadow. The wood yields 20 swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 20*l.*: now at 17*l.*"

The abbot obtained from Henry the Second [?] a license to shut up his park here at pleasure, and have all the beasts found in it;[2] and in 1285, Edward the First granted to the abbot a charter of free-warren in the manor of Epsom. Most of the tenants in villenage had, probably, been enfranchised previously to the 6th of Edward the Third, 1333, when a fifteenth being levied on the conventual estates for the king's service, those of Epsom paid only 7½*d.* towards it, while much larger sums were contributed by the similar tenants on other manors.[3]

Henry the Eighth, in the 29th year of his reign, 1537-8, obtained possession of the manor of Epsom, together with those of Sutton, Cullesdon, and Horley, which Mr. Manning says he purchased of the abbot of Chertsey; but if the conveyance was in the form of bargain and sale, the price probably was merely nominal, for before that period all the smaller convents had been suppressed by act of parliament, and measures were in progress for securing the surrender of the larger monasteries: indeed, about that time, or very shortly after, the monks of Chertsey were obliged to give up their own house and part of their estates, and remove to Bisham, in Berkshire; and the next year, that convent was also suppressed, and all the lands of the monks escheated to the crown.

But whatever may have been the circumstances under which the manor of Epsom came into the king's hands, it does not appear that he was desirous to retain it, for in the year above-mentioned he granted it with other estates to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington. This gentleman was shortly after accused of treason, convicted, and executed, as stated in the account of Beddington. Epsom being forfeited, remained among the crown lands until 1589, when Queen Elizabeth gave it to Edward D'Arcy, esq., a groom of the privy-

[2] Bibliot. Harleian. MS. 84. Cart. Antiq. D. 14.

[3] See Chertsey Leiger, preserved in the Exchequer; fol. 392.

chamber; who sold it to George Mynn, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn. It afterwards belonged to Ann, the daughter of Sir Robert Parkhurst, of Pyrford, and widow of Mr. Mynn; and she bequeathed it to her daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Evelyn, esq., the younger brother of the author of "Sylva." Mrs. Evelyn survived her husband; and her children (four sons and a daughter) having died before her, leaving no issue, she, by will dated January 22nd, 1691-2, devised her estates to Christopher Buckle, esq., of Bansted, and his son, as trustees for her sister Ann, (who had been married to Sir John Lewknor, and was then the wife of Sir William Morley), for her life; with remainder to her nephew, John Lewknor, esq., for his life; remainder to his issue by any wife, his then wife Jane excepted; remainder to John Parkhurst, of Catesby, in Northamptonshire; remainder to his son, Nathaniel Parkhurst. The testatrix died in 1692; and from that time until 1706, manorial courts were held in the names of her trustees. Mr. Lewknor succeeded to the estate on the death of his aunt; but dying without issue, it devolved on Mr. Parkhurst, who held his first court at Epsom in 1707. His son Nathaniel died before him, leaving a son and heir named John; on whose marriage with Ricarda, a daughter of Robert Dormer, a justice of the Common-pleas, his grandfather resigned to him the manor of Epsom, but retained possession of the rectory during his own life. John Parkhurst (the younger) had, by his wife Ricarda, four sons, John, Dormer, Robert, and Fleetwood. By some arrangement in the family, the father obtained power to dispose of his estates; and by his will, dated December 4th, 1762, he devised the manor and rectory to Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart., and George Byrd, esq., on trust for his wife Ricarda, for life, and after her decease, to be sold, and the proceeds divided between the younger sons. The testator gave the advowson of the vicarage to his eldest son, John Parkhurst. He died in December, 1765; and his widow Ricarda dying in 1770, the manor, in the month of September following, was sold by auction to Sir Joseph Mawbey; and on his decease in 1798, his son, the late Sir Joseph, became the proprietor. He died in 1817, and was succeeded by Emily, his eldest daughter: on her decease in the following year, the property devolved on her sister, Anne Maria; who, in 1819, married John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., late M.P. for East Surrey.

Epsom-Court was anciently the manor-house, but is now only a farm-house, with an estate of about three hundred acres attached to it. It was not sold with the manor after the death of Mrs. Ricarda Parkhurst, but with the great tithes became the property of Mrs. Millicent Thomas, widow of the Rev. Joseph Thomas, and daughter

of the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of the celebrated Lexicon: and from her they passed to the late Rev. Fleetwood Parkhurst, vicar of Epsom.

The Manor of Horton.—This manor was anciently included in that of Epsom, held by the abbot of Chertsey; who, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, granted the ville of Horton to John Merston and Rose his wife; and this grant was confirmed by the king, who added a license to inclose a park, with the right of free-warren within the same. In 1449, the bailiff of Kingston had a grant of the tolls of Kingston bridge, with the obligation of keeping it in repair, subject to the supervision of John Merston and his heirs, lords of the manor of Horton. In 1453, Mr. Merston obtained letters patent, authorizing him to found a chantry in the church of Ebbesham, and purchase lands to the value of twenty marks, for its endowment. He was succeeded by his nephew, William Merston, who was sheriff of Surrey in 1488; and in 1512, died seised of this manor, and of lands in Ewell and Ebbesham, leaving two daughters, Joan and Ursula, his coheirs. The latter, who became the wife of Nicholas Myn, held Horton; and on her death in 1540, the estate devolved on her son and heir, John Myn; one of whose descendants, of the same name, in 1626 sold it to George Mynn, esq., mentioned before. That gentleman married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Parkhurst, by whom he had a son and two daughters. The son having died without issue, the Horton estate came into the possession of his sister Elizabeth, wife of Richard Evelyn, esq.; and this lady having survived her husband and children, as already stated, devised by will the manor of Horton and Woodcote-park to Charles Calvert, 4th lord Baltimore, an Irish peer, maternally descended from George Mynn, esq., of Hertingfordbury, in Hertfordshire. This nobleman having opposed the arbitrary proceedings of King James the Second, was outlawed in Ireland as a traitor, but the proceedings against him were reversed under the government of William the Third, in 1691; and he died seised of this estate, February 21st, 1714-15. Lord Baltimore, like his predecessors in the peerage, was a Roman catholic; but his son and successor, Benedict Leonard, in 1713 professed himself a protestant, and he was chosen representative of the borough of Harwich in the first parliament of George the First. He survived his father but a very short time, as his death took place April 16th, 1715; and he was interred at Epsom. Charles, the sixth baron of Baltimore, son and heir of the preceding, was a favourite of Frederick, prince of Wales, who appointed him a gentleman of the bedchamber in 1731; warden of the stannaries in 1736; and subsequently, cofferer of his house-

hold, and surveyor-general of the duchy of Cornwall. He was elected a knight of the shire for Surrey in June, 1741; and in March, 1742, having vacated his seat on obtaining the office of a lord of the Admiralty, he was re-chosen. He was again elected in 1747; and his death took place April 24th, 1751. This nobleman was the founder of the present mansion of Woodcote-park.

Frederick, who succeeded his father as seventh baron of Baltimore, was unhappily distinguished for having been the subject of a criminal prosecution for a rape on the person of Sarah Woodcock, a quaker milliner, whom he detained in his house here. The trial on this charge took place at Kingston, in 1768, and after a long investigation of evidence he was acquitted, the case appearing to be one of seduction rather than violation. Previously to this affair, he had visited Turkey; and in 1767, he published "A Tour to the East in 1763 and 1764, with Remarks on the City of Constantinople and the Turks: also Select Pieces of Oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wisdom." 12mo. After the trial he disposed of his property here, and quitted the kingdom. In September, 1771, he died at Naples; and his body being brought to England was interred at Epsom.

The manor of Horton, with Woodcote-park and other estates, was purchased of Lord Baltimore by Mr. Monk, and re-sold to Mr. Nelson; who, in 1777, transferred the property in the same manner to Arthur Cuthbert, esq.; and from him the manor passed, by sale, to Mr. John Trotter, of Soho-square, London, an army contractor, who died in July, 1790. His son and successor, James Trotter, esq., who was sheriff of the county in 1798, erected a mansion here for his own residence, called HORTON-PLACE, and inclosed a quantity of land around it for a park. This estate is now the property of his son, John Trotter, esq., who for many years held the highly-responsible post of storekeeper-general, and is now one of the members for the western division of this county. All the land within the manor pertained to Horton-Place, with the exception of *Horton-Lodge*, which belonged to Chas. Browning, esq., whose mother, the late Hon. Louisa Browning, was the sister of Frederick, the last lord Baltimore; in whose family it still remains.—Woodcote-park was the later residence of the lords of Epsom until Mrs. Evelyn divided the estates, and bequeathed Woodcote with Horton to Lord Baltimore, and Epsom to Mr. Parkhurst. Mr. Cuthbert, who had purchased Woodcote, as above-mentioned, died in January, 1788; and this estate was afterwards bought by Lewis Teissier, esq., a merchant of London, who died in 1811. It is now the residence of his son, the baron de Teissier, to whom that title was granted by Louis the Eighteenth, in

1819, as a lineal descendant of Teissier, baron de Marguerittes, and marquis de Lagàrne, in Languedoc.

Woodcote-Park comprises about three hundred and fifty acres of ground, surrounded by a ring-fence, and is situated at the distance of one mile from Epsom, to the south, and contiguous to the race-course. The park is well wooded, and in addition to its magnificent old timber, includes some flourishing plantations, devised by the late Mr. Teissier.[4] The mansion, which is so embosomed in trees that it can hardly be seen from without the park, was also much improved by the same gentleman. It is a handsome building, consisting of a centre and wings, connected on each side by curvilinear arcades. From the lawn, in front, a twofold flight of steps (with balustrades) leads to the entrance-hall, which is ornamented with coupled Corinthian columns supporting a frieze. The chief apartments (of which there are five *en suite*), include two withdrawing rooms, elegantly decorated. The library is profusely enriched by gilding, &c.; and on the ceiling is a painting of Ganymede, by Verrio. There is, also, an apartment called the painted room, from the walls being covered with designs illustrative of the ancient Greek romance (by Longus) of Daphnis and Chloe; and on the ceiling of that which was formerly a chapel, is a representation of the Ascension of our Saviour, by Verrio.[5] The principal apartment on the first floor, is forty feet in length, twenty-eight in breadth, and eighteen in height.

Durdans.—On the site of the present mansion called Durdans, George, 1st earl of Berkeley, in the reign of Charles the Second, erected a magnificent structure with materials from the palace of Nonsuch, pulled down and sold by the duchess of Cleveland, to whom it had been given by the king. The grove at Durdans is stated by Aubrey to have been the scene of the intrigue between Ford, lord Grey (of Werke) and his wife's sister, Lady Henrietta Berkeley, youngest daughter of the earl of Berkeley;[6] in consequence of which, Lord Grey was prosecuted for conspiring with other persons to seduce

[4] In the autumn of 1818, Baron de Teissier's game-keeper was murdered in a lane adjoining the grounds at Woodcote, in a most savage manner (supposed by a poacher); a stick having been thrust between his cravat and neck, and twisted round. A labourer named Osborn was subsequently tried for this offence at the assizes, but acquitted.

[5] The old manor-house at Horton, which was large and surrounded by a moat, appears to have been the abode of the Mynns and their predecessors; but after the marriage of their co-heiress, Elizabeth, with Richard Evelyn, that gentleman, being struck with the far-preferable situation of Woodcote-park, determined to erect a mansion there for the residence of the owners of the estate;—and such a house he built, together with a chapel and a library. The two latter were ornamented by Grinling Gibbons and Verrio, who had been recommended to Mr. Evelyn by his brother John.

[6] Mr. Manning, (Surrey, vol. ii. p. 614), on the authority of the Rev. John Parkhurst, contradicts Aubrey's statement, and says the circumstances occurred, "not at Durdans,

the young lady from her father's house at Durdans; and the parties were found guilty, but no judgment was recorded against them, the matter having been eventually compromised.

At a subsequent period Durdans became the residence of the earl of Guildford; and it was afterwards inhabited by Frederick, prince of Wales, who frequently enjoyed the amusement of *Hawking* on Epsom downs, where there is a spot yet remembered by the name of the *Hawkery*. Soon after the prince quitted this place, the palace, as it has been styled, was taken down; and in 1764, when the erection of another mansion by Mr. Belchier was in progress, the new edifice was destroyed by an accidental fire. The house now called Durdans was next built, and sold to Mr. Dallowe; Mr. Blackman afterwards held it; and of him it was purchased by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart., M.P. for the county of Rutland, who made it his residence in 1828, and is still owner. It is a handsome building of red brick, with a stone basement, and dressings of the same material. There was formerly a fine avenue of walnut-trees at Durdans.

There was, at a remote period, a manor in the parish named *Bruttgrave*, or *Brettegrave*, which belonged to the abbot of Chertsey, and which having been recovered, on a trial at law, by abbot Rutherwyke, from persons by whom it had been unjustly seized, it was granted by him, in 1347, to Sir Guy de Briane, jun., knt., and his heirs. It successively passed to different proprietors until, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was in the possession of John Mynn, esq.; since which, it probably merged in the manor of Horton, also held by the family of Mynn, as already stated. No place bearing the name of Bruttgrave is at present known.

EPSOM WELLS.—The exact period of the discovery of a Spa, or Mineral Spring at Epsom, is uncertain. It has been stated, that towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the waters of a pond on the common, half a mile westward of the village, were found to be serviceable in the cure of ulcers and other disorders; and after the accession of James the First, some physicians having heard of the virtues attributed to this water, visited the place, and found on examination that it was impregnated with a

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but at a house of the Berkeleys, at the west end of the town, in the road to Leatherhead," which afterwards became the parish workhouse. But from the evidence given on the trial, it plainly appears that Lord Berkeley's family resided "at Durdants near Epsom, at the time of this ill accident"; and thence the elopement must have taken place. See TRIALS for High Treason, and other Crimes, &c. 8vo.; 1720; part iv. p. 42.

In September, 1662, Charles the Second and his Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, Prince Edward, and many noblemen, dined with the Earl of Berkeley, at Durdans.—The philosopher Evelyn was also present; and three years afterwards, he acquaints us that he was again at Durdans, where he found Dr. Wilkins, Sir William Petty, and Mr. Hooke, "contriving chariots, new rigging for ships, a wheel to run races in, and other mechanical inventions." He adds, "perhaps three such persons together were not to be found elsewhere in Europe, for parts and ingenuity."—DIARY, vol. i. p. 380.

bitter purging salt, which was then erroneously termed calcareous nitre, but which has been since named (from its known composition), Sulphate of Magnesia, though still, in common parlance, called Epsom Salt.

The current tradition relative to the discovery is, that one Henry Wicker, in 1618, observing in a field a small hole, or depression, filled with water in a dry summer, he enlarged it to form a pond for watering his cattle, but they refused to drink it; and this circumstance leading to further investigation, the healing properties of the fluid were made known. It is highly probable that, as is generally alleged, the Epsom water was first used as an external application to ulcerated sores and scorbutic eruptions, and that its aperient and alterative qualities, when taken internally, were subsequently ascertained.

The spring soon gained reputation for its medicinal virtues, Epsom was visited by strangers, and about the year 1621, the owner of the estate on which it was situated inclosed the well with a wall, and erected a shed for the convenience of sick persons who resorted thither. About 1640, the fame of the salubrious spring had extended into foreign countries, and persons of distinction from France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, are reported to have swelled the numbers of the visitors to the Epsom Spa. Dudley, the third Lord North, in his "Forest of Varieties," published in 1645, folio, claims the credit of having first made known the Tonbridge and Epsom waters "to the citizens of London and the king's people, the journey to the German Spaw being too expensive and inconvenient to sick persons, and great sums of money being thereby carried out of the kingdom."

Epsom appears to have become more frequented after the Restoration than it had previously been. In the London Gazette for June 19th, 1684, is an announcement "that the post will go every day, to and fro betwixt London and Epsom, during the season for drinking the waters." About 1690, the then proprietor was induced greatly to extend the accommodations for visitors. A ball-room, seventy feet in length, was erected, with other apartments; and a piece of ground was inclosed by a brick wall with a free-stone coping; which was standing in 1825, but in a very dilapidated state. A long walk, also, was laid out, and planted with elms, leading from the London road through the town, with avenues branching off in different directions. These improvements are ascribed to Mr. John Parkhurst, who is stated to have been lord of the manor at the time; but he did not succeed to the possession of the property until 1707; and therefore, the improvements referred to, (if, as seems probable, the above date be correct), must have been executed under the sanction of Mrs. Mynn, who died seised of the manor in 1692, or perhaps of her nephew and immediate successor, John Lewknor, esq.[7]

The improvements at the Wells, and the increased resort of company thither, led to the enlargement of the village; new inns and lodging-houses having been erected for the reception of visitors. Some of the buildings were on a very extensive scale, and one tavern especially, called the New Inn, kept by a Mrs. Wright, was reputed to be the largest in England. Sedan chairs and hackney coaches, numbered, as in the metropolis, were among the accommodations. There were public breakfasts, dancing and music every morning at the Wells, and there was a ring as in Hyde park; on the Downs, horse-races took place daily, at noon; and cudgell-playing, wrestling, and foot-races, were exhibited, with various other pastimes, in the afternoon; while the evenings were usually spent at private parties, assemblies, or card parties; and for awhile, Epsom, like Bath and Cheltenham, became the centre of attraction for fashionable society.

In the reign of Queen Anne, this place seems to have been much frequented. When

[7] It may be mentioned, as affording some evidence of the reputation of the Epsom waters towards the close of the seventeenth century, that in 1695, Dr. Nehemiah Grew, Secretary to the Royal Society, published in Latin, a "Treatise on the Bitter Cathartic Salt in the Epsom Waters, and others, and of its Nature and Use"; and the tract was afterwards translated into English.

her Majesty held her court at Windsor, her consort, Prince George, of Denmark, was accustomed to visit Epsom, and drink the waters; and his presence, no doubt, contributed to draw together the nobility and gentry, with many persons of all ranks, in quest of health, or more frequently of dissipation. Mr. Toland, about this time, wrote a most florid "Description of Epsom, with the Humours, and Politics of the Place, in a Letter to Eudoxa"; in which he says he had counted sixty coaches in the ring of a Sunday evening; and he informs us, that "trying to catch a Pig by the Tail" was one of the elegant amusements of the place.

After some years the Epsom waters lost their reputation, and ultimately the Wells became utterly unfrequented; a catastrophe which was accelerated, if not occasioned, by the chicanery of an individual. About 1690 an apothecary, named Levingstone, settled at Epsom, where he is said to have gained much money by his professional practice. At length, he conceived the idea of setting up a rival establishment, in opposition to the original Wells. In 1706, he purchased some land in the town of Sir John Parsons, and built a large house, with an assembly-room, for dancing and music, and other apartments, for raffling, hazard, and probably all sorts of gambling; together with shops for milliners, jewellers, toymen, and other trades-people, who dealt chiefly in fashionable luxuries. He planted a grove, and laid out a bowling-green, at the end of which he sank a well with a pump adapted to it, and by means of subterraneous pipes conveyed the water into a basin at the extremity of the assembly-room. The arrangements were completed in about two years; and at this place, to which the proprietor gave the name of the *New Wells*, he gave concerts and balls, set up gaming-tables, and by the novelty of his entertainments, he drew the company from the old Wells. Mr. Levingstone may have entered on his undertaking in the expectation that he could obtain water from his well possessing the same properties with that of the original spring; but if he did, he must have been disappointed. Notwithstanding this, like an unprincipled speculator, as he appears to have been, he endeavoured to persuade the visitors at Epsom to forsake the old Spa for his, which was more conveniently situated, and as he pretended, equally salubrious. He seems to have succeeded to no small extent,—for Toland, who resided at Epsom shortly after Levingstone's establishment was opened, says—"The Old Wells, at half a mile's distance [from the town] which formerly used to be the meeting-place in the forenoon, are not at present so much in vogue; the waters, they say, being found as good within the village, and all the diversions in greater perfection."[8]

The want of efficacy that was discovered in the New Epsom Spa, brought discredit on the Old Spa, which thus fell into unmerited disrepute. But this did not satisfy Levingstone, who adopted a most effectual method of preventing any comparison from being instituted between the genuine and the spurious mineral water. In 1715, a lease of the Old Wells having been granted or renewed to John Grant, John Maynard, and Daniel Ellicar, of them probably Levingstone purchased it: at all events, he obtained an assignment of the lease to himself, and then locked up the Old Wells, which continued inaccessible to the public until near the time of his death, in 1727. But before that period Epsom had got out of fashion as a watering place, and the spring was almost deserted, when a revival took place, amidst the excitements caused by the speculations of the South-sea projectors and their dupes, and the sudden prosperity of individuals. Under that impulse, the village became as much frequented as ever; and we are told, that "the Alchemists, Dutchmen, Germans, Jews, &c., filled the place, and gaming was carried to a great height." This tide of prosperity, however, was of short duration; for when the bubble burst, and many of the speculators were ruined, Epsom was again deserted; but not before several large houses, and among them that of Baron Swasso, had been erected here.

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[8] Vide Toland's DESCRIPTION, &c., as reprinted by Dr. Rawlinson, in AUBREY'S SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 197—213.

After the expiration of the lease which had been held by Levingstone, the lord of the manor, Mr. Parkhurst, re-opened the Old Wells, repaired the buildings, and in some degree restored the gaiety of the place, which, though not much frequented by strangers, became the resort of the neighbouring gentry, who had public breakfasts here, with music, dancing, and cards, every Monday in the summer; but those amusements were, ere long, again discontinued.

Between the years 1760 and 1770, Mr. Dale Ingram, a surgeon who had practised in London, made an attempt to re-call the attention of the public to the Epsom Wells, by advertising a preparation of Magnesia, obtained from the mineral waters; and he opened rooms for public breakfasts, but his scheme proved unsuccessful. The Epsom Spring was afterwards so utterly neglected that, in 1804, the building at the Old Wells was pulled down; and the ground having been purchased, or taken on lease, by Mr. Hitchener, he erected a small house on it for his own residence. The well was preserved, and the old wall inclosing the garden; but the place was seldom visited except from motives of curiosity. However, in the summer of 1822, and again in 1823, patients afflicted with scrofula, liver complaints, and other diseases, were induced by the recommendation of Dr. Pidduck, and Mr. Whitlaw, to go to Epsom for the purpose of drinking the waters.[9] At the present time, the Wells are more remembered from their former celebrity, than from any respect to their salubrious qualities.

Advowson, &c.—The living of Epsom, as well as the manor, anciently belonged to the abbot of Chertsey, who had a moiety of the tithes before it was appropriated. The papal sanction for that measure was obtained as early as the 3rd of Edward the First; but it was not carried into execution until the 6th of Edward the Second, when, the king having granted his license, Abbot Rutherwyke was inducted by the archdeacon of Surrey, and in 1331 he settled a liberal endowment on the vicar. The rectory has since been held by the lords of the manor.—The patronage is now vested in the Rev. Wilfred Speer.

In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, the rectory is valued at 30 marks, and the vicarage at 6 marks and 20 pence. In the King's books, the benefice is set down as a discharged vicarage, paying for synodals and pension, 2*s.* 1*d.*—The Registers commence in 1695, and have been continued regularly to the present time.

Vicars of Epsom in and since the year 1800:—

Jonathan Boucher, A.M. Instituted in January, 1785: died April 26th, 1804.

Fleetwood Parkhurst. Instituted July 16th, 1804.

Benjamin Bradney Bockett, M.A. Instituted Sept. 5th, 1839.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Martin, is situated at the upper end of Church-street, nearly at the eastern extremity of the parish. It is a vicarage in the deanery of Ewell; it pays 2*s.* 1*d.* synodals and

[9] Sir John Mennies, one of the wits and minor poets who lived in the reign of Charles the Second, wrote a Poem on Epsom Wells: vide Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, vol ii. col. 482. And a description of Epsom as a place of amusement, is to be found in the "*Iter Surriense*," by Dr. Burton. There is, also, a clever comedy extant, by Shadwell, called "Epsom Wells," which was frequently acted at the Duke's theatre in Charles the Second's reign.

pension, and stands discharged in the King's books. At the time of the Domesday survey, there appear to have been two churches at Epsom; and that there were a rector and a vicar at the same time, is proved by the Register of the bishop Pontissara, in 1285, when he granted to Roger de Grava, rector, all oblations and obventions issuing out of the vicarage for five years, in consideration of the charges he had been at in building a chancel.

Nothing, however, is now known of a second church, or of a chapel named Stamford chapel, mentioned in the Chartulary of Chertsey abbey, by which the benefice, with the manor of Epsom, was appropriated.

The old structure, taken down twenty-two years ago, is thus described by Manning and Bray:[10]—

"It is built with flints, as is the tower which stands at the west end of the north aisle, and on it is a small slender spire covered with shingles: in it are six [eight, as at present] bells and a clock. There is a nave and two aisles, and beyond is a single chancel, said to have been added to the original building; and that the stone with which it is built was brought from Merton Abbey to Nonsuch when Henry the Eighth built the latter; but this was clearly contradicted by the above grant from the bishop, and by the finding a stone on removing Peirce's tablet in the chancel to make room for Mr. Warre's in 1801, on which was a fragment of an inscription, the characters of which are of an earlier date; the following is a copy:

CCR' VICARI' Dei Cl

The length of the nave is fifty-one feet, the chancel thirty-five; the breadth of the chancel and nave, seventeen feet nine inches; the whole breadth, including the two aisles, forty-six feet three inches. The font, near the west door, is an octagon bason with quaterfoils on the sides, supported by an octagon pillar."

This building having been long out of repair, and insufficient in size to accommodate the increased population of the parish, it was determined, after several meetings of the inhabitants, in 1823 and 1824, to pull down the ancient edifice, the tower excepted, and erect a new one. Mr. Hatchard, of Pimlico, was the architect employed on this occasion. A committee having been nominated by the parish, for the purpose of assisting the churchwardens (Henry Gosse, esq., and Mr. Thomas Butcher), a contract was, on the 31st of March, 1824, entered into with Mr. William Blofield, of London, for rebuilding the church, according to the plans and specifications of Mr. Hatchard. On Easter Monday, the 19th of April following, the contractor began to pull down the old building; and on the 19th of May, the first stone of the new edifice was laid in the north-east corner, by the Rev. Joseph Darby, curate, with the usual masonic ceremonies. The tower, being found in a substantial state, and requiring only some slight repairs, was not taken down. It was built in at the north-west corner of the

[10] Surrey, vol. ii. p. 616.

church; and, standing upon arches, it forms, as before, the approach to the north aisle.

The estimated expense of rebuilding, furnishing the interior of the church with an organ, &c., was rather more than 6,000*l.*, the funds for meeting which were raised by borrowing 4,400*l.* of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, on the credit of the church-rates; by a grant of 500*l.* from the Church-building Society; and the remainder by subscriptions from the inhabitants. The average annual charge upon the parish, for the term of twenty years, was $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ in the pound, as a rate; gradually diminishing from a fraction below 10*d.* to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$

The present church is a handsome Gothic structure, including within its boundaries the entire site of the ancient building. The style of its predecessor has been, with slight variations, preserved; especially as regards the curve of its arches, and the mouldings of its columns. The side walls have been carried out three feet beyond their former limits; giving a corresponding addition to the width of the south aisles, which have also been extended eastward eighteen feet and a half. The chancel preserves its former situation, though with a reduction in length, by the elongation of the aisles. The west front has been advanced seven feet, by which convenient room has been obtained for lobbies to the respective entrances, staircases to the galleries, and an organ-loft on the gallery floor. The vestry, fourteen feet and a half by thirteen feet, fills up the angle formed by the south side of the chancel and the east end of the south aisle. The extreme length of the building, from east to west, is now one hundred and one feet nine inches; the extreme breadth, fifty-three feet two inches. "The walls are of brick, the lower courses of which are laid in Roman cement. Above the plinth, which is of stone, they are faced with flints set in dark mortar, and carefully banded in with brickwork. The piers are strengthened by plain stone buttresses terminating at the cornice. Those at the west front, which flank the gable of the nave, are continued above the cornice in the form of octagonal shafts, ornamented with sunk panels and moulded caps, and surmounted by octangular pinnacles with rich finials. The quoins to all the angles and apertures are of chequered or indented stone-work; those of the old tower being faced with Roman cement to correspond."[11] So far as regards the exterior of the building, there is nothing to offend the eye, excepting the extreme insignificance of the spire.

Aided by the judicious and symmetrical arrangement of the various monuments, mostly from the old building, the interior of the

[11] Vide HISTORY OF EPSOM, to which we are chiefly indebted for the architectural particulars relating to this church.

For Brayleys History of Surrey.

St. Martin's Church, Epsom: [illegible]

St. Martin's Church, Epsom: Nave & Chancel.

[illegible] R.B. Ede. February 1st 1841

church presents a very handsome appearance. On each side, the nave is divided from the south aisle by five arches: the pillars, which are of Portland stone, are formed by four slender columns surrounding a central shaft, and having the intervals relieved by a reeded moulding. "One of the small columns of each pillar is continued upwards upon the face of the spandrel above, nearly as high as the points of the arches; and springing from these, are perforated trusses, forming flat arches, by which the main rafters are supported. The trusses divide the roof, which rises about three feet above them, into compartments corresponding with the arches below. The roof is ribbed crosswise, and the ribs are intersected by longitudinal mouldings at the angles."—"The altar is formed by three arches projecting about six inches from the wall, and supported by small columns. Above these, are battlements perforated with flowers, and open panels forming quatrefoils under the embrasures, through which the light is thrown from the window above." Between the arches, and at the extremities, are "buttresses with sunk panels surmounted by pinnacles, as at the west front." In the recess formed by the centre arch stands the communion-table; the space between which and the centre arch is divided into three compartments. In the central compartment is the name JEHOVAH, in Hebrew characters, richly emblazoned in gold and crimson. On one side is inscribed the Lord's Prayer; on the other, the Creed, in gold, on an oak-ground; and in the lateral compartments, the Decalogue, in corresponding style.

The great east-window over the altar is divided into three lights by moulded mullions, branching into tracery above. This window is ornamented with stained glass, executed by Mr. Willement, heraldic painter to his late Majesty, King George the Fourth. The central compartment presents a whole-length figure of the Saviour, copied from Leonardo da Vinci, standing on a pedestal beneath a Gothic canopy. In the right-hand compartment are the armorial bearings of the king encircled by the garter, and crowned; and, on the left, are the arms of the then bishop of the diocese (Tomline), ensigned by a mitre, and surrounded by the garter, of which order he was the prelate. The ground of these side compartments is a rich lozenge pattern of red, with Gothic flowers. In the upper quatrefoils are the initial emblems of the first and second persons of the Trinity, and in the extreme point, the descending Spirit.

The pulpit, square, and painted in imitation of wainscot, is on the north side of the nave, near the chancel, and fronting westward. It is raised on open arches. The reading-desk, similar in style, is on the south side of the nave, immediately opposite.

The large, ancient, octagonal font, with quatrefoils and central devices, on a plain pillar, which formerly occupied a position beneath the tower, has been moved to a situation near the principal entrance.

The organ (by Lincoln) "comprises a full organ and swell, containing eight stops in the full organ, and four in the swell; also an octave of German pedals. It is furnished with horizontal double-feeding bellows, Venetian shades to the swell, and a shifting movement to the full organ, to take off the loud stops."

The church contains, in the aggregate, about twelve hundred sittings. On its rebuilding and enlargement, five hundred and forty-seven additional sittings were obtained; of which, according to the terms of the grant from the Church-building Society, three hundred and thirty-nine of that number are free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to ninety-one formerly provided.

In the chancel, commencing on the north wall, are six mural tablets.

1. A bust of the deceased, on a sarcophagus, to the memory of—

> The Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER, M.A., 19 years vicar of this parish. He was born at Blenego, in Cumberland, on the 12th of March, 1738; and died on the 27th of April, 1804.

2. Backed with grey marble, an urn, wreathed, on a pedestal, supported by two whole-length female figures; one, bearing a cross, and the sacred volume, inscribed "The hope of the righteous shall be gladness"; the other, sustaining a pelican in her right hand. The tablet is inscribed to the memory of—

> Mrs. JANE ROWE, spinster, daughter of Hutton Rowe, esq., of Haswell Moor, in the county of Durham. She died on the 27th of February, 1810, aged sixty.

3. By Flaxman, a small whole-length female figure, her head reclining in grief on a votive urn. The inscription is as follows:—

> Sacred to the Memory of JOHN HENRY WARRE, esq., who died at Belmont Lodge, Hertfordshire, on the 15th of June, 1801, in the 52nd year of his age. He was the second son of William Warre, esq., of the ancient family of Warre, of Westercombe, in the county of Somerset.
>
> This Monument was erected by the direction of his widow, relatives, and friends.
>
> Sacred, also, to the Memory of Mrs. *Braithwaite Warre*, widow of John Henry Warre, esq., who departed this life at West Cliff, Ramsgate, January the 7th, 1824, in the 66th year of her age, and whose earthly remains are interred with those of her husband in the vault of her uncle, John Braithwaite, esq.

4. On the south wall of the chancel, also by Flaxman, a whole-length figure in full relief, her right arm resting on an urn, surmounting a pillar. Over her head are the letters, I. H. S., surmounted by the cross, and encircled by a wreath of stars. Below is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN BRAITHWAITE, esq., the course of whose whole life exhibited a singular and uniform pattern of universal benevolence, for his only object was to do good. The rectitude of his mind corresponded with the purity of his heart: correct in the conception of every religious and moral duty, he was steady in the practice of them. In every situation and under all circumstances he was invariably the same man, an affectionate relation, a sincere friend, a pious Christian, mild in judging, just and generous to all, moderate only in those gratifications which respected himself. The virtuous energies of his mind comprehended all those humanities and sympathies of which our nature in its best state is susceptible. Born in the island of Barbadoes, he was warmly attached to that island, which he served in a public character, and which he loved as a father. He lived beloved, respected, revered. He died the 21st of September, 1800, in the 78th year of his age, lamented by all who had the advantage and happiness of knowing him. Such was the man whose virtues this marble attempts thus imperfectly to record: it was erected by the directions of three nieces as a tribute to the memory of a most dear relation, whom living they loved and honoured, and whose death they will never cease to deplore; consoling themselves at the same time with the full assurance that he is removed to a blessed immortality where righteousness will have its reward.

5. On each side of the tablet, a small whole-length figure: one, representing Hope, holding an anchor in her right hand; the other, a woman, her hands clasped, and a hood over her head. This monument, also by Flaxman, bears the subjoined inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. JOHN PARKHURST, M.A., of this parish, and descended from the Parkhursts of Catesby, in Northamptonshire. His life was distinguished not by any honours in the Church, but by deep and laborious researches into the treasures of Divine learning; the fruits of which are preserved in two invaluable Lexicons, in which the original text of the Old and New Testament is interpreted with extraordinary light and truth. Reader! if thou art thankful to God that such a man lived, pray for the Christian world, that neither the pride of false learning, nor the growth of unbelief, may so far prevail, as to render his pious labours in any degree ineffectual. He lived in Christian charity, and departed in faith and hope on the 21st day of February, MDCCXCVII, in the 69th year of his age.

6. By Chantrey, a kneeling female figure in full relief, looking upwards, with an infant in her arms. This monument is to the memory of *Susan*, wife of John Ashley Warre, esq., who died July 4th, 1820, in her twenty-fourth year. Also, of JOHN BRAITHWAITE WARRE, only child of the above, who died in infancy, a few months after his mother.

Against the east end of the nave, to the south of the chancel, are three white-marble tablets, backed, as those in the chancel, with grey marble. The first of these, by Flaxman, is to the memory of *Miss Eleanor Belfield*, daughter of the Rev. Finney Belfield, of Primley-hall, Devonshire, who died on the 31st of March, 1802, aged fifteen years. The inscription is in a circle, over which is a finely-sculptured lily snapped from its stem.

The adjoining tablet, the inscription of which is also in a circle, is in

memory of *Rebecca*, wife of the Rev. John Gibbons, and niece of John Braithwaite, esq., who died July 5th, 1815, in her fifty-ninth year.

The third of these tablets has a carved pediment, and bears the following inscription:—

> Near this place are deposited the remains of WILLIAM HAYGARTH, esq., A.M., eldest son of John Haygarth, M.D., and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, deeply skilled in the learning and antiquities of Greece and Italy, and adorned by all their arts, but still more highly distinguished by the genuine simplicity and solid worth of his moral character, terminated a life devoted to literature, and to every domestic and social virtue, by a death of piety and resignation, on the 26th of September, 1825, aged 41 years.—His sorrowing widow inscribes to his memory this record of gratitude and affection.

At the east end of the south wall of the church, on the right of the entrance to the vestry, is a white-marble slab, with a long inscription recording the benefactions of *Elizabeth Culling*, widow of William Culling, esq., who died on the 30th of June, 1790.

Not far distant is an old monument to the memory of RICHARD EVELYN, of Woodcote, who died in 1669, at the age of forty-eight.

Farther westward, is a mural monument of white and grey marble to the memory of Mrs. *Sarah Cuthbert*, wife of Arthur Cuthbert, esq., of Woodcote, who died December 15th, 1777, aged thirty-three;—and of others of the family.

Still farther westward, is a tablet to the memory of JOHN PEIRCE, esq., and *Mary* his wife, erected by their son, J. P., in 1743.

At the west end of the south wall are two memorials, one above the other, of the *Bury* and *James* families.

On the staircase to the gallery over the south aisle, is a costly marble monument to the memory of *Elizabeth*, relict of Richard Evelyn, of Woodcote, who died in 1691, at the age of sixty-three.

Near the east end of the south wall in the gallery, is a small tablet to the memory of JOHN LLOYD, who died in 1718-19; his wife *Dorothy*, and other members of his family.

About the middle of the wall, is a large and handsome white-marble mural tablet to the memory of EDWARD KNIPE, esq., of Hookfield-grove in this parish, who died on the 19th of October, 1825, in his eighty-second year;—of *Caroline*, his widow, daughter of Thos. Western, esq., of Abington-hall, Cambridgeshire, who died November 14th, 1837;—and of other members of his family.

About the centre of the north gallery, is a small white-marble tablet to the memory of *Elizabeth Price*, relict of Thomas Price, esq., of Westbury, Bucks, who died February 6th, 1801, in her sixty-seventh year.—At the west end of this gallery, is a memorial of the Rev. OWEN LUDGATER, minister of this parish, who died September 16th, 1703, in the thirty-first year of his age.

On the wall of the north aisle, is a small black-marble tablet; beneath which is a white-fronted altar-tomb, with a black-marble slab on the top. This monument bears the arms of *Coke* and *Berkeley*, in two compartments, viz.—in the first, Per pale, Az. and Gu. three eagles, displayed, countercharged; in the second compartment, Gu. a chev. betw. ten crosses, pattée, Arg. The inscription is as follows:—

Hic deponuntur exuviæ Roberti Coke, equitis aurati, cum lectissimâ conjuge *Theophilâ*. Ille Dom. Edwardi Coke judicis juris consultissimi hæres, vir prudens et integerrimus, Angliæ leges quas pater commentariis, vitâ suâ illustravit. Nec lætis inflatus, nec fractus adversis, pius in Deum, largus in pauperes, bonus in omnes. Illa ex antiquâ familiâ de Berkeley, soror unica Georgii, Baronis Berkeley, generis splendorem virtutibus, sexum eruditione, seipsam patientiâ superavit. Quorum summæ felicitati nil defuit præter prolem, magno sanè patriæ detrimento cum tantarum virtutum hærede sit destituta; uterque sibi, neuter suis, satis vixit. Illa obiit anno D'ni mdcxliii. ætatis xlvij. die Aprilis xxij. Ille obiit anno D'ni mdcliii. ætatis lxvij. die Julij xix. Georgius Berkeley mœstissimus nepos avunculis meritissimus paterni in eum affectus æmylis, tam gratitudinis suæ exprimendæ quam eorum perpetuandæ memoriæ, hoc monumentum posuit.

At the west end of the nave is a neat tablet, surmounted by an urn, to the memory of Benjamin Pugh, of Abele-Grove, in this parish, who died on the 25th of July, 1823.

Amongst the memorials in the church-yard, is a stone bearing the following quaint inscription:—

Here lieth the carcase
Of honest Charles Parkhurst,
Who ne're could dance or sing,
But always was true to
His Sovereign Lord the King,
Charles the First.
Ob. Dec. xx. mdcciv. ætat. lxxxvi.

The Rev. Jonathan Boucher, who became vicar of Epsom on the resignation of the living by Dr. Samuel Glasse, obtained some literary distinction by his philogical researches. He was born at Blencogo, in Cumberland, March the 12th, 1738; and was educated at Wigton. At the age of sixteen he went to North America; and having qualified himself for the clerical office, he was chosen rector of a parish in Virginia. He then returned to England, to procure episcopal ordination; and he subsequently held livings in Maryland, through the patronage of the Governor, Sir Robert Eden. In 1775, he quitted that country, probably in consequence of the war that had commenced between Great Britain and the Colonies, his sentiments with respect to which may be inferred from a work which he published, under the title of "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, in 13 Discourses, preached in N. America, between the years 1763 and 1775." Mr. Boucher was presented to the living of Epsom in 1784, and held it until his death, which took place April the 27th, 1804.—Besides the publication above-mentioned, he was the author of two Assize Sermons; a tract on the State of the Poor; and a Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, of which the first part only appeared, and that posthumously, in 1807. He was, also, an ample contributor to Hutchinson's History of the County of Cumberland.

Donations to the parish of Epsom:—

An unknown bequest, of half an acre of land, called the Church Haw, situated in the grounds of James Gibson, esq., the rent of which, to the amount of 4*l.* 4*s.*, has been regularly received by the Churchwardens, since 1692, and applied by them to the use of the poor generally.

January 22, 1691. Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn, by will, 10*l.* per annum, secured as a rent-charge on the manor of Ebbisham, for clothing six poor widows, or women, of Epsom, for ever. Laid out at Easter by the minister for that purpose.

January 5, 1693. Mr. John Brayne, by will, for the purchase of freehold lands, the annual produce of which to be disposed of as follows:—two fifths to the vicar for his own use; the remaining three fifths for teaching poor children of the parish to read and write, and for binding them out apprentices. The lands purchased for this purpose are in Fetcham; and the rent of the three fifths is applied towards the support of the National School in this parish.

January 20, 1725. Mr. David White, by will, a sum of money to be laid out in purchase of a freehold estate, of the yearly value of 30*l.*; the produce to be applied towards the instruction of the charity children. Until the purchase should be effected, the money was invested in South-sea Annuities, in the name of the Accomptant-General, who, by a decree of Chancery, was directed to pay the said sum of 30*l.* annually to the trustees of Brayne's Charity in augmentation of the funds thereof.

October 20, 1620. Mr. Henry Smith, by deed, certain proportions of the proceeds of an estate in Sussex (20*l.* a year, or more), for various charitable purposes.

November 1, 1728. Mrs. Mary Dundas, by will, a copyhold house and premises at Epsom; the proceeds of which (30*l.* a year, or upwards), to be laid out in Coals for the aged widows of the parish.

January 12, 1764. Mrs. Elizabeth Northey, by will, 100*l.* (since vested in the 3 per cent. consols), for books for the children of the charity school.

August 29, 1782. Mr. Samuel Cane, by will, 500*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols; the interest of which to be laid out in Bread and Coals for the poor widows in the almshouses.

1790. Mrs. Elizabeth Culling, by will, 150*l.*, 3 per cent. reduced Annuities; the interest to be applied as follows:—2*l.* 2*s.* every alternate year, for painting the iron-rails round her tomb; 10*s.* 6*d.* yearly to the sexton for cleaning it; and the annual surplus for the relief of the poor in clothing and bread.—Also, 50*l.* of like stock to accumulate for the repairs of the vault; and, when the said sum of 50*l.* stock should increase to 100*l.*, 20*l.* to be sold out to put poor children apprentices, &c. Also, 100*l.* 3 per cent. reduced Annuities; the interest of which, for the use of the minister for ever. Also, 100*l.* of the like stock for the benefit of the churchwardens for ever.

July 9, 1803. Mrs. Jane Rowe, by will, 188*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, 4 per cent. Bank Annuities; the dividends of which to be applied for the purchase of Bread, Meat, and Firing, for annual distribution at Christmas amongst poor persons not having received parish relief.

Mr. Thyar Pitt, by will, 225*l.* in the 4 per cent. Annuities, in aid of the charity school. The dividends are applied in augmentation of the funds of the National school.

May 6, 1814. Mr. Langley Brachenbury, by will, 300*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols; the interest to be laid out in Bread and Coals for the poor widows in the almshouses.

Sir James Alexander, by will, 200*l.* New Navy 4 per cents. (now 3½), to be laid out at Christmas, in the purchase of five Coats for five poor men, and five Gowns for five poor women, born in, or married to persons born in Epsom; "they being required to appear at church in the forenoon of Christmas day, and of the following Sunday (unless prevented by illness or infirmity), on pain of forfeiting the above gift."

February 6, 1834. George William Story, by will, 100*l.*, 3½ per cent. reduced Annuities; the dividends of which to be given in equal parts to the twelve poor widows in the almshouses, on the 25th of March, annually.

June 2, 1834. Mrs. Margaret Knipe, by will, 300*l.*, 3 per cent. consols; such part of the dividends of which as may be necessary, not exceeding one moiety, to keep in repair the family vault in the church-yard, and also the monument in the church; the remainder, if any, of such moiety, with the whole of the other moiety, to the widows in the almshouses annually, on Christmas eve.

The Almshouses, occupied by the twelve poor widows, repeatedly mentioned in the list of donations inserted above, were built by Mr. John Levingstone, on half an acre of land given by the parish; and they have always remained under the direction and control of the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor.

A small *Church* has recently been built on *Epsom Common*, from designs by Wm. McIntosh Brookes, esq., architect, of London, for the convenience of the poorer inhabitants of that vicinity; the distance from the parish church being considerable. It has been erected under the provisions of the Act of the 59th of George the Third, cap. 134; but has not yet (May, 1845) been consecrated. The site was given by J. I. Briscoe, esq., the lord of the manor; and the expense was defrayed by subscription; towards which, the sum of 300*l.* was granted by the Church-building and the Diocesan Church-building Societies. Her Majesty, the Queen-dowager, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Egmont, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, W. J. Denison and John Trotter, esqrs. (the members for the county), and other influential persons, contributed to the building fund; and the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge gave a complete set of books: the builder was Mr. Bothwell, of Dorking. This edifice contains accommodation for two hundred persons: and all the sittings are free and unappropriated. The patronage is vested in the incumbent of Epsom.

The old Chapel, in Church-street, now belongs to the Independents. Here the celebrated Dr. Watts used occasionally to preach, during his residence with Sir John Hartop, whose house nearly adjoined the chapel. Another chapel is occupied by Wesleyan-Methodists; and a third, by a congregation professing pure Calvinistic doctrines.

Here is a National School, supported by voluntary subscription, and by the proceeds of various bequests mentioned in the list of donations: the school-house is at the entrance of the town from London. Epsom has, also, a Sunday school; and an Infant school, founded by Miss Trotter, on Clay-hill.—The lower classes of the parish are aided by a Savings' Bank, and different religious and benevolent institutions.

Gas was first introduced into this town in the year 1840. The gasometer, near the National school-house, is very small.

Epsom is justly regarded as one of the pleasantest stations in the vicinity of the metropolis. "The beautiful plantations of Garlands,

the more stately groves of Durdans, and the ancient and magnificent trees of Woodcote, combine to give a richness to the scenery of the surrounding country; and present, either from the Downs or Common, the town of Epsom encircled in their foliage. From the summit of the Downs,[12] especially, is commanded one of the richest and most luxuriant views in the county." Over the Downs are some delightful rides to Headley, Walton-on-the-Hill, &c., along the turf; and to the west there is a lane, called Chalk-lane, which leads by a circuitous route to the town, with a branch over Woodcote-Green, skirting the common to Ashtead. It is in Chalk-lane that Durdans, the seat of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart., is situated. The road leading from the town to Woodcote, continues under the park palings to Ashtead park, the seat of Colonel Howard, distant about two miles. In a variety of other agreeable perambulations around the village, the horseman and the pedestrian may be alike gratified.

In the lane that branches from Woodcote to the town, is a House that was formerly the abode of the Rev. Martin Madan, author of "Thelyphthora," and various other works. Whilst living here, he successfully exerted his authority as a magistrate to prevent the introduction of illegal games into the town during the race-week. This, however, gave such offence to the inhabitants that they burnt him in effigy near the spot where the pump now stands.[13]—The house is now the residence of Dr. Graham.

Nearly opposite to Durdans (already described), in Chalk-lane, is Garlands, which was formerly called the "Grove," but obtained its present designation from the Garland family, whose seat it has been for many years, and is now occupied by Edgar Garland, esq. The mansion, a handsome brick-built residence, is surrounded by about fifty acres of undulating and well-wooded land.

[12] "These Downs are a part of that great branch of the central chalk mass of Salisbury Plain which, diverging at Farnham, extends through the entire length of Surrey and Kent, terminating between Folkstone and Dover, and is sometimes called the North, Surrey, and Kent Downs. Its breadth varies from about four to eight miles."

[13] The Rev. Martin Madan, born in 1726, was the son of Martin Madan, esq., of Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, groom of the bedchamber to Frederick, prince of Wales, father of George the Third. His mother, an accomplished woman, and a writer of some merit, was daughter of Spencer Cowper, esq., and niece of the Lord-chancellor Cowper. Mr. Madan was educated for the law, and had been called to the bar; but, being fond of the study of theology, he took holy orders, and became a popular preacher at the Lock Hospital chapel, London. It was in 1780 that he published his celebrated work intituled "Thelyphthora," which was generally considered, though unfairly, to favour the doctrine of polygamy. The odium which this brought upon him induced his retirement from the pulpit. He died at Epsom, in 1790, and was buried at Kensington.—His brother, Dr. Spencer Madan, became successively, bishop of Bristol, and of Peterborough. He died in 1813.

Not far from Garlands, on the same side of Chalk-lane, is another good brick house (with attached grounds), which was formerly the residence of Sir John Jackson, bart.; but more recently of James Elmslie, esq., to whose widow it now belongs, and who is its present occupier.

Adjoining *Woodcote-Green* is the elegant mansion and park of Edward Richard Northey, esq. The house was built by Sir Edward Northey, attorney-general in the reigns of William the Third, Anne, and George the First, and who made it his residence.[14]

At the south-west entrance of Epsom, is a large and handsome brick Mansion, formerly the seat of Governor Starke; subsequently, of Lady Duckingfield; and now the property and residence of N. Alexander, esq. It occupies a good situation; and commands, from the back part, some pleasing views of Woodcote and its neighbourhood.

Still nearer to the town, is an elegant mansion, called *The Elms*, which formed a portion of that mentioned by Toland as Mr. Rooth's. It was afterwards the property of Sir John Brewer Davis; who disposed of it to Mr. Cunningham, a corn-chandler of Epsom, who, it is said, ruined himself by the purchase. He divided the land, and pulled down a great portion of the house; after which, he sold this property to Sir James Alexander, who was a magistrate of Surrey, and served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1801, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir James much improved the house and grounds; but after his death, it remained untenanted for a considerable time; but was afterwards purchased by James Pearson, esq.

Adjoining is Abele-Grove, an elegant villa residence, in the occupation of Peter Hunter, esq. It was once the residence of Sir William Parsons, and then a place of much grandeur; at whose death, it became the property of Mr. Bowles, who allowed the house to remain in a ruinous condition for a long time. It subsequently belonged to Mr. Price, by whom it was sold to the Rev. Mr. Thomas; on the decease of whose widow, it was purchased by John Pugh, esq., who greatly improved the house, in which his widow continued to reside many years.

At the entrance of the town by Clay-hill, is Hookfield-Grove, formerly the residence of Edward Knipe, esq., but now occupied by its owner, the Rev. Randolph Knipe.—Nearly opposite to which is another good house, the residence of John Hilbert Tate, esq.

[14] The first brood of Rooks from which the colony at the Temple Gardens, in London, had origin, was taken thither by Sir William Northey from this estate.

There are several other respectable houses on Clay-hill.

Pitt-Place is a pleasant seat at a short distance from the church, deriving its name from an old chalk-pit which forms a chief part of the grounds, and the sides of which are now ornamented by well-grown trees. In the conservatory, which opens from the drawing-room, is a myrtle tree of extraordinary size, it being sixteen feet in height, and two feet in girth. This estate is now the seat of Digby Neave, esq. About twenty years ago, it was the property of Rowland Stephenson, esq.—In the last century, it was the occasional retreat of the late Lord Littleton, whose sudden decease is said to have occurred here under the following peculiar circumstances; and the account is stated to have been written by a gentleman who was on a visit to that nobleman at the time of his decease.—

"I was at Pitt Place, Epsom, when Lord Littleton died. Lord Fortescue, Lady Flood, and the two Miss Amphletts, were also present. Lord Littleton had not long been returned from Ireland, and frequently had been seized with suffocating fits: he was attacked several times by them in the course of the preceding month, while he was at his house in Hill Street, Berkeley Square. It happened that he dreamt, three days before his death, that he saw a fluttering bird, and afterwards that a Woman appeared to him in white apparel, and said to him, 'Prepare to die; you will not exist three days.' His lordship was much alarmed, and called to a servant from a closet adjoining, who found him much agitated, and in a profuse perspiration: the circumstance had a considerable effect all the next day on his lordship's spirits. On the third day, while his lordship was at breakfast with the above personages, he said, 'If I live over to-night, I shall have jockied the ghost, for this is the third day.' The whole party presently set off for Pitt Place, where they had not long arrived before his lordship was visited by one of his accustomed fits: after a short interval he recovered. He dined at five o'clock that day, and went to bed at eleven, when his servant was about to give him rhubarb and mint-water; but his lordship, perceiving him stirring it with a tooth-pick, called him a slovenly dog, and bid him go and fetch a tea-spoon. On the man's return he found his master in a fit, and the pillow being placed high, his chin bore hard upon his neck; when the servant, instead of relieving his lordship, on the instant, from his perilous situation, ran, in his fright, and called out for help; but on his return he found his lordship dead."

In explanation of this strange tale, it is said that Lord Littleton acknowledged, previously to his death, that the woman he had seen in his dream was the mother of the two Miss Amphletts, mentioned above; whom, together with a third sister, then in Ireland, his lordship had seduced, and prevailed on to leave their parent, who resided near his country seat in Shropshire. It is further stated, that Mrs. Amphlett died of grief, through the desertion of her children, at the precise time when the female vision appeared to his lordship; and that, about the period of his own dissolution, a personage answering his description visited the bedside of the late Miles Peter Andrews, esq. (who had been the friend and companion of Lord Littleton in his revels), and suddenly throwing open the curtains, desired Mr. Andrews to come to him. The latter, not knowing that his lordship had returned from Ireland, suddenly got up, when the phantom disappeared. Mr. Andrews frequently declared, that the alarm caused him to have a short fit of illness; and, in his subsequent visits to Pitt Place, no solicitations could ever prevail on him to take a bed there; but he would invariably return, however late, to the Spread Eagle inn, at Epsom, for the night.

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Engraved for Brayley's History of Surrey

In Church-street is the *Vicarage*, a handsome brick house, erected some years since from the designs of J. Macintosh Brookes, esq., for the present vicar, the Rev. B. Bradney Bockett, who resides there.

Opposite the Vicarage is THE GROVE, an elegant mansion, situated in the centre of grounds tastefully laid out, and encircled with a belt of fine trees. It was lately in the occupation of John Whitmore, esq., a governor of the Bank of England; but is now the property and residence of Thomas B. Burbidge, esq.

In Church-street, also, is THE CEDARS, in the occupation of William Everest, esq.—The residences of Henry Gosse, esq.; Mrs. Hesketh; James Gibson, esq., and others.

Epsom is an irregular town, but it contains many respectable and well-built houses, and several extensive inns: in the main street is a large sheet of water. The weekly market, which had been long discontinued, was revived in the year 1833, and is now held on Wednesdays. The ancient cattle fair was, also, revived in the same year; and, together with that for toys, which formerly took place on the 5th of August, is now held on Clay-hill, on the 25th of July. A petty Session is held here by the county magistrates on the first Monday in every month; and on the first Monday of every alternate month, a special Session for licensing ale-houses is held. In the neighbourhood are several nursery-grounds; and some brick-making, brewing, and malting, is carried on.

Among the *Memorabilia* of Epsom may be recorded the residence there, whilst the prosperity of the Wells was on the wane, of the celebrated MRS. MAPP, the 'Bone-setter,' or 'Shape-mistress,' as she was occasionally designated. She is said to have been the daughter of one *Wallin*, a bone-setter, of Hindon, in Wiltshire, and, as Manning adds, "sister of that *Polly Peachum*, who was married to the Duke of Bolton;"—but in this, he is unquestionably in error.[15] She quitted her father's house in consequence of some family quarrel, and after strolling awhile about the country, in a state of affected insanity, calling herself "Crazy Sally," she at length settled in Epsom. Here, by her general

[15] Gay's "Beggar's Opera" was first performed in the season of 1727-28, and Lavinia Fenton, as she was then called, but whose real name was *Besswick*, was the original Polly Peachum; in which character she became the idol of the town, and was very soon an especial object of regard to Charles, 3rd duke of Bolton, K.G. Her admirers were numerous, but on her deciding in favour of the duke, he took her from the stage, after her 61st performance; and on the following night, the public were both surprised and aggrieved by the announcement of a new *Polly*. She had several children by his grace, with whom she lived many years, and to whom she was eventually married, at Aix in Province, by her maiden name, on the 21st of October, 1751. This was about a month after the decease of the duke's first wife, the lady Ann Vaughan (sole daughter of the Earl of Carberry), by whom he had no issue, having long ceased to cohabit with her: neither had he any legitimate issue by Lavinia. He died at Tunbridge Wells on August 21st, 1754, at the age of sixty-nine. His second lady died in January, 1760, at West-Combe Park, Greenwich; which was a leasehold possession, and was inherited by her son, the Rev. Mr. Powlett.

eccentricities, and by occasional success in her professional operations, she acquired great notoriety; and it is said, that the cures she wrought, in setting fractured bones, and reducing dislocations, caused "so great a resort that the Town offer'd her 100 guineas to continue there a year." [16]

Such a high opinion was entertained of her skill, and so numerous were her patients, that she is stated to have obtained twenty guineas a day by her practice. Many marvellous and, indeed, obviously-exaggerated accounts are given of her success in the treatment of structural deformity; which tend rather to destroy the credibility of the relators, than to prove that she had any peculiar knowledge of her profession. Her strength was so great, that she could replace any man's dislocated shoulder without assistance;—and, on one occasion, she exerted this power in a peculiar way. Having been called on by an impostor, (who had been covertly sent by some surgeons that questioned her skill), on pretence that his wrist was out of joint, she examined it, and finding it was not so, she gave it a wrench, which actually put it out; and then told him to "go to the fools who sent him, and get his wrist set again; or, if he would come that day month, she would do it herself"! [17]

Her reputation was at its height in 1736, and in that year, in direct opposition to the prudent advice of her friends, she determined to be married. The object of her choice was named Hill Mapp, a footman to a mercer on Ludgate-hill; and their nuptials were solemnized on the 11th of August. Her husband robbed and left her about a fortnight after the wedding. She appears, however, to have very soon become reconciled to her loss; and removing from Epsom, took lodgings in Pall Mall. But, alas! within little more than a twelvemonth, fame, fortune, and friends, had all forsaken her; and we are told that she died (December 10th, 1737), "at her lodgings near the Seven Dials, so miserably poor, that the parish was obliged to bury her."

Whilst yet buoyant on the flood-tide of success, her figure was introduced by Hogarth into his print of "The Undertaker's Arms; or Consultation of Physicians," between those of the two chief Empirics of her time, Ward and Taylor, with whom she appears to have had a general acquaintance. [18]

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[16] See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. vi. (1736), pp. 422, 486, and 747.

[17] Mrs. Mapp and her doings are frequently noticed in the periodicals of the day. In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1736, (p. 617), is a note attached to an Epigram written upon her visit to the Play-house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields (after her marriage), to see a Comedy called "The Husband's Relief; with the Female Bone-setter, and Worm-doctor," which gives the following information in respect to "Some surprizing cures which she perform'd before Sir Hans Sloane, at the Grecian Coffee-house, (where she comes twice a week from Epsom, in her Chariot with four Horses), viz. a Man of Wardour-street, whose Back had been broke 9 years, and stuck out two inches; a Niece of Sir Hans Sloane in the like condition; and a Gentleman who went with one Shoe-heel 6 inches high, having been lame twenty years of his hip and knee; whom she set strait, and brought his leg down even with the other."

In Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," 2nd edit. pp. 199—205; and Malcolm's "Anecdotes of London, during the 18th century," vol. i. pp. 428, &c., are sundry instances of her reported skill; copied from the different Journals of the time. Under the date September 23, 1736, is this passage:—"Mrs. Mapp continues making extraordinary cures. She has now set up an equipage, and on Sunday waited on her Majesty"!

[18] In the *London Daily Post* of December 16, 1736, is this paragraph:—"On Thursday, *Polly Peachum* (Miss Warren), [Wallin?] that was sister to the famous Mrs. Mapp, was tried at the Old Bailey for marrying Mr. Nicholas; her former husband, Mr. Somers, being living," &c.—It might, possibly, have been this notice that occasioned Manning's mistake in respect to the Duchess of Bolton, which we have controverted in a previous note. Lavinia Fenton was assuredly not the person who was tried for bigamy.

Epsom Races.—We have no precise account of the origin of these races; but there is a vague yet not improbable tradition, that it was coeval with the residence of James the First at the palace of Nonsuch, in the early part of the 17th century. They would seem to have been continued at irregular intervals; and Clarendon acquaints us, that in the year 1648, a meeting of the royalists was held on Bansted downs,—by which name the Epsom downs is occasionally referred to in old documents, "under the pretence of a horse race." Since the year 1730, these races have been continued annually; but prior to 1779, when the "*Oaks*" stakes were established, the prizes were confined to plates, which were run for in heats, the common practice at that period. To provide for the payment of these plates, voluntary subscriptions were entered into, as well by the owners of booths on the downs, as by others who derived benefit from the meetings,—a custom which led ultimately to certain charges being made by the lord of the manor for his permission to erect temporary buildings there during the racing time.

For a considerable period, the races were held both in spring and autumn, and it was then customary to commence the sport at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and when the first or second heat was over, the company usually returned into Epsom to dinner; after which they again assembled on the downs, and the races for the day were finished. This arrangement gave place to the present system, under which the spring races are held annually on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, immediately before Whitsuntide; except when Easter Monday occurs in March; in which case, (in pursuance of certain regulations for holding the principal races in the kingdom), they are held in the first or second week following Whitsuntide. The principal stakes run for on the Epsom course, are those called the "*Oaks*," and the "*Derby*"; the latter deriving its name from that great patron of the turf, the late Earl of Derby, and the former from the Oaks, his seat in this county. At the autumnal meetings, the *St. Leger* are the principal stakes.

There is no social event of annual occurrence within any district in this country, that can bear comparison with the great Olympic gala on Epsom downs on the *Derby* day. A century ago, the journey from London to Epsom occupied twelve or fourteen hours; and during a great portion of the winter, the roads in the vicinity of the latter place were almost impassable for carriages; but the facilities for travel existing at the present time has far outrun all previous experience, and thousands and tens of thousands can now congregate in a few hours upon any particular spot near the metropolis; although in the

"olden times," it would have required as many days to effect the same object. Hence, during the races, independently of the multitude of pedestrians that visit the Downs, almost every kind of equipage, from the four-in-hand coach down to the humblest vehicle that industrial art can supply, may be seen upon the race-ground; and the vast assemblage of spectators is occasionally composed of every rank and degree of society, even from royalty itself, to the lowest grade of human existence.[19] The excitement is so great, that during the race week Epsom has the appearance of a busy and crowded city, and all the accommodations which the surrounding country can supply are put into requisition for the multitudes that pour into the town at every inlet. From eighty to one hundred thousand persons, and even more, are computed to have been congregated upon the Downs to witness the races on a Derby day.[20] At the present time, it is customary to commence the races about one o'clock in the afternoon; and to conclude them between the hours of four and five o'clock.

Numerous temporary stands are always erected on Epsom downs for the use of the spectators during the races; but, in addition to these, a splendid edifice, called the GRAND STAND, was built in the year 1829, partly by subscription, and partly by money raised on mortgage.[21]—Some remarkable circumstances are connected with this Stand. It had origin in an artful speculation devised by a small *horde* of questionable characters; and it was not before great trouble and much expense had been incurred, that they were excluded from the management.

In October, 1828, a Mr. Charles Bluck, of Doncaster, attended the manorial court at Epsom, and represented that he was desirous of

[19] On the 3rd of June, 1840, on the Derby day, her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, and her royal consort, Prince Albert, together with a large concourse of the principal nobility, visited these races.

[20] In the year 1780, when the Derby stakes were first established, the number of subscribers was *thirty-six*, at fifty guineas each;—in the year 1842, the number was *one hundred and eighty-three*, at fifty sovereigns each; leaving a stake to be run for, supposing twenty came to the post, of more than *five thousand pounds*. The Derby stakes are for colts and fillies three years old; the colts to carry 8 stone 7 lbs.; and the fillies, 8 stone 2 lbs. The Oaks stakes are for three-years-old fillies, carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. For both stakes, to run the last mile and a half. There are several other stakes contested on this course, namely, the Craven, Woodcote, Woodcote-Park, Surrey, &c.; and also a Gold Cup, of one hundred sovereigns in value; a Plate of the value of fifty pounds; and a Sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, for colts and fillies not named for the Derby or Oaks stakes; the colts to carry 8 stone 3 lbs.; and the fillies 8 stone. One hundred pounds are deducted from both the Oaks and the Derby stakes, for the owner of the second horse in each race. The winner also, in each race, pays one hundred pounds towards defraying the expense of the Police regulations of the Course.

[21] Within three or four years after the building of the Grand Stand, there sprang up a sad discord between the authorities in whose hands the destinies were held of the Epsom races. So far, indeed, had the contention taken root that, in May 1834 (prior to the

erecting a Stand, for the accommodation of the visitors at the races on the Downs, after the model of that at Doncaster, on which he proposed to lay out a large sum of money. At the same time, he presented a petition to the court for a grant of an acre of ground for the term of sixty-one years; and the request was acceded to by the lord of the manor, and the homage and leet juries, and an entry was made on the court-rolls accordingly.

After some further negociations, the term of holding the land was extended to ninety years, at an annual rental of thirty pounds, and the lease was signed on the 27th of November, 1828; the lessee having frequently, yet untruely, stated "that he was sanctioned by the Jockey Club, and the most distinguished members of the turf."

A prospectus was then issued, announcing the establishment of an Association for erecting the proposed Stand by a subscription of 20,000*l.* in 20*l.* shares; and, shortly afterwards, the building was commenced from the appropriate designs of Edw. W. Trendall, architect. In May following, the appointment of a new committee by the shareholders relieved the concern from its most objectionable members; and the committee having been authorised to raise 5,000*l.* on mortgage, or by way of annuity,[22] the edifice was shortly afterwards completed in its present form. In furtherance of this object, Mr. William

races), a Notice was issued in the names of "the lord and lady of the manor of Ebbesham," requiring all persons "to desist and refrain from erecting, or causing to be erected on Epsom downs, or other the waste lands of the said manor, any building, booth, or other erection whatever, without the consent of the said lord and lady, or their bailiff,"—or even to come upon the said waste lands for such a purpose,—on pain of being regarded as trespassers, "and dealt with accordingly."

An action was commenced in consequence of the violation of this notice; but means were subsequently devised to reconcile the conflicting interests, and establish a good understanding between both parties; and, eventually, it was agreed that 5*l.* should be paid to the lord in acknowledgment of his rights, and 100*l.* towards liquidating the extra costs of the action, out of the proceeds of the succeeding meeting,—the residue to be appropriated to racing purposes under the direction of the Committee.

In the 15th of Charles the Second (1675), a deed of partition was entered into between Mrs. Evelyn and Lady Lewkenor, the sisters, or co-heiresses, of George Mynn, which recognizes the right of the owner of Woodcote-Park to a sheep-walk for four hundred sheep on Epsom downs. In other documents this is referred to as the *sheep-ground* abutting upon the demesne lands of Ebbisham on the west and south parts, and on the common downs of Ebbisham on the east. It is this sheep-ground, or sheep-pasture, which forms the basis of the claim of the Baron de Teissier's family to two hundred acres of Epsom downs stated to be called "Abbott's Hill, on the east of Woodcote, part of a plot of ground comprising the site of the Grand Stand, Winning-post, Judges' Stand, and other contiguous property."

[22] The 5,000*l.* mentioned above, was raised in two sums of 2,500*l.* each, obtained on annuity at 7 per cent. One of these annuities was redeemed in 1836, partly by the creation of forty-nine new shares, bearing interest at 5 per cent. On the original shares, amounting to a capital of about 14,000*l.*, no higher interest than about 2½ per cent., has yet been paid.

Chadwick, the builder, (of Adelaide-place, London-bridge), agreed to take a certain number of shares; and he is now one of the most active persons in the management.

The width of this edifice, inclusive of a spacious terrace, with returns on each side, is one hundred and fifty-six feet; and its depth about seventy feet. It consists of three stories, affording room for nearly five thousand spectators, who have a complete view of the race-course from every stage. The terrace-floor, which is raised ten feet above the general level of the ground, is approached by a central flight of nineteen steps, and has a balustrade in front. On the inner side, is a range of columns of the Doric order, sustaining a recessed gallery, or balcony, surmounted by a verandah, erected on small ornamental pillars of cast-iron. Four large and well-proportioned refreshment rooms, &c., with a spacious hall, leading through a screen to an elegant staircase of stone, occupy the terrace-floor. Above this, is a splendid saloon, one hundred and eight feet in length, and thirty-four in width, directly communicating with the gallery. There are two staircases leading to the roof, whereon are twenty-one raised steps, or standings, (leaded), furnishing room for more than two thousand persons; the front line being secured from danger by a parapet and balustrade.[23] The views from this point are of great extent, and highly diversified: on a fine day, both St. Paul's Cathedral and the towers of Westminster Abbey are included in the prospect.

EWELL.

This parish borders on that of Maldon, on the north; on Cheam, on the east; on Bansted, on the south; and on Epsom, on the south-west. Its ancient name was *Ætwelle*, or *Etwel*, i.e. At Well, from its situation at the head of a small stream which runs to Kingston, where it enters the Thames. It is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"The King holds *Etwelle*, in demesne. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 16 hides wanting 1 virgate; now at 13½ hides, at firm. The extent of the arable land is not specified. One carucate is in demesne; and forty-eight villains, and four bordars, have 15 carucates. There are two mills, at 10 shillings, and 14 acres of meadow; a wood yielding one hundred swine, and eleven swine for herbage. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 20 pounds; subsequently, at 16 pounds; and now at the same, though it yields 25 pounds.—The men or jurors of the Hundred declare that 2 hides and 1 virgate, which belonged to this manor in the time of King Edward, have been detached from it, the Bailiffs having appropriated the land to their friends; as they did likewise a tract of wood, and one croft.—To this manor pertains the church of *Lered* [Leatherhead], with 40 acres of arable land, valued at 20 shillings, held by Osbern de Ow."

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[23] At the present time, (May 1845), the Stewards of the Course are,—the Baron de Teissier; Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.; the Earl of Stradbroke; the Marquis of Exeter; and the Hon. Colonel Anson. The Clerk of the Course, whom the Stewards have very recently appointed, is Mr. Henry Dorling, of Epsom.

The superiority of the manor of Ewell remained vested in the crown until the reign of Henry the Second, who, not long after his accession, gave lands here, valued at 43 shillings a year, to Jordan de Blossville. These lands were rated at half a knight's fee, and the owners paid aids and scutage accordingly, in the time of Henry the Third, and in the 7th and 15th of Edward the First; but no notice of these lands occurs subsequently to the date last mentioned. Henry the Second also gave a rent of 43*s.* 3½*d.* a year, in Ewell, to Maurice de Creoun; which in the early part of the reign of Henry the Third, had descended to Almeric de Creoun, who in 1223, had seisin of 4*l.* per annum, in lands in Ewell. His heir, Maurice de Creoun, a knight of Anjou, in 1272, granted all his hereditary right in Ewell, and other lordships in this county, to Sir Robert Burnel, knt., and his heirs. The further descent of this property cannot be satisfactorily determined: but Mr. Manning conjectured that the manors of Fitz-Niel and Rookesley, in this parish, may have originated from the royal grants to de Blossville and de Creoun.[1]

The same king, by charter, dated at Winchester in the second year of his reign, gave to the Prior and Canons of Merton, "all his property in Ewell," with all its appurtenances, in *frank almoigne*, with soc and sac, toll and team, infangthef, hamsoken, and all liberties and free customs, and their acquittances, in wood and in plain, and all other places whatsoever, free and quit of shire and hundred court pleas, plaints, geld, and Dane-geld, hidage, scutage, aids, and all customs and secular services, in like manner as any church in England most quietly and freely holds, and in like manner as that land itself stood discharged and acquitted while it was parcel of his own proper demesne.[2] In the ensuing year Pagan, sheriff of Surrey, discharged himself at the Exchequer for the lands thus alienated from the crown, stated to have been of the annual value of 17*l.* 17*s.*; of which the canons of Merton were then in actual possession of one-half, viz. 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* In the 14th of Henry the Second, the sum of 20*s.* was levied on this manor, towards an aid for the marriage of the king's daughter. Richard the First granted by charter to the canons of Merton, one hundred and one acres of land in Ewell, without impeachment of assart,[3] and quit of aids, levies, escheats, &c. In the 36th of Henry the Third, the canons obtained a charter of free-warren for themselves and their successors, throughout their manor of Ewell, and the lands thereto pertaining.

[1] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 454.

[2] CARTULAR. MERTON, Bib. Coll.; and Dugdale, MONASTICON.

[3] This implies that the grantees might convert the woodland into inclosures of arable or pasture.

On the suppression of the priory of Merton, in 1538, this manor reverted to the crown; and it was annexed by Henry the Eighth to the newly-erected Honour of Hampton-court. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated September 12th, 1563, gave Ewell, together with the manor of Wights, to Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, whose daughter and coheiress, Joan, was married to John, lord Lumley, who died April 10th, 1609, seised of the manor of Ewell and other estates in Surrey. Lord Lumley was twice married, but leaving no issue, his sister Barbara became his heir. She married Humphrey Lluyd (or Lloyd), of Denbigh, a learned Cambrian antiquary, who died about 1570; after which, she became the wife of William Williams. Her son, Henry Lloyd, succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Lord Lumley; and from him this manor, with other property, descended to his great-grandson, Robert Lumley Lloyd, D.D. In 1723, Dr. Lloyd presented to the king a petition to be admitted into the House of Peers, in right of his descent from Ralph, baron Lumley, who had been attainted of treason for rebellion against King Henry the Fourth, in 1409, and whose attainder was reversed in 1461, in favour of Thomas de Lumley, his grandson. However, George, son and heir of John de Lumley, who held the barony in the reign of Henry the Eighth, having been engaged in the insurrection which took place in the north of England, in 1536, in consequence of the suppression of the monastic establishments, he was, with several other persons of rank, executed and attainted; and though his son was restored in blood by act of parliament in 1547, and admitted to the dignity of a baron, it was with limitation to his heirs male,—consequently Dr. Lloyd, being descended from a sister of that nobleman, could have no legal claim to that title, and his petition was rejected. He subsequently obtained the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, London; and dying without issue, in November, 1730, he vested his estates, including Ewell, in trustees, for the use of his sisters during their lives, with remainder in fee to Lord John Russell, afterwards duke of Bedford. In 1755, the duke sold the manor of Ewell to Edward Northey, esq.; after whose decease it descended to his son, William Northey, esq.;[4] to whose nephew, Edward Richard Northey, esq., it now belongs.

The manor formerly called Buttailes, or rather *Battailes*, and now Botolphs, parcel of the manor of Ewell, was granted by Henry the First to William de Battaille; the grantee rendering to the king the accustomed rents and services. The descendants of Wm. de Battaille held lands in Ewell until the reign of Henry the Third, and probably at a later period; but the subsequent descent of this estate cannot be

[4] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. pp. 454—7.

distinctly traced until about the time of Henry the Fifth, when it was held by Thomas Hayton, whose daughter and heiress, Agnes, married Thomas, the second son of Nicholas Carew, esq., of Beddington, who thus became possessed of it. He died in 1430, leaving three daughters his co-heiresses; one of whom, Joan, married Wm. Sanders of Charlewood; whose son and heir, Henry, holding one-third of this manor in right of his mother, purchased of his maternal aunts their respective shares, and thus became proprietor of the entire estate. His grandson, Nicholas Sanders, in 1581, suffered a recovery of the manor; and dying in 1587, he bequeathed it, together with his other estates, to his son, Sir Nicholas Sanders, knt.; who, in 1638, conveyed Buttailes in perpetuity to Thos. Turgis, esq., M.P. for Gatton during the Interregnum, and in the first parliament of Charles the Second. That gentleman or his son, of the same name, died without issue, and bequeathed the manor of Buttailes to his relative, William Newland, esq., who dying without male issue, May 4th, 1738, his three daughters became his coheirs; and in 1765, the estate was sold by their representatives to Anthony Chamier, esq., of Epsom. This gentleman, who was one of the Under-Secretaries of State, and M.P. for Tamworth, leaving no issue at his death, October 12th, 1780, devised the manor of Buttailes, and other estates in the same parish, and in the parishes of Long-Ditton and Thames-Ditton, to trustees, to the use of his widow for her life; and after her decease, to his nephew, John des Champs, and his issue; with remainders to his nieces and others. In 1784, the devisees of Mr. Chamier joined in a sale of this manor, and those of Fitz-Niel and Rookesley, to Thomas Calverley, who died September the 11th, 1797, when these estates descended to his son Thomas Calverley, esq., of Ewell-castle. That gentleman died on the 11th of February, 1842, and was succeeded by his nephew, Hector William Bowen Monro, esq. His enjoyment of the property was brief, as he died in the following month, and left these estates to his son, a minor; who is now the owner.

The Manor of Fitz-Niel, or Fitz-nells.—Lands and rents in the parish of Ewell belonged to Sir Robert Fitz-Neele, or Fitz-Nigel, in the reign of Edward the Second; and from the Escheats of the 5th of Edward the Third, 1331, it appears that Robert le Fitz-Neele, (probably the same person), died seised of one hundred acres of arable land, and four acres of meadow, held of the Prior and Canons of Merton, by the service of 15*s.* a year; and of one hundred acres of arable, and two of meadow, held of Thomas de Codington, by the service of 10*s.* a year; and also of fifty acres of arable, and three water-mills, held of the abbot of Chertsey, by the service of 6*s.* 8*d.* a

year: all which, being valued at 7*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* a year, he held for life, by the courtesy of England, after the death of Agnes his wife, of the inheritance of Grace, her daughter and heir, and which Grace was the next heir of the said Robert, and then thirty years of age. It seems probable from a comparison of deeds of the 8th and the 17th of Edward the Third, referred to by Mr. Manning, that this Grace was the daughter of Agnes, wife of Robert Fitz-Neele, by a former husband; that she married Robert, the son of her step-father by a former wife, by whom she had a son of the same name; and that outliving her first husband, she became the wife of John de Nowers.

In the 15th of Henry the Sixth, Richard Leversegge released to John Iwardeby and his heirs all his right in the lands and tenements called *Fenelles*, or *Fenelles-land*, in the vills and parishes of Ewell, Codyngton, and Ebsham, which belonged to Robert his father. In 1477, John Iwardeby, esq., was lord of the manor; and there is in the Bodleian Library a rental of the estate supposed to be in his hand-writing, in which it is stated that at the above date he had the manor of Fenelles, with the great garden and close, and divers fields containing 144½ acres of land; at Rokisley 17 acres of arable, and 3½ acres of meadow; and other lands in Ewell and Codinton Field, in the South Field of Ewell, and in Ebbesham. In the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, the manor belonged to Sir John Iwardby, or Ewerby, who by his wife Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Annesley, of Mapledurham, in Oxfordshire, had an only daughter and heiress, Jane or Joan, whose second husband was Nicholas Sanders, esq., of Ewell, son of Henry Sanders, lord of the manor of Buttailles. This Nicholas had by his wife three daughters, to whom the manor descended, and who probably sold it to the family of Horde, many persons belonging to which family are interred in the parish church. In 1662, Thomas Horde conveyed the manor of Finell to Thos. Turgis, esq., who held the manor of Buttailles, with which it has been since transferred to subsequent proprietors,[5] and now belongs to the grand-nephew of Thomas Calverley, esq., to whom it was left by his father, W. H. B. Monro, esq.

The Manor of Rookesley.—Though this manor (as before stated) is supposed to have had its origin from a grant of Henry the Second, yet nothing is known with certainty as to its proprietors until the latter part of the reign of Henry the Sixth, when it appears to have belonged to Simon Melbourn, esq.; who, in 1459, released to John Merston, esq. and Rose his wife, and William Merston his nephew, all his right and title to the manor of Shaldeford, otherwise called

[5] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. pp. 459-60.

Rookesley, in the parish of Ewell.[6] In the 3rd of Henry the Eighth, an inquisition took place on the death of William Merston; when it was found that he had held the manor of Horton, and lands in Ewell and Epsom, (which probably included this estate); and that Joan and Ursula were his daughters and coheirs. Mr. Manning could find no further notice of the descent of this manor till 1659; in which year, Frances, relict of Edward Warham, of Nonsuch, gent., Elizabeth Warham her daughter, and Thomas Twisden, serjeant-at-law, joined in a sale and conveyance to Thomas Turgis, of Gatton, esq., of their third part of the manor. Mr. Turgis, who also held Buttailles and Finelles, purchased the remainder of the manor of Rookesley; and these three manors were subsequently sold to Mr. Chamier, and re-sold, by his representatives, to Mr. Calverley; from whom they have descended to the Monro family, as mentioned above.

Church, Advowson, &c.—There is no notice in the Domesday book of a church at Ewell; but it is stated in that record, that the church of Leatherhead pertained to the manor of Ewell "ad hoc manerium adjacet *Ecclesia de Leret.*" The manor of Pachesham, in which the vill of Leatherhead was included, belonged to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, to whose court the rector was not amenable; for it appears from a return of the Inquest or Hundred Jury of Copthorne, in the reign of Edward the First,[7] that the church of Leatherhead had been built on a small fee belonging to the crown, which comprised forty acres of glebe land; and this fee did not form a distinct manor, but the tenants, (and among them Osbern de Ow, the rector of Leatherhead), were required to yield their services at the courts of the neighbouring royal manor of Ewell.[8]

The advowson of Ewell anciently belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, who, as early as the beginning of the reign of Richard the First, procured a bull from Pope Clement the Third, authorizing the appropriation of the benefice, and other proceedings took place; but it was not until after another bull had been obtained from Pope Clement the Fifth, in 1308, that the living was appropriated; and then no provision was made for the support of a vicar, the conventual brethren being left at liberty to appoint an occasional minister or curate to perform religious services on such terms as they might think proper. In 1415, the 3rd of Henry the Fifth, the church of Ewell and advowson of the same were transferred to the king, in exchange for other landed property; and in the following year, King Henry granted the advowson to the prior and convent of Newark, to hold on the same terms as their predecessors had held it; and which they continued to do until the suppression of their house in 1539.

Henry the Eighth annexed the rectorial estate to the Honour of Hampton-court; but Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated April 12th, 1560, gave it, with all its rights and appurtenances, (exclusive of the tithes from land within the park of Nonsuch), to Thomas

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[6] Rot. Claus. 37th Henry the Sixth, m. 21, Dors.

[7] Vide Placit. Cor. R. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 35.

[8] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 468.

Reve and George Evelyn, and their heirs and assigns, for ever, to be held of the Queen's manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, in free socage,—reserving out of the issues of the rectory, an annual pension of 11*l.* to the vicar of Ewell; 20*s.* a year to the bishop of Winchester; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the archdeacon of Surrey, for his pension, and 9*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations and synodals; with 6*s.* in allowance for the tithes of one hundred and forty-eight acres of land belonging to the rectory, lying within the ancient park of Nonsuch, but in the parish and manor of Ewell, also for the tithes of one hundred and forty-two acres more inclosed in the park, but belonging to the same parish; and 6*s.* 8*d.* as the yearly rent of the rectory.[9]

Sir William Gardener, knt., of Lagham in the parish of Godstone, to whom the rectory next belonged, gave it by will, dated August 25th, 1618, to his son William, and the heirs of his body; and in default of such, to his daughter Mary and her heirs, and ultimately to the heirs and assigns of the survivor; but he gave the profits of the estate for life to his widow, with the deduction of 50*l.* a year for the education of his son. William Gardener, the son, died seised of the rectory January 1st, 1632-3, in the twenty-sixth year of his age; and his son or grandson, of the same name, sold it, in 1690, to Barton Holiday, esq.; by whom it was re-sold, in 1705, to Sir Richard Bulkeley, bart., of the kingdom of Ireland. In 1709, Sir William Lewen, knt., alderman of London, purchased the rectory of Sir Richard Bulkeley, and held it until his death, March the 16th, 1721-2, having bequeathed it to his nephew, George Lewen, esq., whose daughter and sole heiress, Susannah, became the wife of Richard Glyn, esq., an eminent banker, of London. This gentleman, who was chosen an alderman of London, and filled the civic chair in 1758, was created a baronet in 1759. He died December 31st, 1772, when the rectory descended to his eldest son, Sir George Glyn, bart.; on whose demise, September the 4th, 1814, his eldest son, Lewen Powell Glyn, inherited the title, estate, &c. Sir Lewen dying unmarried in July, 1840, was succeeded by his only brother, the Rev. George Lewen Glyn, the present baronet.

Until the grant of the rectory to Reve and Evelyn by Queen Elizabeth, the advowson had been held with it; but being then separated, the latter remained vested in the crown until 1702, when Queen Anne transferred it, with other ecclesiastical property, to George, earl of Northampton, in exchange for the rectory of Sharncote, in Wiltshire. That nobleman sold it, in 1703, to Barton Holiday, esq., the owner of the impropriate rectory, with which it has been since transmitted to the Glyn family; the patronage being now vested in Sir George Lewen Glyn. The family of Glyn is paternally descended from *Cilmin Droued-Tu*, or *Cilmin with a black Foot*, of Glyndyffon, North Wales, who lived in the year 843; and from whom a direct descent may be traced to Sir Richard Glyn, who represented the second line of the family;—the family of Glynne, in Flintshire, being the first branch, who at the Restoration altered the spelling of their name from Glyn to Glynne.

After the appropriation of the living in 1381, the church of Ewell continued to be served by a curate until 1458, when an endowment for the support of a permanent minister or vicar took place, under the sanction of Bishop Wainflete; ratified by the Prior of Newark, who then held the advowson; and it was covenanted that the vicar should have the manse and adjoining garden, with a pension of twelve marks a year. This sum was afterwards augmented to sixteen marks and a half, or 11*l.*, as before stated. Sir William Gardener, impropriator in the reign of James the First, gave by will 6*l.* a year to trustees, in augmentation of the vicar's salary, "to some learned and preaching minister, for preaching and expounding on every second Sabbath day, in the Church of Ewel," so long as the rectory should continue in the possession of his heirs; but the impropriation having been transferred to others, the bequest has become void. Lady Brownlow, the daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Mason, of Sutton, and wife

[9] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 469: from Patent Rolls of 2nd Elizabeth, Pt. 4.

of a Lincolnshire baronet, gave a sum of money to be disposed of by the bishop of London (Compton), for the benefit of the vicarage of Ewell; and with this donation were purchased the tithes of the liberty of Kingswood, in Ewell; and a small farm at Maldon, which was somewhat augmented by an allotment, on the inclosure of the common-fields there in 1802. The land in Maldon (consisting of about sixteen acres), and two cottages, belonging to the vicarage of Ewell, together with the vicarage garden (consisting of one acre and some roods), was exchanged in 1843 for a house, garden, and paddock, belonging to the impropriator, Sir George L. Glyn, (he being both patron and vicar at the time), the said house and appurtenances to be assigned to the living of Ewell as a vicarage for ever: it adjoins the church-yard, on the east. The house, which is a modern brick residence, in the Elizabethan style, with a turret at one of the angles, was erected by Sir George, its present occupier.

The parish of Ewell was inclosed in the year 1801. There were then reckoned to be 1,238 acres of old inclosure, 707 acres of common land, and 495 acres of waste land.

A weekly market was held at Ewell in the middle of the 17th century; but the date of the charter granting that privilege is not known. Formerly, a small market-house stood at the intersection of the roads to London and Kingston; but it was pulled down for the purpose of widening the road. Near this site rises a strong spring of beautifully-clear water, which soon forms a stream of some consequence, called Hog's-mill river. It abounds with trout, and in its way to Kingston turns several mills.

In the King's books, this vicarage, which is in the deanery of Ewell, is stated to be of the clear yearly value of 24*l.*; and is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. Manning says, "the sum it formerly paid to the king, whenever an entire tenth was granted to him, was 16*s.*" The Registers commence in 1604; but are defective.

Vicars of Ewell in and since the year 1800:—

John Lewes, LL.D., chaplain to the Lord-chancellors Camden and Northington. Instituted in 1777: died August 9th, 1802.

James Maggs. Instituted on the 4th of October, 1802: died in September, 1824.

A. H. Baillie. Inducted August 26th, 1827: resigned in July, 1831.

Sir George-Lewen Glyn, A.M. Inducted July 10th, 1831; on the presentation of his brother. He is chaplain to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure of flint and stone, repaired in parts with brick, and having a tiled roof. It consists of a nave and chancel, a tower at the west end, and a south aisle, opening at the east end into a chapel, which was erected by Richard Bray in 1529, and became his burial-place in 1559. This chapel, now appropriated as a vestry, is separated from

the chancel by an obtuse-pointed arch: on its south side is a small piscina. The nave is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch and a screen of wood. The length of the nave and chancel is 93 feet 6 inches; the breadth of the nave and aisle together, is 31 feet 3 inches. The chief entrance is from the south; the western entrance being used for the belfry, in which are six bells.

This church, which contains from three hundred and seventy to four hundred sittings, exclusively of those in the south and west galleries, is full of pews, mostly painted as wainscot. In the gallery at the west end is an organ. The gallery over the south aisle seems to rest chiefly on the shortened remains of round stone pillars.

The pulpit is hexagonal, of oak, and fixed in an angle of the nave on the left of the entrance into the chancel. The font, which is octagonal, and stands on a similar column, with niches at the sides, is ornamented with quatrefoils and varied central devices.

Beneath the south window of the chancel are three stone seats, one below another, in ornamental niches, forming a very perfect specimen of the *Sedilia*. Over the communion-table are, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments, neatly painted in compartments.

There are several *Brasses* in the chancel, and some in the nave. Amongst the former is one within the rails, close to the north wall, (which was formerly on a tomb unnecessarily taken down in 1810), namely, a small female figure, kneeling, about fifteen inches in height, in memory of *Lady Jane*, wife of Sir John Iwarby, of Ewell, and daughter of John Agmondesham, esq., of "Ledred, in Surrey," who died in May, 1515. Her hands are joined as in prayer, and on her cloak, or mantle, (which is fastened across the breast by a tasselled cord), are these arms:—1st and 4th, on a chev. between three boars' heads, couped, five cinquefoils; 2nd, on a chev. three crosses molinè; 3rd, a lion rampant, double-queued.

A grave-stone in the chancel, also within the rails, marks the burying-place of Sir Richard Bulkeley, bart., who died April 7th, 1710, in his 47th year;[10] and *Lucy* his wife, who died Oct. 9th, 1710.

[10] Aubrey says, "Sir Richard Bulkeley was a gentleman of a large estate in Ireland, but unhappily plunged into debt by supporting a Sett of enthusiastical Pretenders to Prophecy, whose first Spawn appeared among the seditious and rebellious *Camisars* and *Huguenots*, with whom he engag'd so deeply, that not only his Estate partly supply'd their Extravagancies, but he prostituted his excellent Pen in Defence of their Frenzy, and misapply'd a great Capacity and good Sense, by submitting them to their groundless Delusions."—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 220.

Dr. Calamy, in a MS. Journal referred to in his Life, in the "Biographia Britannica," states that "in his person Sir Richard was very short and crooked, and expected, under the new dispensation, to be made straight and handsome in a miraculous manner; but, to his great disappointment, he died before the miracle was completed."

In the south-east corner of the chancel is a raised tomb, on which is represented the recumbent effigy of a man resting on his left arm, with a full flowing wig, and in the robes of lord-mayor. Behind, is a large tablet, with a pilaster of the Corinthian order on each side, supporting a pediment, and bearing this inscription:—

Sir William Lewen, Knt. and Ald., son of Robt. Lewen, of Wimborn, in the county of Dorset, Gent. He served the noble City of London in its most honorable Posts: was chose Lord Mayor anno 1717; which, and all others, he discharged with integrity and reputation. Obt. 16 die Mar. 1721, æta. suæ 65.

Here, also, lyeth the body of Charles Lewen, late of London, merchant, nephew to Sir Wm. Lewen; who departed this life the 23rd day of Nov. 1732, in the 50th year of his age.

Likewise, *Dame Susanna Lewen*, wife of Sir Wm. Lewen, Knt. She died the 30th day of December, 1737, aged 73.

Arms:—Per pale, Gu. and Az. three Stags' heads, Or.

Against the north wall of the chancel are several hatchments, and the following tablets.—

1.

To the Memory of Sir Richard Glyn, LL.D., Knt. Bart. and Alderman of London, buried in the family vault in this church. Lord Mayor of London 1758; Representative in two Parliaments for the City of London; Member for Coventry at his decease, President of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, Vice President of the Artillery Company. Died 1st of Jan. 1773, aged 60 years. He was the son of Robert Glyn, Esq., Citizen of London, (who died 1746, aged 73, and was buried in this vault), by Ann Maynard his wife. Sir Richard Glyn had three sons by Susannah, only daughter of George Lewen, of Ewell, esq.; Robert Lewen, George, and Richard. Also three sons by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, of Hampton, Middlesex, bart.; Richard Carr, Thomas, and Edward.—Also, to the Memory of *Dame Elizabeth Glyn*, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, bart., of the family of Etall, in the county of Northumberland. She was the second wife of Sir Richard Glyn, bart., by whom she had three sons: Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.; Col. Thomas Glyn; and Edward Glyn. She died the 14th of April, aged 77.

2.

Sacred to the Memory of *Jane Lady Glyn*, wife of Sir George Glyn, baronet, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Watkin Lewes, A.M., of Tredered, in the county of Pembroke. She died sincerely lamented on Sept. the 4th, 1790, aged 47 years, and is buried in the family vault in this Chancel.

Also, to the Memory of Richard Lewen Glyn, her son, Major in his Majesty's 81st Regiment of Foot, who died at St. Domingo, July 5th, 1795, aged 25 years.

3.

Sacred to the Memory of Sir George Glyn, Bart., of Ewell, in the county of Surrey, who died the 4th day of September, 1814, aged 76 years.

Also, of Sir Lewen Powell Glyn, Bart., son of the above, who died the 28th day July, 1840, aged 38 years, and lies interred at Bath Easton, Somersetshire.

4.

In Memory of Col. Thomas Glyn, late of his Majesty's 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, in which he served in the American War in 1776, and in Flanders in 1793, and was present at the memorable Attack of Lincelles, on the 18th

August in that year. He died on the 24th August, 1813, aged 57 years; and was buried in the family vault in this church. He was the second son of the late Sir Richard Glyn, bart., by Dame Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, bart. He married Henrietta Elizabeth Sackville Hillingbery; by whom he had Thomas Clayton, Henrietta Elizabeth, Elizabeth Grace, Richard Carr, George Henry, Robert Spencer, and Amelia Mary. In the same vault are deposited the remains of his second daughter, *Elizabeth Grace*, who departed this life 10th April, 1809, aged 16 years and 4 months.

5.

In the Family Vault near this spot, are deposited the Mortal Remains of Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., of Ewell Grove, in the county of Surrey, and of Graystone Park, in the county of Dumfries, who died on the 29th day of February, 1824, aged 61 years.

Also, of *Lady Reid*, widow of the above Sir Thomas Reid, bart., who died on the 29th day of January, 1829, aged 67 years.

Against the north wall of the nave are several inscribed tablets, of which the following are copies:—

1.

In a Vault near this place, lies interred the body of *Hannah*, wife of Thomas Calverley, of Southwark, who died 3rd March, 1758, aged 52 years.

Also, the body of Thomas Calverley, who died April 1st, 1763, aged 66.

Also, the body of *Elizabeth Goldyer*, wife of Thomas Calverley, of Ewell Castle, who died 3rd of October, 1835, aged 65 years.

Also, of the body of the said Thomas Calverley, of Ewell Castle, and the Broad in the county of Sussex, Esquire, the only son of the said Thomas Calverley, of this parish, who died 11th of February, 1842, aged 74 years.

Also, in an adjoining Vault, the body of Hector William Bowen Monro, of Ewell Castle, and of Edmundsham in the county of Dorset, nephew of the said *Elizabeth Goldyer Calverley*, who died 20th of March, 1842, aged 45 years.

2.

In Memory of William Dowdeswell, Esq., late of the Inner Temple, London; who died on the 30th September, 1823, aged 62 years.

Also, to the Memory of *Elizabeth*, relict of the above William Dowdeswell, esq., who died on the 26th of May, 1832, aged 51.

3.

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. John Fall; died 18th March, 1838, aged 80.

4.

In Memory of *Frances Hallifax*, widow of the Rev. James Hallifax, rector of Whitchurch, in Shropshire. She was the daughter of the Rev. Digby Cotes, and of Elizabeth Bannister his wife, and grand-daughter of Charles Cotes, of Cotes and Westcotes, esq., and of his wife, Lettice, daughter of Kildare, Lord Digby. She died June 27, 1795, aged 60 years.

At the east end of the south wall is a tablet indicatory that—

In a Vault near this place are deposited the remains of *Elizabeth Lempriere*, who died 29th of June, 1833, aged 68. She was the widow of William Charles Lempriere, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Jersey, and President of the States of that Island, who died at Pezenas, in France, 1st May, 1790, aged 35 years.

In the Church-yard are various railed-in monuments.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, towards the west, is a pyramidal tablet of stone, thus inscribed:—

Mrs. *Helena Fendall* died 5th April, 1799, aged 99 years. She left great donations to the poor of this parish. Her name was written here, and this monument repaired, 1843.

Rev. Sir Geo. Lewen Glyn, bart., Vicar.
James Andrew, George Ede } Churchwardens.

Below, on a large square table:—

This Tomb, erected in Memory of Thomas Brumfield, Gent., in gratitude for the several donations left to the poor of this parish. He died Jan. 21, 1773, aged 62 years.

41 Psl. 1 ver. Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.

A copy of Mr. Brumfield's will is hung up in the vestry.

By this will, bearing date on the 30th of July, 1771, the testator directs his executors to invest the sum of 350*l.* in the public stocks, the interest to be paid to the vicar of Ewell for the time being, on condition that either himself or his curate preach a sermon in the parish church every Sunday in the afternoon for ever;—but in default thereof, the said interest to be applied to relieving the poor not receiving alms. He also devised the interest, or dividends, of five shares in the Sun Fire-office for the education of ten poor children, and the clothing of six poor widows. In February, 1776, the 350*l.* thus bequeathed was laid out in purchasing 404*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* three per cent. Consols, which produces a yearly dividend of 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*;—and that sum,—the sermon never having been preached,—is expended in clothes, meat, and bread for the poor. The dividends on the shares in the Sun Fire-office now amount to 42*l.* 10*s.* per annum; of which sum 12*l.* are appropriated towards the support of a National School at Ewell (established in 1816); and the remainder laid out in clothing for nine or ten poor widows, at a cost of about 3*l.* for each. The annual sum of 9*l.* 10*s.*, derived from a bequest made by Mr. David White, and vested in Old South-sea Annuities, is also applied to the maintenance of the National school.

About 15*l.* yearly, derived from the often-mentioned benefactions of Mr. Henry Smith, in the reign of James the First, are expended in bread, meat, and clothes for the poor, and distributed according to their respective necessities. The interest of 100*l.*, viz., 3*l.* yearly, bequeathed by —. Mason, in 1733, and laid out in South-sea Annuities, is similarly applied.

Under a more recent bequest, made by Mrs. Helena Fendall on December 6th, 1798, the sum of 1,758*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, three per cent. Reduced Stock, was transferred, in October, 1823, to the vicar and churchwardens of Ewell, for the benefit of the deserving poor of Ewell, being widows and families not receiving constant parochial relief. The dividends, amounting to 52*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* yearly, are chiefly applied to the purchase of bread, but occasionally distributed in small pecuniary donations.

This parish has long been in possession (but from what source is uncertain), of two meadows,—the one called Chamber Mead, containing about six acres, and the other Parish Close, containing about an acre and a half,—the rents of which, as far back as can be traced, have been carried to the overseer's accounts, and applied in aid of the poor's rates. In a like manner has been commonly applied, a bequest of 2*l.* annually, made to this parish in December, 1631, by Mr. Thos. Dickinson, merchant, and member of the Skinner's Company.

The Register of Ewell parish commences in the year 1604. In it is the following entry:—

> Mathew Mountagew of Cobham, and Agatha Turner of Leatherhead; their agreement of marridge was three market dayes published in the Market of Ewell, and they were married by Justis March [Marsh] of Darkin, the 3d of July, 1654.

Richard Corbet, an English prelate, but more noted as a wit and poet than as a Divine, was born at Ewell in 1582. He was educated at Westminster school; and in 1598, entered as a student at Broadgate Hall, since named Pembroke College, Oxford; whence, the next year, he removed to Christchurch. In 1605 he obtained the degree of M.A.; and having taken orders in the church, he soon acquired considerable fame as a preacher. On the death of Henry, prince of Wales, in 1612, he delivered a funeral oration for him, in Latin, at St. Mary's church, Oxford. His wit and learning, and his eloquence as a preacher, procured him the patronage of King James the First, who appointed him one of his chaplains. In 1618 he went to France, and from this tour originated his "Journey to France," said to be one of his most humourous poems, and remarkable for giving some traits of French character still observable in modern times.

Corbet had proceeded D.D. and held preferment in the church before 1627, when the king (Charles the First) made him Dean of Christchurch. In 1629 he was raised to the See of Oxford; and in 1632, translated to Norwich. He died on the 28th of July, 1635; and was interred in the choir of the cathedral at Norwich.

The estimation in which Bishop Corbet was held among his contemporaries may be inferred from the language of Fuller, who, in his "Worthies," styles him "a high wit, and most excellent poet, of a courteous carriage." Besides the "Journey," above noticed, he published a Funeral Oration, in Latin, for the founder of the Bodleian Library. (Oxford: 1613: 4to.) His literary reputation is founded on his Poems, which were first printed collectively, in 1637. Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, in 1809, published a fourth edition of the Poetical Works of Bishop Corbet, with Additions, Improvements, Notes, and a Life of the Author.

In Aubrey's Surrey, (vol. ii. pp. 228—241), is a long narrative relating to the evil conduct and execution of *John Rowse*, an inhabitant of Ewell, who had been a fishmonger in London, but had retired from business. After living in concubinage with a maid servant in his own house, (which "broke the heart of his first wife,") he again married, and had two children, girls, by his second wife, with whom "he liv'd much discontented, by reason of his keeping his lewd trull in his house; so that by his daily riot, excessive drinking, and unproportionable spending, his estate began to be much impoverished, much of his land mortgaged and forfeited, and himself above 200 pounds in debt." He then forsook his home, and going to London was there by a false friend "cozened" of his remaining property; after which he went to Ireland, and thence to the Low Countries; but soon returning, and "being now brought to the pit's-brim of desperation, and not knowing which way to turn himself, he resolv'd, at last, to go home to Ewell again, to his much wrong'd wife, for his last refuge in extremity."

Although kindly received, his mental perplexity and distress, according to the narrative, made him resolve to destroy his two children, from an apprehension that they would be left to "beg their living from door to door." With this intention, he sent his wife to London on a frivolous errand, and then taking his youngest girl, whilst sleeping, from its bed, he held her until drowned, in a spring of water in the cellar of his house,—which "water was of that christalline purity and clearness that Queen Elizabeth, of famous memory, would daily send for it [when at Nonsuch] for her own use." He then carried the body to an upper story, and after placing it on the floor, took his eldest child, then about six years of age, and having held her, until death, in the same spring, placed her corpse by that of her sister, and covered them both with a sheet. Making no attempt to

escape, he was taken into custody soon after the return of his wife; and at the next assizes at Croydon, he was tried and condemned for these atrocious murders. He was executed in the same town, on the 2nd of June, 1621, "where he died with great penitency and remorse of conscience."

Ewell Castle, the late seat of Thomas Calverley, esq., and now of his grand-nephew, ——. Monro, esq. (a minor), was erected by the former gentleman in the year 1814, on the site of an old house which had been occupied for many years by his father, who held considerable property in this parish. This, as the name implies, is a castellated mansion, having octagonal turrets at the angles, and its parapets embattled. On the north side, which adjoins the high-road, is an entrance porch communicating with a spacious hall, thirty feet in height, surmounted by a groined ceiling, and lit by a pointed-arched and mullioned window. On this floor are the dining and withdrawing rooms, which are elegantly decorated; a billiard room, and a study; and on the floor above, is a handsome and well-furnished library. The principal front is on the south, and opens to the lawn. In the pleasure-grounds, (a portion of which was bought of Samuel Farmer, esq., and formed part of Nonsuch park), is the site of the old banquetting house said to have been built by Henry the Eighth. About half an acre of land, raised and walled round, with regular bastions at the corners, mark the spot; the walls were discovered, and some additions made, about eighty years ago, by the elder Mr. Calverley. An adjoining field has been designated Diana's dyke, from having contained a cold bath (which tradition states was used by Queen Elizabeth), with statues of Diana and Actæon.

Adjoining the Ewell-Castle estate is the Grove, the seat of Sir John Rae Reid, bart., M.P. for Dover.

In the village is an elegant *Villa*, the residence of Henry Batson, esq. The grounds, though of limited extent, are well laid out, and rendered pleasant by a fine stream of water.

The *Spring Hotel*, at the entrance of the village, is noted for the goodness of its accommodations.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

This parish is bounded by Epsom on the north; Bansted, on the east; Buckland, on the south; and Hedley, on the west. It is styled Walton-on-the-Hill from its situation on high ground, and by way of distinction from Walton-on-the-Thames. The soil consists of gravel and chalk; and the land is partly arable, and in part covered with wood. A portion of the latter, called Queen's-wood, probably received that appellation when the manor was held by the queen-consort of Edward the Fourth, or from the titular queen, Anne of Cleves, who

appears to have resided at Walton after her separation from King Henry the Eighth. In the manor-house called *Walton-Place*, (which was the queen's residence), near the parish church, there was formerly a chapel, and in it a stone pulpit, which was removed, when the apartment was fitted up as a parlour, about the year 1785. This mansion, now merely a farm-house, retains much of its ancient character, in the buttresses, chimneys, and thick walls. The farm consists of about five hundred and fifty acres, of which two hundred are woodland.

About the year 1772, Mr. Barnes communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of some Roman antiquities discovered on the common called Walton-heath, in this parish. The remains were those of foundations and walls, and consisted chiefly of bricks and flat tiles, and some remains of a flue. Amongst them, however, was a small brass figure of Esculapius.[1] In 1808, by uncovering the ground on a spot slightly elevated, within a large inclosure of earthwork, and supposed to have been the prætorium of a Roman station, other similar remains were found, with large pieces of the Merstham burr-stone, fragments of pottery, &c. About half a mile westward of the spot where these antiquities were discovered, in an inclosure then belonging to Ambrose Hall, esq., was a well about fifteen feet in circumference. It was steaned with flints, but the lower part was supposed to have fallen in, and it was filled up to within forty feet of the surface. It was without water, and is supposed to have been formed for the use of the station.[2] The wells in the neighbourhood are upwards of three hundred feet in depth.

Walton, in the hundred of Copthorne, is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"John holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Waltone*. Alwin, Lefelm, and Coleman, held it of King Edward, as three manors; and they could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 15 hides: now, at 2 hides and half a virgate. There are 5 carucates of arable land. Two carucates and a half are in demesne; and there are ten villains, and one bordar, with two carucates; and there are seven bondmen. Two hides of this land are held by Roger, who has there one carucate, and a house in Southwark. The whole, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 6 pounds, and the same afterwards, and at present."

It is probable, that the descendants of John, who held this manor at the time of the Domesday survey, assumed the surname of de Wauton, or Walton, in or before the reign of Henry the Third. In 1268, John de Wauton obtained a grant of the privilege of free-warren in his demesne lands in Wauton, Bocland, and Bechesworth; but before the end of the 13th century the manor appears to have been alienated. John de Lovetot, one of the king's Judges, died seised of

[1] Vide Archæologia, vol. ix. p. 108; and Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 644.
[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 645.

this manor in 1295. It afterwards belonged to John de Drokensford, bishop of Bath and Wells, keeper of the Great-seal; and after having been held by the Earl of Warren, John de Brewes, Sir John Arundel, and others, at length it became vested in the crown, and was assigned by King Henry the Sixth as a part of the endowment of Eton College. The benefaction, however, was not suffered to take effect, for Edward the Fourth, in this, as in various other instances, cancelled the grant of his predecessor.

Walton, thus remaining among the crown lands, was settled by King Edward on his queen, Elizabeth Woodvile, together with the advowson of the living; and she exercised the right of patronage in 1477, and 1483. Not long after the accession of Henry the Seventh to the throne, the Queen-dowager was arrested, deprived of her estates, and confined for life in the abbey of Bermondsey. Henry the Eighth gave the manor of Walton to his first consort, Katherine of Arragon; but after her degradation and divorce, he probably resumed possession of the estates which she had held as queen, and the manor of Walton, with the park and warren, and lands in Charlewood and Horley, were bestowed, in 1533, on Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington. The lands and tenements of that gentleman escheated to the crown, on his execution and attainder, in 1539; but Queen Mary restored them to his son, Sir Francis Carew; and this manor having since descended with the other estates of his family, is now the property of Capt. Chas. Hallowell Carew, R.N., the eldest son of the late Admiral Hallowell, who is also the patron of the living.[3]

The only gentlemen's residences in this parish are,—*Peeble Combe*, *The Hermitage*, and *The Oaks*: the first of which is the property and residence of John Southgate, esq.; and the others are the property of Humphrey Hall, esq.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, and the chapelry of Chelsham was once connected with it. In the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First, it is rated at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the King's books, at 12*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; paying for synodals, 9*s.* 8½*d.* The parish consists of about 2,600 acres, viz.—arable land, 1,263 acres; meadow, 186; woodland, 323; commons, 730, &c. The present rent-charge, exclusive of 8*l.* on 46 acres of glebe, is 340*l.*—The Register of baptisms commences in 1581; of burials and marriages in 1631, but has many defects.

Rectors of Walton-on-the-Hill in and since the year 1800:—

John Myers, A.M. Inducted June 8th, 1776: died August 28th, 1815, aged sixty-eight.

[3] See Account of Beddington, in the present volume, pp. 56 and 66*.

William Pritchard, A.M. Inducted November 3rd, 1815: resigned in 1822.

Samuel Bennett, D.D. Instituted (during inhibition), June 28th, 1822: chaplain to the embassy at Constantinople.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch. In 1820, the nave was rebuilt at the expense of the parish, with a slight but handsome timber-roof, under the architectural directions of Mr. Alexander. About the same time, the old tower (which was of wood), was taken down, and a new one, of stone and flint, was erected at the cost of the lord of the manor, by the same architect, in a style truely characterized as "laboriously novel." It has three stages, is ornamented with pinnacles, and contains one bell. The only entrance to the church is through the tower; the doorway being surmounted by a large window in the perpendicular style. The chancel was repaired a few years since, at the expense of C. Tabor, esq. There is a small gallery, with an organ, at the west end, within the tower. The larger gallery was erected in 1826, by a grant from the Society for promoting the building and enlargement of churches and chapels; by which, sixty sittings were obtained and declared free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to seventy free sittings formerly provided.

The east window is partly blocked up by the altar-piece, containing the Creed, Commandments, &c. In its upper compartments, and also in those of two other windows in the chancel, are still some remains of the painted glass mentioned by Aubrey as having been much abused by fanatic rage. On the south side, within the rails of the altar, is a piscina; westward from which, are three niches, or pointed arches, with stone seats: there is, also, a piscina in the north wall of the chancel, near the entrance. Both the pulpit and the reading-desk are octagonal. The pews are of deal, unpainted.

An ancient leaden font, of which a representation is annexed, is the most curious object in the church. It is circular, resting on a massive circular stone-pedestal, and surrounded by nine whole-length figures, each in a sitting posture: of its history, nothing has been recorded.

There are no sepulchral monuments or tablets in the church; but in the chancel are the following inscriptions, on flat stones:—

Johannes Lear, Armiger et Presbiter, magni laboris ecclesiastes, mercedis minimæ, Vicariæ tenuis, non tenuis Vicarius, majoris tituli dignus, quia non ambiebat. Liberos reliquit Dorotheam et Mariam, solatium vitæ, mortis solamen. Cœlestis incola terrestri exuit tabernaculo Julij ij, Christi 1662, ætatis suæ 49. Corpus viduum viduata conjux amore in æternum conjugali, sub hoc marmore reponi curavit, ad mundi vesperam, mane resurrectionis. Bathshua Lear.

Heere is interred the body of Edward Pope, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Rector of this Parish. Honored for piety and paines in preaching and chatuchising, learned in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the Artes; beloved for his courteous demeanour to all persons; charitable to blind, to lame, to sick, to sore, to poore; now rewarded for his piety, workes of charity and hospitalitie, resteth heere. Quod claudi potuit, hic jacet. To eternize his memory this is heere erected. He died the 26th December, 1671.

To the Memory of *Frances*, widow of Thomas Goddard, late Citizen and Apothecary of London. She was the daughter of Walter Acton, Citizen and Mercer of London, and of Katherine his wife, aunt to the Rev. John Acton, many years Rector of this Parish. She departed this life September 20th, 1771, aged 72 years.

The only *Benefaction* recorded is a small one, in land, by Henry Smith, esq., now producing about *5l.* annually, which is expended for bread and clothing.

ASHTEAD, or ASHTED.

This small parish, which is intersected by the turnpike road from Epsom to Leatherhead, is bounded on the north by that of Maldon; on the west, by Leatherhead; on the south, by Hedley and Walton-on-the-Hill; and on the east, by Epsom; from which latter place the village of Ashtead is distant about two miles.

In the Domesday book, Ashtead is thus noticed by the name of *Stede*:—

"The Canons [of Baieux] hold *Stede* of the Bishop. Turgis held it of Earl Harold; and it was assessed at 9 hides, now at 3 hides 1 virgate. The quantity of the arable land not stated. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are thirty-three villains, and eleven bordars, with 14 carucates. There are nine bondmen, 7 hogs for herbage, and 4 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 10 pounds; afterwards at 6 pounds; and now at 12 pounds."

In the reign of Edward the First, Ashtead belonged to the family of de Montfort; and John de Montfort, who died on St. John's day, (June 24th), 1296, was found, on an inquisition taken at Lambeth, to have held this manor of the Earl of Warren, in *socage*. At that time there pertained to it a capital messuage, garden, dove-house, and closes, value 6*s.* 8*d.*; one hundred and twenty acres of arable land, at 4*d.* an acre; two hundred acres of inferior arable, at 2*d.*; sixty of pasture, at 1*d.*; eighteen of meadow, at 12*d.*; a wood, the pannage of which was worth 10*s.*; rents of free and customary tenants, 13*l.*; thirty hens, at 1½*d.*; two capons, at 4*d.*; three ploughshares, at 5*d.*; a pair of spurs, 6*d.*; tallage of customary tenants, 60*s.*; pleas and perquisites of courts, 10*s.*: in all, 22*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*[1]

John de Montfort, son and heir of the preceding, was killed at Stirling during the expedition of Edward the Second into Scotland, in

[1] Escheats, 24 Edward the First, No. 59.

1314; and leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Peter, who married Margaret, daughter of Lord Furnival. By that lady he had an only son, Guy de Montfort, on whom the family estates were settled on his marriage with the daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; with remainder, in failure of issue from this union, to the earl and his heirs. Notwithstanding this settlement, however, the manor of Ashtead afterwards became the property of Sir Baldwin Freville, descended from a sister of Peter de Montfort; and it was held by his descendants until 1419, when Baldwin Freville, his grandson, dying unmarried, his three sisters became his coheirs. Joyce, one of these ladies, married Sir Roger Aston; and at her death, in 1447, her interest in the estates of her family devolved on her son, Robert Aston, who, on a division of the property in 1453, had for his share, Ashtead and Newdigate in Surrey, together with estates in other counties.

Sir Edward Aston, who held this manor in the reign of Henry the Eighth, transferred it to the king, together with a sum of money, in exchange for the manor of Hulton and other estates in the counties of Stafford and Derby. Leases of the manor were granted by Henry the Eighth, and by Queen Mary; and in 1563, Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, gave the fee-simple of the estate to Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, in consideration of the payment of 725*l.* 8*s.*

Thomas, duke of Norfolk, son of Henry, earl of Surrey, who was executed at the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth, married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Lord Arundel, who, in the 12th of Elizabeth, 1570, settled the Ashtead estate on himself for life, with remainders to his son-in-law, the duke of Norfolk, and his grandson Philip, then earl of Surrey. But the duke was executed for conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth; and his unfortunate son Philip, earl of Arundel in right of his mother, having excited the displeasure of the queen by an alleged treasonable correspondence with the Spanish government, was tried and condemned, and though his life was spared he was kept a prisoner in the Tower until his decease in 1595. In consequence of the proceedings against these noblemen, the manor of Ashtead became vested in the crown. On the accession of James the First, an act of parliament passed for restoring Thomas Howard, son of the late earl of Arundel, to the titles held by his father; and the next year, the king granted him the castle of Arundel, and various estates, including that of Ashtead. In 1622, the earl and his mother, being then owners of the manor, exhibited a bill in Chancery against the tenants, in order to ascertain the customs of the manor. The matter was referred by consent of the parties to the attorney-general, who

decided,—1. That the copyholders had estates of inheritance, subject to a fine of two years value, according to a moderate valuation and improvement. 2. That the fines were arbitrable. 3. That heriots should be paid for copyholds that had no messuages upon them, as well as for messuages and lands. 4. That copyholders might take timber on their copyholds (except coppices of which the lord used to have the wood), for repairing of their houses, and such botes as were incident by law or custom, without assignment by the lord's officers, so that no waste was made.[2] This was confirmed by a decree of the lord-chancellor, the bishop of Lincoln, November 20th, 1622. Copyholds in this manor descend to the youngest son.

The Ashtead estate was held by the descendants of the earl of Arundel until 1680, when it was sold by Henry, duke of Norfolk, the earl's grandson, to Sir Robert Howard, the sixth son of Thomas, first earl of Berkshire. He was created a knight of the Bath, and held the office of auditor of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles the Second. Sir Robert was the author of "Plays, Poems, Lives of Edward the Second, and Richard the Second, and a History of Religion." By his first wife, Honora, daughter of the earl of Thomond, he had an only son, Thomas Howard, who was a teller of the Exchequer, and succeeded to this property in 1698. He married Diana, the daughter of Francis, earl of Bradford, by whom he had a son and a daughter: the former died young; and the daughter became the wife of Edward, lord Dudley and Ward, who survived his marriage but a short time; and his title descended to a posthumous son. Lady Diana, the widow of the above Thomas, who held Ashtead and other estates under the will of her husband, re-married William Fielding, esq., youngest son of the earl of Denbigh, by whom she had no issue; and her orphan grandson, Lord Dudley and Ward, dying unmarried in 1731, she settled the manor of Ashtead on Henry (Bowes) Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, (who had assumed the name of Bowes from that of his mother), for life; with remainder to his fifth son, Thomas Howard, and his issue male. The latter, who was a barrister, came into possession of this estate on the decease of his father in 1757, and resided here. On the death of his nephew Henry, the then earl of Suffolk and Berks, in 1779, and of his posthumous son in the same year, he also succeeded to the family

[2] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 627—30. In the same work (p. 629) it is said that William Fielding, who married the Lady Diana, was "commonly called *Beau* Fielding," which is a mistake. The christian name of *Beau* Fielding was Robert. He married for his third wife, the celebrated courtezan, Barbara, duchess of Cleveland; for which, his second wife being alive, he was tried and convicted of bigamy in December, 1706.

honours. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Kingscote, esq., he had an only daughter and heiress, Diana, who married Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart., of Rydal, in Westmorland; and after her father's death, in the following year, she took possession of Ashtead. But as the reversion expectant had been devised by the preceding earl to his mother, the lady Viscountess Andover, for her life, with remainder to his sister Frances, in fee, she was not able to maintain her claim, and this property eventually devolved upon the latter. She married, in 1783, Richard Bagot, esq. (fourth brother of the first lord Bagot), who assumed the name of Howard, by sign manual, and held Ashtead in right of his wife. Mary, their only daughter, married the Hon. Col. Fulk Greville Upton, (who afterwards assumed the surname of Howard), and on the decease of her father in November, 1818, she inherited this manor, which is now in the possession of Colonel Howard, as tenant for life. This gentleman is the principal landowner in Ashtead parish.[3]

Ashtead Park, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Howard, is a pleasant and well-wooded demesne, comprising about one hundred and forty acres of land, inclosed by a brick wall. Near the parish church, which stands within the park, on the east side, was the old mansion-house, which Aubrey characterized as "a handsome seat, with a neat garden, very pleasantly situated." Thomas, earl of Arundel, the celebrated virtuoso who collected the Arundelian marbles, occasionally resided in it; but on the estate being purchased by Sir Robert Howard, (the historian and dramatist), that gentleman built a new house at a short distance from the former one, in which he is said to have been honoured by the visits of Charles the Second, James the Second, and William the Third. After the marriage of Frances, daughter of Henry, earl of Suffolk and Berks, with Richard Bagot, esq. (as mentioned above), the latter gentleman erected a new mansion on the site of that last noticed, which he pulled down. It is a large, square, and excellently-built structure of white brick, with stone dressings, and a portico on the south front. The cost of its erection

[3] Names of the lords of the manor of Ashtead for the last hundred years, as they appear on the court-rolls, and dates when they held their first courts. It must be remarked, however, that the earl of Aylesbury and lord Bagot held the manor merely as trustees, after the marriage of Frances Howard, and before the estate was conveyed to her husband, in whose absolute power it subsequently was.—

1744—Right Hon. Henry Bowes Howard.
1748—Hon. Thomas Howard.
1779—The same, on his accession to the earldom.
1785—Sir Michael le Fleming, bart.
1786—Right Hon. Heneage, earl of Aylesbury, and William, lord Bagot.
1790—Richard Bagot Howard, esq.
1822—Hon. Fulk Greville Howard.

is stated to have been between 90 and 100,000*l.* It stands on gently-rising ground, and the north front, which is approached by a long avenue of lime trees, commands very extensive and pleasing views. The collection of pictures is valuable, as will be known from the following list of those most worthy of notice:—

St. Catherine of Sweden, by C. Dolci.
A Landscape, by Claude.
An Infant Christ, by Guido.
The Little Shepherdess, & The Fortune Teller, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
A Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto.
The Departure of Jacob, by Bassano.
Jeptha's Vow, by Lionello Spada.
A Battle-piece, by Bourgognone.
The Battle of Pavia, by Brueghel.
An Allegorical Picture, in which is a Group of Figures bound together by a golden chain; by an Artist of the Venetian School.
Death of Seneca, by Luca Giordano.
Two Views of Rome, by Pannini.
A Portrait of Philip IVth of Spain, and one of Elizabeth de Bourbon; by Rubens and his scholar Scutz.
Lord & Lady Dudley, two whole-lengths, by Murray.
A full-length of Lady Diana Fielding, and her Two Children by Mr. Howard, her first husband; by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Another Picture of the Two Children, and a Portrait of Sir Robt. Howard; also by Kneller.
Henrietta of Orleans (a daughter of Charles the First); by Sir Peter Lely.
A Lady, by the same artist.
A Picture of Still Life, by Riestract.
Portraits of the late Mr. Richard Howard, and his Daughter, the present Mrs. Howard; by Sir T. Lawrence.
The present Col. Howard, by Harlow.
An unfinished Sketch of the Hon. Miss Sophia Upton, by the same artist.
Lady Andover, by Glover.
Two Portraits, the late Hon. Mrs. Howard and her Father, the Viscount Andover; by Kettel.

The Chimney-piece in the Drawing-room, which is of white statuary marble, from a design by Piranesi, is very beautiful. In the Library are Busts in white marble, by Bartolini, of the late Marchioness of Bristol, and her daughter, the Lady Augusta Seymour.

There is much fine timber in the park, as oak, elm, walnut, chestnut, &c., which give a picturesque variety to the home-scenery; and the latter derives additional animation from the abundance of deer for which this place is celebrated. Among the trees is a remarkable specimen of the Wych elm, which is still verdant though of great age: the limbs are partly chained together, and kept up by strong supports. The trunk, which is much split and otherwise decayed, is full nine yards in circumference. Here are several large gardens, with a conservatory, grapery, &c. The stabling, also, is on a magnificent scale, and well-built.

The Living of Ashtead is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell; valued in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the King's books, at 13*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, paying for procurations and synodals 8*s.* 9*d.* It is in the patronage of the lord of the manor.

In 1302, a vicar was here, presented by the rector, whose benefice, in 1331, was endowed by the bishop "with all oblations, tithes of lambs, wool, pigs, calves, geese, flax, hemp, and all other small tithes whatso-

ever, mortuaries in live beasts, and all manner of tithes of the rectory only excepted." The last institution of a vicar appears to have taken place in 1482. There was likewise in the parish church, a perpetual chantry of the value of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the possession of which afforded a valid title for ordination. Under the late tithe-commutation act, the number of acres in this parish was estimated at 3,322½; of which, 1,252 acres were arable; 614, pasture; 145, woodland; and 512, common or open fields. The present rent-charge, including 4*l.* on 12 acres of glebe, is 557*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The earliest entries in the Register books date from 1660; but for some years after they were ill-kept, and none prior to that date appear to be extant.

Rectors of Ashtead in and since the year 1800:—

William Carter. Instituted in 1782: died September 21st, 1821, aged sixty-four years.

David Cockerton, B.A. Instituted March the 6th, 1822: resigned in 1826.

William Legge. Instituted September 28th, 1826.

The *Church*, an ancient structure, situated in Ashtead park, is dedicated to St. Giles. It stands at the upper part of an extensive plot of ground, once surrounded by a deep trench, of which much still remains; and which, possibly, formed the enceinte of some Roman villa, or castrametation, many fragments of a Roman building being intermixed with the flint walls of the church.

FRAGMENT OF A ROMAN HYPOCAUST.

An arch of a small window, on the north side, now closed up, is turned with Roman tiles; and during the restorations and enlargement of the church within the last twelve or fourteen years, divers other fragments were found, which had evidently been portions of a

Hypocaust, and are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Legge, at the Rectory. They are, mostly, ornamented by rectangular markings; but on one piece is a slightly-raised delineation of a Wolf attacking a Stag; a subject forming part of a running design covering the entire face of the tile. This is represented in the subjoined cut, which is exactly half the size of the original.

The late restorations in Ashtead church were chiefly executed at the expense of Colonel and Mrs. Howard. It now consists of a nave; a chancel, divided from the nave by a pointed arch; a north chapel; a north transept; and a massive tower (with six bells) at the west end, embattled, and strongly buttressed. The nave has an open timber roof; that of the chancel is of cedar, in panels. The church is throughout pewed with cedar, and affords accommodation for about three hundred and thirty persons.

The pulpit, hexagonal, of carved oak, is fixed in an angle against the south wall, on the right of the entrance to the chancel: the reading-desk, below, is (like the pews) of cedar. The font, octagonal, ancient, large, and massive, stands near the south door in the centre of the church: it is ornamented with quatrefoils, and rests on an octagonal pillar. Here is a small organ, which is placed near the north window in the transept. A small window in the north chapel is occupied by a whole-length of St. Peter, in stained glass, executed by Wailes, of Newcastle: the saint is represented as standing beneath a gothic canopy, enriched with pinnacles.

The east window of the chancel is of stained glass, and consists of three lights; each light being divided into a large and a small compartment. The subject occupying the central large compartment is the Crucifixion; a figure of the Virgin fills the corresponding division on the north side, and St. John the Apostle that on the south. In the lower compartments, are representations of St. George and the Dragon; the Virgin and infant Saviour, and Elizabeth; and a Lady in a devotional attitude (possibly the original donor of the window), with a Monk standing behind her, a foreign coat of arms with several quarterings being in the corner. The whole window, which is beautifully designed and executed, was presented to the church about twenty years ago by the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Ashtead-park, for whom it had been bought in Flanders. It originally belonged to a convent at Herck, a place between Diest and Hasselt, a little to the north-west of Maestricht, and is considered to be of the best era of glass-painting.

The altar-table, which is of carved oak, (the legs being caryatides of angels), was presented by the Baron de Teissier, of Woodcote-park; and most probably belonged to the chapel erected there by Richard

Evelyn. Above, are the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, inscribed on stone.

In the chancel are several mural monuments of considerable interest. Against the north wall:—

1. A neat marble tablet to the memory of

> Anne, fifth daughter of Charles Chester, of Chicheley Hall, in the county of Buckingham, esq., and cousin of Mary Howard, who placed this to her memory. She died November 5th, 1841, in the 65th year of her age.

2. A costly monument to the memory of the *Lady Diana Fielding*, whose bust of white marble is inclosed by a circle of darkly-veined marble, under a pediment; above which, in a lozenge, are the armorial bearings of Howard and Warren; and Arg. a chevron Gu. betw. three leopards' faces, Sab., for Newport, earl of Bradford; impaling Arg. on a fess Az. three lozenges Or, for Fielding; a crescent Sab. for difference. Beneath the bust is this inscription:—

> Be this Monument sacred to the Memory of the *Lady Diana Fielding*, daughter of Francis, earl of Bradford. Her first husband was Thomas, son of Sir Robert Howard, grandson of Thomas, earl of Berkshire. She survived the issue she had by him: she had no other. This illustrious branch of the house of Howard became her family. To this family, during her life, she assured the inheritance of that estate which she enjoyed by the bounty of her first husband: at her death she made provision still more ample to support the honour and dignity of the present Earl of Berkshire and his descendants.
>
> That his gratitude, therefore, may stand recorded to after-ages, that the same gratitude may be preserved in the minds of his latest posterity, Henry Bowes, earl of Berkshire, has caused this monument to be erected, anno 1733.

3. A reddish marble tablet, on the upper portion of which are,—Gu. three bears' paws erased, Arg.; a crescent for difference. Below:—

> M.S. Henrici Newdigate, armigeri, quondam hujus manerii dom. filii secundo geniti Johannis Newdigate, de Harfeild in com. Mid. armig. et fratris Johannis Newdigate, de Arbury in com. Warwici militis, qui quidem Henricus magnam hospitalitatem tenuit, sed (Mariam Haselrig viduam mœstissimam relinquens), improlis obiit a'o ætatis suæ 48. Et hic sepultus fuit 16 May, 1629.[4]

4. A richly-sculptured monument, to the pious memory of Mrs. *Sarah Bond*, widow of Nicholas Bond, of Earth, in the county of Cornwall, esq. She was very charitable to the poor of this parish, in which she resided several years before her death; and by her will she left the interest of 500*l.* towards their yearly support. She died on the 14th of August, 1712.

5. A white-marble tablet, supported by fluted Ionic pilasters, with this inscription:—

> Near this place lyeth buried the body of William, the son of George Duncumb, esq. He was born at Shalford in this county, was Master of Arts of

[4] In the above inscription, the words "quondam hujus manerii dom." refer to Little Ashtead. The Newdigates were never lords of the chief manor of Ashtead.

about 25 years standing, and sometime Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall in Oxford. He dyed in this parish about y^e^ 54 year of his age, being Rector of this and Wotton neer Dorking. Hee departed this life on the 2d day of March, 1698-9, in great comefort, and in steadfast hope of a life more glorious and immortall in the regions of glory. This monument was erected by y^e^ directions and care of Philadelphia, his loveing and beloved wife, in memory of him and for herselfe. She departed this life on the 23d day of January, 1724-5, in the 77th year of her age. Her first husband was William Sandys, of Miserdine, in the county of Gloucester, gent.; by whom she left one son, Peter Sandys, esq.[5]

On the south side of the chancel, continuing the numbers:—

6. A chaste and elegant tablet, inscribed:—

Sacred to the Memory of *Frances Howard*, daughter of William, Viscount Andover, and sister of Henry, 12th Earl of Suffolk; she married Richard, son of Sir Walter Bagot, bart.; and died 16th September, 1818, in the 73rd year of her age. Also of RICHARD HOWARD, her husband, who died the 12th of November following, on that day completing his 85th year: and of Henry and Henry-Richard, their sons, who died in infancy.

7. A large handsome tablet, with armorial emblazonments, and the following inscription, in gold letters:—

Here lieth the body of the *Right Hon. Diana, Lady Dudley and Ward*, relict of the Right Hon. Edward, Baron Dudley, and Baron Ward of Bermingham. She died May the 17th, 1709, in the 23rd year of her age. She was only daughter of Thomas Howard, of Ashted, esq., and the Right Hon. the Lady Diana his wife, who to her daughter's memory, by her directions, erected this monument, intending also to be there interred herself.

8. A similar tablet, also with armorial emblazonments, and the inscription in gold letters:—

In this Vault lies the body of THOMAS HOWARD, ESQ., son of the Honourable Sir Robert Howard, Knight Banneret, and grandson to y^e^ Right Hon. Thomas, earle of Berkshire, who died the fourth day of April, 1701, in the fiftieth year of his age. And also THOMAS HOWARD, JUN., son of Thomas Howard, esq., who died y^e^ twenty-seventh day of Feb. 1702, in the 15th year of his age.

In the north transept are two modern tablets, neatly sculptured; one records the memory of the Rev. THOMAS DENTON, M.A., a former rector of this parish, who died June the 27th, 1777, aged fifty-three years: the other, that of the Rev. WILLIAM FAWSETT, D.D., a native of Norfolk, and late minister of Brunswick Chapel, Berkeley-street, London, whose life was terminated by a sudden accident, on the 19th day of June, 1831, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His death was occasioned by a concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from a pony chaise in Hyde park.

On a grave-stone near the chancel door are two small brass shields of arms, viz.—Gu. two bends Or, charged with three buckles, in the

[5] On the floor, before the rails, is a stone to the memory of the above-mentioned Peter Sandys, and different members of his family.

centre of the field, a cinquefoil Or; impaling a chevron Gu. between three fleurs-de-lis. Beneath, is the following inscription:—

Bodlæi conjux, Fromoundi filia, Christi
Serva, sub hoc sax. Elizabetha jacet.

Under this stone lies Elizabeth, berefte of mortall lyfe,
Christ's faithful servant, Fromou'd's child, and Bodleis loving wyfe.
Died the 2 of March, anno D'ni 1591.

On other stones in the floor of the chancel are commemorative inscriptions for different families.—The sepulchral memorials in the churchyard are also numerous. Among them is a freestone tomb, within iron rails, marking the spot where several of the *Beckford* family lie buried. They had formerly a small seat near the site now occupied by the lower gardens in Ashtead park.

Benefactions.—The following are the recorded benefactions to this parish:—

Henry Smith, esq., by will, 4*l.* annually, now much increased, the produce of land, to be given in cloth or bread to the poor.

1712. Mrs. Sarah Bond, by will, 500*l.* in the Public Funds, producing 15*l.* annually, for the relief of such indigent inhabitants as do not receive parish relief.

January 10, 1725. Mr. David White, by will, eight guineas annually, (now increased to ten pounds), for the education of eight poor children.

1733. The Right Hon. Lady Diana Fielding, by will, 1,078*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* in the Public Funds, producing (in 1786) 32*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* annually, for the support of six poor widows, for whom she built a House, divided into six tenements, on the side of the road leading from Epsom to Leatherhead.

The annual sum of 9*l.* 10*s.* received from the above David White's Charity (noticed under Epsom), is applied to the support of a School, in which about eighty poor children are instructed; the salaries of the master and mistress, and additional expenses, being defrayed by the Hon. Col. Howard.

The present Rectory-house and its attached garden, which was purchased by Col. Howard in 1823, is about half a mile from the church, eastward; and is now in a course of enlargement. The old rectory-house was at Lower Ashstead, and has been pulled down.

The appellation *Stede*, by which this manor was known in the Anglo-Saxon times, is in itself indicative of a remote era; and the fragments already noticed evince its Roman occupation. There is yet a further evidence of antiquity in the names of two adjoining fields at a little distance from the church, outside the park wall, which are called the Upper *Bury*-field, and the Lower *Bury*-field. Near Newton-wood, also, in the forest on Ashtead common, is an ancient *Entrenchment*, inclosing between two and three acres of ground, and measuring about four hundred and twenty yards in circumference. Being nearly overgrown with large oaks and underwood, it is difficult to determine its form, which is irregular, but, apparently, more nearly approaching to the oblong than any other figure, though with rounded ends. The

entrance appears to have been on the south-east side; and it may possibly have been occupied as a summer camp.—On the common, also, at some distance from this spot, is a *Medicinal spring* of a mild aperient quality.

Ashtead common comprises about five hundred acres. The forest trees are chiefly oak; and the views are occasionally both wild and picturesque. Newton, or New-tine wood, as it was formerly called, is a comparatively recent plantation of oaks, covering somewhat more than one hundred acres of ground, and now belonging to Col. Howard.

Little Ashtead, or Prior's Farm.—In a lease granted by Queen Mary, in 1556, to the duchess-dowager of Somerset, of the manor of Ashtead, which had been held by the Astons, mention is made of the lordship and manor of Ashtead, late belonging to the monastery of Merton. In 1578, Queen Elizabeth granted Paris-Garden in Southwark, and many other estates, including Little Ashtead, to Robert Newdegate and Arthur Fountain, in trust for Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon, in exchange for other estates which he had conveyed to the queen.[6] On the next day, the trustees conveyed this estate to Francis Newdegate, esq., who had married the duchess of Somerset, and dying before her, he was succeeded by Henry Newdegate, esq.; who, in 1603, suffered a recovery, and jointly with his brother, John Newdegate, conveyed the estate of Little Ashtead to George Cole, esq., of Petersham. Thomas Cole, in 1650, conveyed it to John Wall, in trust for Peter Evans; by whose son and successor it was sold, in 1671, to Robert Knightley, esq., afterwards knighted. His grandson, John Knightley, esq., to whom it belonged in 1713, suffered a recovery of the said manor and farm, the white house, a messuage and farm called the Old Court-house, and a capital messuage and lands in Ashtead and Leatherhead, and the Quakers' meeting-house in Kingston; and he probably sold it to Aquila Wyke, esq., who shortly after was in possession of the estate. The latter settled it on his daughter, on her marriage with Charles Brown, esq., of Marchwell-hall, in the county of Denbigh; and she dying without issue, the property devolved on Aquila Dackombe, the heir-at-law of Mr. Wyke, who held it in 1809.[7] His grandson, Aquila Dackombe, of Camberwell, is the present owner; but the estate is held on lease by Col. Howard.

The demesne lands of the manor of Ashtead were sold in 1582, by Philip, earl of Arundel, to Lord Henry Seymour, the second son of Edward, duke of Somerset, by his second wife, for 1,390*l.* The purchaser, in 1588, re-sold to John Ballet, a citizen of London; who, in 1594, conveyed this property, by the nominal description of "one

[6] Rot. Pat. 10 Jul. 20 Eliz. p. 2.

[7] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 630.

messuage, four hundred acres of arable land, forty of meadow, four hundred of pasture, one hundred of woodland, and one thousand of furze and heath," for the sum of 2,133*l.*, to Edward D'Arcy, esq., of the queen's privy-chamber, and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs.[8]

CHESSINGTON, OR CHESINGDON.[1]

The village of Chessington is situated to the south-west of Maldon, to which the parish ecclesiastically pertains as a chapelry, but is independent as to civil jurisdiction, having distinct parochial officers, and being assessed to the county rate in the hundred of Copthorne, while Maldon is assessed in that of Kingston. It is bounded on the north and east by Maldon; on the south, by Epsom; and on the west, by Stoke D'Abernon. The soil is a strong clay; and the land is in general inclosed. Near the small stream in Chessington to the south of the church is an eminence (now woodland), evidently artificial, which, with the land adjoining, nearly four acres, is called *Castle-hill*: a defaced Roman coin (large brass) has been found there.

There were two manors here, anciently, one of which belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and is thus described in the Domesday book: —

"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard *Cisendone*, which was held by Erding of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at only half a hide. The arable land consists of 2 carucates. There are three villains, and one bordar, with 1 carucate. There is half a mill, valued at 2 shillings. The wood yields thirty swine. In the time of King Edward, the manor was estimated at 4 pounds; afterwards, at 40 shillings; and now, at 70 shillings."

Besides the manor of Cisendone, held by Richard de Tonbridge, there is mentioned in the Domesday book a manor called *Cisedune*, of which the following account is given:—

"Milo Crispin himself holds *Cisedune*, which Magno Swert held in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides: now, at one hide. Wigot had not possession of it when King William came into England.[2] The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. This land lay in Beddinton. It was in the tenure of villains. Now there is 1 carucate in demesne: and six villains, with 2 carucates. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 4 pounds; afterwards, at 40 shillings; now, at 70."

The manor stated to have been held by Milo Crispin may, perhaps, have come into the hands of the king, and been given by Henry the Third to his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall; whose son, Edmund, died in the 28th of Edward the First, seised of the fee of an estate at Chesinden, pertaining to the Honour of Wallingford.[3]

[8] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 630.

[1] Chessington was erected into a distinct parish in 1650, by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Ecclesiastical benefices.

[2] It may be inferred from this passage, that Milo Crispin had obtained a grant of the estates of Wigot, a Saxon, in which this manor was not included.

[3] CALEND. INQUIS. post Mortem, vol. i. p. 163.

The manor held of Richard de Tonbridge, was given by Robert de Chissendon, (supposed to have been a descendant of Watevile), to the convent of Boxley, in Kent, which was founded in 1144. Richard the First, in 1189, granted a charter of confirmation to the monastery for this and other possessions; and similar grants were made, by Henry the Third in 1229, and Edward the Second in 1310. In the 13th of the latter king's reign, the abbot paid twenty shillings for half a knight's fee at Chesingdon, towards an aid on the marriage of the king's daughter, Joan, with the king of Scots. Edward the Third granted to the abbot the right of free-warren in this manor.—In the reign of Edward the First, there was at this place a park pertaining to the manor of Maldon, which belonged to Merton College, Oxford. In 1300, Edmund, earl of Cornwall, the nephew of Henry the Third, died seised of a rent of 4 shillings from the vills of Betinden (Beddington), and Chesinden (Chesingdon).

On the suppression of the lesser monasteries in 1536, this manor, with other estates of the monks of Boxley, became vested in the king, who granted a lease of Chesingdon to William Saunder, esq. In 1557, the manor was held by William Rigge and Peter Gering. In the 12th of Elizabeth, it belonged to William Richbell, who, in the 18th of that queen's reign, released the estate to John Harve. It was afterwards in the tenure of William Harve, who, in the 36th of Elizabeth, conveyed to William Haynes this estate, described as consisting of 40 messuages, 1 water-mill, 2 dove-houses, 500 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 500 of wood, and 100 of furze and heath. Matthew Haynes, the brother and heir of William, died in 1617, seised of the manor or firm of Chesingdon, alias Chesington Hook, leaving four daughters his coheirs; of whom, Alice married Robert Hatton, in 1603 recorder of Kingston, who is supposed to have purchased the shares of the estates belonging to the other coheiresses. Sir Robert Hatton, sheriff of Surrey in 1682, was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Hatton, a serjeant-at-law; whose son and heir, Thomas, in 1742 conveyed the manor of Chesingdon to Edward Northey, esq., of Epsom, whose father had held the office of attorney-general. He died in 1774, leaving the estate to his only son, William Northey, esq.; who, in 1797, sold it to Joseph Smith Gosse, esq., of Battersea; whose son, Henry Gosse, esq., of Epsom, is the present owner.

This Living, which is a perpetual curacy, is held with that of Maldon, in Kingston hundred, and consequently its incumbents are the same;[4] the patronage being vested in Merton College, Oxford.—

[4] See under MALDON, vol. iii. of the present work, p. 164.

The Registers commence in the year 1656, and are nearly perfect from that date.

The *Church* (or rather chapel) is a small rudely-built edifice, covered with Horsham slate, and merely consisting of a nave, chancel, and small south transept, recently built. At the west end is a square wooden turret rising from the roof, containing two bells. In the south wall of the chancel is an ancient piscina, or receptacle for holy water. In one of the chancel pews is a small piece of oaken lattice-work, probably the remains of a confessional.

The principal sepulchral tablet requiring notice, is one of white marble, inscribed with the following lines by the late Dr. Charles Burney, (father of Madame D'Arblay), in memory of Samuel Crisp, esq., who died April 24th, 1783, aged seventy-six years:[5]—

Reader, this cold and humble spot contains
The much lamented, much revered, remains
Of One whose Wisdom, Learning, Taste and Sense,
Good-humour'd Wit, and wide Benevolence,
Cheer'd and enlighten'd all this Hamlet round,
Wherever Genius, Worth, or Want was found.
To few it is that courteous Heav'n imparts
Such depth of Knowledge, and such Taste in Arts;
Such Penetration and enchanting Pow'rs
Of brightening Social and Convivial Hours.
Had he, through Life, been blest by Nature kind
With health robust of Body as of Mind;
With skill to serve and charm Mankind so great,
In Arts, in Science, Letters, Church or State;
His Name the Nation's Annals had enroll'd,
And Virtues to remotest Ages told.

A more recently-raised tablet, against the south wall, records the memory of General William Tombes Dalrymple, born on the 26th of November, 1736, and died October the 23rd, 1832;—also, the memory of Captain Jones Dalrymple, R.N., eldest son of the above, born December 12th, 1774, and died in March, 1803.

The only recorded Benefaction to the parish of Chessington is one in land, to the amount of 2*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* annually, left by the will of Henry Smith, esq., in 1626.

In 1822 a small School-house was erected here by subscription,

[5] Mr. Crisp is frequently mentioned in the early volumes of Madame D'Arblay's "Diary and Letters." In early life he had been to Dr. Burney "a guide, philosopher, and friend"; and their intimacy had been renewed in later years, when, after a long residence on the Continent, Mr. Crisp took up his abode with his friend Christopher Hamilton, esq., at Chessington Hall. This was a large old-fashioned country mansion, (now a farm-house), standing upon a wide common, and encircled by ploughed fields. On the decease of Mr. Hamilton, it became the property of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, his maiden sister, who died in January, 1797, aged ninety-two years, and was interred in the church here.

capable of containing about sixty boys and girls, with a dwelling house adjoining. It is now divided into two schools; one of which is upon the usual plan of the National School Society; and the other is appropriated, agreeably to the plan of the Diocesan Board of Education, as a middle school, for the education of the children of farmers and others who may be desirous of more extended instruction.

CUDDINGTON.

This district, which was deprived of its parochial character in the reign of Henry the Eighth, is situated between Maldon on the north, Cheam on the south and east, and Ewell on the west. The manor of *Codintone* is thus described in Domesday book, among the lands of the bishop of Baieux:—

"This manor was formerly held by Earl Leofwin; and it was then assessed at 30 hides, of which the Earl himself held 20, and 10 hides were in the occupation of allodial tenants of the vill, who could remove with their lands wherever they pleased. Now, 6 out of these 10 hides are held by the Bishop, together with 20 hides more; and the whole 26 hides are assessed as 5 only. The Bishop holds this land as one manor. Ilbert at present holds under the Bishop these 26 hides; he himself occupying 22 hides, and one of his men 4 hides. One carucate is in demesne; and there are seven villains, and nine bordars, with 6 carucates. There are four bondmen; and a mill at 40 pence.

"Of the whole 30 hides Radulph holds of the King 4 hides: Ulwin 1 and three quarters. One carucate is in demesne; and there are four villains, and four bordars, with 1 carucate. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 11 pounds; afterwards at 100 shillings; now at 9 pounds and 12 shillings.

"Restald holds 2 hides of the land of this manor; but they are rated in the hundred of *Waleton* (Wallington)."

This place gave name to a family supposed to have been a branch of the Wateviles. In the 24th of Henry the Third, Peter de Codington, alias Peter de Maldon, was a party to the conveyance of the manor of Maldon to Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton college, Oxford. Sir Simon de Codyngton was knight of the shire for Surrey in the 25th of Edward the Third, and in other parliaments of the same reign; and he held the office of sheriff in 1353 and 1364. Other knights of the same family lived in the reigns of Henry the Fourth, his son, and grandson.

The manor was held by the Codingtons until the reign of Henry the Eighth, when Sir Richard de Codington and Elizabeth his wife, by deed dated July 10th, 1539, conveyed it to the king, in exchange for the rectory, glebe, and tithes of Little Melton, in Norfolk. His Majesty, having thus obtained possession of the manorial estate, annexed it, together with other lands in the county of Surrey, to the Honour of Hampton-court. The old mansion or manor-house, and also the parish church, were then pulled down; two parks

were inclosed, namely, the Great park, consisting of 911 acres, and the Little park, of 671 acres; and, in the latter, the king commenced the erection of a palace, afterwards called "NONESUCH." The works were not completed at the death of Henry the Eighth, in January, 1547; yet they must have proceeded so far that the style and character of the edifice attracted the notice of common observers, and obtained for it a name indicating its superiority to all other palaces, at least in this country; for Leland, as Camden informs us, thus sings:—

> "Hanc quia non habent similem, laudare Britanni
> Sæpe solent, NULLIque PAREM *cognomine dicunt.*"
>
> This, because it has no equal, Britains are accustomed to praise, and *call by name the Matchless, or Nonsuch.*

The palatial building remained unfinished during the reign of Philip and Mary. In 1557, Queen Mary granted the capital mansion called *Nonesuch-Place*, with the Little park, &c. (to hold of the Honour of Hampton-court, in free socage, by fealty only), to Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, in consideration of his conveying to her Majesty certain manors in Norfolk, and paying the sum of 485*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the same year Lord Arundel obtained a grant of the manor of Codington, which passed, together with that of Cheam, to his son-in-law, Sir John Lumley, knt., Lord Lumley; and both those manors have since been held by the same proprietors.[1] Queen Elizabeth, in the 2nd year of her reign, gave Nonesuch Great park, alias the North park, to the earl of Arundel, in exchange for other estates, to hold in chief, as the fortieth part of a knight's fee; and that nobleman completed the buildings which had been left imperfect by King Henry.

Nonesuch was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth while it belonged to the earl of Arundel, and also after his death, when it became the property of Lord Lumley, who had married one of his daughters and coheirs. Her Majesty at length purchased of Lord Lumley, the Palace and Little park; and in the latter part of her reign, she passed much of her time there during the summer season. It was at Nonesuch that the earl of Essex, the queen's unfortunate favourite, had a remarkable interview with her majesty, on his return from Ireland in September, 1599. It is thus reported in a letter, from Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sydney, dated "*Nonsuch*, Michaelmas Day at Noone," and published in the Sydney State Papers:—

"Vpon Michaelmas Eve, about 10 a clock in the morning, my Lord of Essex 'lighted at Court Gate in Post, and made all hast up to the Presence, and soe to the Privy Chamber, and staied not till he came to the Queens Bed Chamber, where he found the Queen newly up, the Hare about her Face; he kneeled vnto her, kissed her Hands, and had some private Speach with her, which seemed to give him great Contentment; for

[1] See account of Cheam, vol. iv. p. 76.

coming from her Majestie to go shifte hymself in his Chamber, he was very pleasant, and thancked God, though he had suffered much Trouble and Storms Abroad, he found a sweet Calm at Home. 'Tis much wondred at here, that he went so boldly to her Majesties Presence, she not being ready, and he soe full of Dirt and Mire, that his very face was full of yt. About 11 he was ready, and went vp againe to the Queen, and conferred with her till half an Howre after 12. As yet all was well, and her Vsage very gracious towards hym."—Until this time the Queen had shewn no displeasure, but when (after his dinner), he again went into her presence, he "found her much changed in that small Tyme, for she began to call hym to question for his Return, and was not satisfied in the Manner of his coming away, and leaving all Things at soe great hazard. She apointed the Lords to heare hym, and soe they went to Cownsell in the After noone,—and he went with them where they satt an Howre. But nothing was determined or yet known; belike yt is referred to a full Cownsell, for all the Lords are sent for, to be here this Day. Yt is mistrustful that for his Disobedience he shall be comytted."—On the same night "between 10 and 11 a clock, a Comandment came from the Queen, to my Lord of Essex, that he should keepe his Chamber; and on the following Monday he was committed to the custody of the Lord Keeper, at York House."[2]

James the First settled Nonesuch palace and the Little park, in which it stood, on his queen, Anne of Denmark; and the Great park, which was in the tenure of Lord Lumley, was afterwards purchased for her accommodation. In the following reign, the buildings and park of Cuddington, or Nonesuch, were held by the consort of Charles the First, until this and other estates vested in the crown, were seized by the parliament. After the execution of the king, in 1649, certain commissioners appointed to dispose of the crown lands, granted a lease of Nonsuch house to Algernon Sidney, at a rent of 150*l.* a year; and the Cuddington property was sold in April, 1650, to George Smithson and others, at sixteen years purchase. By those persons it was probably re-sold,—the Little park of Nonsuch to Major-General Lambert, and the Great park to Colonel Thomas Pride;[3] but the restoration of Charles the Second was followed by the speedy resumption of these and other estates acquired under similar circumstances. The queen-dowager, Henrietta Maria, recovered possession of Cuddington; and by patent dated September 5th, 1660, she granted the office of keeper of the house of Nonsuch, and of the Little park, to George, lord Berkeley; and the king confirmed the grant.

In July, 1665, when the plague raged in London, the Exchequer was removed for a time to the "Queene's House" at Nonsuch. In the

[2] Sydney Papers, vol. ii. pp. 127—129. In Manning and Bray's Surrey, (vol. ii. p. 601), by a singular inadvertence, it is stated, that "Here [at Nonesuch] the Earl of *Leicester* first experienced the Queen's displeasure, on his return from Ireland in September, 1599," &c. But the Earl of Leicester (Elizabeth's first great favourite) had been dead several years, at the time of the above occurrence.

[3] Colonel Pride, who was one of Cromwell's peers, died at its Lodge, called *Worcester House*, in the year 1658.

January following it was visited by Evelyn, who thus described the place in his *Diary*:—

"1665-6, Jan. 3. I supp'd in Nonesuch House, whither the office of the Exchequer was transferr'd during the Plague, at my friend's Mr. Packer's, and tooke an exact view of y^e^ plaster statues and bass relievos inserted 'twixt the timbers and punchions of the outside walles of the Court; which must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian. I much admir'd how they had lasted so well and intire since the time of Hen. VIII., expos'd as they are to the aire; and pitty it is they are not taken out and preserv'd in some drie place; a gallarie would become them. There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life; the storie is of y^e^ Heathen Gods, emblems, compartments, &c. The Palace consists of two courts, of which the first is of stone, castle-like, by y^e^ Lo. Lumlies (of whom 'twas purchas'd), y^e^ other of timber, a Gotiq. fabric, but these walls incomparably beautified. I observ'd that the appearing timber punchions, entrelices, &c., were all so cover'd with scales of slate, that it seem'd carv'd in the wood and painted, y^e^ slate fastened on the timber in pretty figures, that has, like a coat of armour, preserv'd it from rotting. There stand in the garden two handsome stone pyramids, and the avenue planted with rows of faire elmes, but the rest of these goodly trees, both of this and of Worcester Park adjoyning, were fell'd by those destructive and avaricious rebells in the late warr, w^ch^ defac'd one of the stateliest Seates his Ma^ty^ had."[4]

On the death of the queen-dowager, August 10th, 1669, this estate reverted to the crown; and by deed dated September the 22nd, 1670, Charles the Second demised, for the term of ninety-nine years conditionally, the Great park, Great-park meadow, and mansion called Worcester-park, to Sir Robert Long, bart., at a rent of 100*l.* a year. That gentleman, who had been secretary to Charles II., during his exile, was created a baronet in 1660; and was afterwards auditor of the Exchequer, and a privy-councillor. Having no issue, the baronetcy was limited over to his nephew, James Long, of Draycote Cerne, in Wiltshire, from whom it descended to Sir James Tylney Long, bart., the father of the late Mrs. Long Wellesley.

The king, by letters patent dated January 18th, 1670-1, conveyed the freehold of Nonsuch, the Great and Little parks, and the Great meadow, with the reserved rent of 100*l.* a year, to Viscount Grandison, and Henry Brouncker, esq., and their heirs, retaining the right to all mines and ores of gold and silver, and a rent of 10*l.* annually. But this was in trust for the notorious Barbara, countess of Castlemaine, the viscount's niece, who had been the mistress of the royal

[4] Evelyn seems to imply, the first, or "castle-like court" was built by the lords Lumley, but this is certainly erroneous. In a manuscript Life of the Earl of Arundel, now in the British Museum (King's Library, A. ix.), it is stated that "the Earl, perceiving a sumptuous House, called Nonesuch, to have been begun, not finished, by his first master, King Henry VIII., for the love and honor he bare to his olde master, desired to buy the said House of Queen Mary, for which he gave fair lands to her Highness, and having thus obtained it, he did not leave till he had fully finished it in as ample and perfect sort as was intended by the King; and so it is now evident to be beholden of all strangers and others for the honour of this realm, as a *Pearle* thereof."

profligate, and was now created baroness of Nonsuch, countess of Southampton, and duchess of Cleveland. Having obtained possession of the estate, she pulled down Worcester-house, and the mansion or palace of Nonsuch, sold the materials, and divided the parks into farms. Her death took place in 1709; and she was succeeded in the possession of this estate by her grandson, Charles, second duke of Grafton; who, in 1731, sold Worcester-park to John Walter, esq., who had been his steward. He died in 1745; and his son and heir, George Walter, who had obtained the honour of knighthood, left at his decease two daughters, coheiresses; one of whom married the Rev. Mr. Clarke; the other died unmarried, in 1749. In the following year this estate was sold under orders of Chancery to Wm. Taylor, esq., who died in 1764; and from whom it has descended to William Taylor, esq., its present owner.[5]

The earliest notice we possess of the Palatial mansion of *Nonesuch* is that given by Leland, who, in the notes to his "*Cygnea Cantio*," speaks with much enthusiasm, both of the splendour of its architecture, and of its ornamental decorations.[6] The next account in point of time, is that accompanying Houfnagle's View of "*Nonciutz*, c'est à dire *Non-pareil*," in Braun's Cities, ("*Civitates Orbis Terrarum*"), published at Cologne in 1582. The description, which is given in both French and English, commences with an erroneous story of the palace having been presented by the Earl of Arundel to King Henry the Eighth, who, "with a view that it should always deserve to retain its name of None-such, procured many excellent artificers, architects, sculptors, and statuaries, as well Italians, French, and Dutch, as natives, who all applied to the ornament of this mansion the finest and most curious skill they possessed in their several arts; embellishing it, within and without, with magnificent statues, some of which vividly represent the antiquities of Rome, and some surpass them. There is a great Court very large and spacious, in the midst of which is a marble fountain which raises water in abundance for the use of the mansion, and remarkable for the exquisite ornament of the various statues which surround it."[7]

Camden's account, already cited, was published in his "*Britannia*," in 1586, and has been thus translated by Gough:—"About four miles from the Thames, inland, all the surrounding buildings are eclipsed by *Nonesuch*, a royal retreat chosen by the magnificent monarch Henry VIII. for his pleasure and retirement, in a most healthy spot before called Cuddington; and built with so much splendour and elegance that it stands a monument of art, and you would think the whole science of architecture exhausted on this building. It has such a profusion of animated statues and finished pieces of art, rivalling the monuments of ancient Rome itself, that it justly receives and maintains its name from them. The house is so surrounded by parks so full of deer, delicious gardens, artificial arbours, parterres and shady walks, that it seems to be the spot where Pleasure chose to dwell with health."—The description given by Paul Hentzner, who visited England in 1598, is a mere repetition of the above, with the following addition:—"In the pleasure and artificial Gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, with two fountains that

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[5] See the account of Worcester Park, under Maldon, vol. iii. of this work, p. 165.

[6] Leland's ITINERARY, (*Comm. in Cygnea Cant.*), vol. ix. p. 82.

[7] Houfnagle's View has been several times copied in a reduced form. The most recent of which copies was published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1837; to accompany an account of Nonesuch by Mr. John Gough Nichols.

spout water one round the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a Stag, as he was sprinkled by the Goddess and her Nymphs, with inscriptions. There is besides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."[8]

In the *Survey* made by order of Parliament in 1650, and now in the Augmentation office, is a minute account of all the buildings at Nonsuch, with many particulars of the parks and gardens. The capital messuage, or Royal mansion, is described as being situated "in or near the middle part of the Little Park," and as consisting "of one fayer, stronge, and large structure, or building, of free-stone, of two large stories high," embattled and slated, and surrounding a paved court 150 feet long, and 132 feet broad. This was called the *Outward Court*, and had "a gate-house, very stronge and gracefull," three stories high, "battled and turretted at every corner," the upper story containing a spacious room, "very pleasant and delectable for prospect."—Consisting also of "one other faire and very curious structure of two stories high, the lower story being of good and well-wrought freestone, and the higher of wood, richly adorned and set forth and garnished with variety of statues, pictures, and other antick forms, of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost;—all which building is covered with blue slate, and incloseth a faire and large court (137 feet long, and 116 feet broad), called the *Inner Court*, approached by a flight of eight steps, through a gate-house of free-stone three stories high," with a clock and bell; which gate-house, standing between the two courts, "is of most excellent workmanship, and a very speciall ornament to Nonsuch House."

"On the east and west corners of the Inner Court building, there are placed two large and well-built [polygonal] turrets of five stories high, each of them containing five rooms, the highest of which together with the lanthorns above the same, are covered with lead and battled round with frames of wood covered with lead. These turrets command the prospect and view of both the parkes of Nonsuch, and of most of the country round about, and are the chief ornament of the whole House."

The decorations of the gardens and fountains are likewise described in this Survey, as well as the banquetting-house, keeper's lodge, stabling, and numerous other buildings, used as offices. The gross value of the materials is stated at 7,020*l.*; of the trees and woods, (exclusive of 2,805 trees reserved for the navy), at 457*l.* 10*s.*; and of the fallow deer, about 108 in number, at 240*l.*[9]—The exact site of the Palace, itself, was within the right angle formed by the avenue, at the spot where the road to the farm and the footpath to Ewell branch off.

Nonsuch Park.—In the same year (1731) that the duke of Grafton sold Worcester park, he likewise sold the Little park to Joseph Thompson, esq., who, at some distance from the site of the old palace, erected a dwelling house; which, although himself a dissenter, he gave to his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Whateley, on condition that he should take priest's orders. This he did, and became resident here; but dying in the year 17**, he directed by his will, that the estate should be sold. Soon after, it was purchased by the late Samuel Farmer, esq., who (between the years 1802 and 1806), built a new and elegant mansion on this spot, which is now the residence of

[8] Hentzner was a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman. That part of his Itinerary which relates to this country was translated from the Latin by Horace Walpole, and first printed at Strawberry Hill in 1757.

[9] The Survey was printed at length, in the 5th volume of the Archæologia; and again in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 602—605.

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W. F. Gamul Farmer, esq., his grandson and successor. This is a large castellated edifice in the Elizabethan style, with octagonal towers, and embattled parapets: the architect was the late Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. During the present year (1845), it has been altered, added to, and entirely re-decorated, under the direction of the owner. The internal arrangements are extremely judicious both for comfort and for ceremony. On the lower story is an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, (octagonal) and other apartments, in which some of the windows are ornamented with stained glass, both ancient and modern.

After the demolition of the old palace by the profligate Duchess of Cleveland, the park would seem to have been mostly converted to farming purposes, as it still remains. But a part has been redeemed from the plough by the present owner; and the park and pleasure grounds now comprize about one hundred acres. The gardens, which have been entirely remodelled, are of considerable extent, and well stored with choice plants, &c.

There are many trees in this demesne of extraordinary dimensions; and many others are remarkable for their symmetrical growth and beauty. On the lawn are the following:—a Scotch fir (*Pinus rubra*), 64 feet 6 inches in height, the main stem being 15 feet high, and 10 feet in girth;—a Cedar (*Juniperus communis*), in height 57 feet, diameter of branches, 77 feet; height of main stem 24 feet; girth, at one foot from the ground, 14 feet 6 inches;—a Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*), height 47 feet, and girth, at four feet from the ground, 8 feet;—and a *Gleditchia triacanthos*, or Honey-locust tree, 65 feet in height; and in girth, at one foot from the ground, 8 feet.—In the adjacent dell is a Plane-tree (*Plantanus Occidentalis*), perhaps the finest in England; height 94 feet, ditto of main stem to the branches 22 feet, girth at one foot from the ground 14 feet 10 inches, at twelve feet, 10 feet 7 inches: here, also, is a Chestnut tree, 65 feet in height, and 12 feet 8 inches in girth; the diameter of the branches is 62 feet. In the park is a noble Spanish Chestnut tree, the height being 55 feet, and the spread of the branches 73 feet in diameter; the girth at one foot from the ground, 15 feet 2 inches. An Abele tree (*Populus canescens*), is 72 feet in height, and 18 feet in girth;—an Oak (near the Warren farm), 61 feet high, and 13 feet 4 inches in girth; the diameter of the branches 79 feet;—and a Walnut tree, 59 feet in height, and 12 feet 8 inches in extreme girth; the branches extend to the diameter of 72 feet.

There is yet another tree, a venerable Elm, requiring notice; not alone from its extraordinary size, but from its traditional connexion with the Virgin Queen, and thence called *Queen Elizabeth's Elm*. It stands at a short distance from the Ewell lodge; and here, beneath its shade, that Princess is said to have had her stand when shooting with the cross-bow at the antlered denizens of the park. The girth of this tree is 22 feet 6 inches; the height of the stem to the branches is 9 feet; the full height is 80 feet, and the diameter of the branches is nearly the same.

FETCHAM, OR FECHAM.

Fetcham is a small village in the hundred of Copthorne, situated one mile west of Leatherhead. The parish is skirted on the north and east by the river Mole, which divides it from Leatherhead; on the south it adjoins Mickleham, and on the west Great Bookham.

Three manors named *Fecham* are mentioned in Domesday book, one of which afterwards obtained the appellation of Canons'-Court.

In the account of lands belonging to the crown, it is stated that

"The King holds in demesne *Feceham*, which had been held by Eddid [Edith] the Queen. It was then assessed at 7 hides; now at nothing. The arable land is — [not specified, there being a blank in the record.] In demesne are half a carucate, and two bovates; and there are three villains, and ten bordars, with 2 carucates. There are four mills, at 4 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow; and six swine for pannage and herbage. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 60 shillings: now at 50 shillings."

This estate was held in dower by the widowed queen of Edward the Confessor, probably until her death, which occurred in 1074; when it must have escheated to the crown. Subsequently to the Domesday survey, it appears to have been granted to "one of the earls of Warren, of which Honour it was holden by the succeeding lords to whom the demesne was alienated."

Another manor called *Feceham* was held of the bishop of Bayeux, by Richard [de Tonbridge]:—

"*Biga*[1] held it of King Edward, when it was assessed at 8½ hides; now at 4 hides. There are 5 carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne; and there are eight villains, and three bordars, with 1 carucate. There are two bondmen; and the sixth part of one mill, and the third part of another; and 10 acres of meadow; and thirteen swine for pannage and herbage: and 6 shillings and 6 pence, from the mills. It has been valued in the time of King Edward, and at present, at 60 shillings: when he (Richard)? received it, at 50 shillings."

Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, having engaged in a conspiracy against his nephew, William Rufus, which proved unsuccessful, his estates in this country were confiscated, and Richard de Tonbridge, who had been his tenant in the manor of Fecham, probably obtained a grant of it from the king, in fee.—Although, as we have seen, there are separate accounts of these manors in the Domesday book, as they stood at the time of the survey, they were, in after-times, "looked upon as one manor; for coming, as they did, into the hands of the same Lord, they gradually ceased to be distinguished; and, at length, were transmitted together, from one owner to another, by the name of the manor of Fecham."[2]

This manor, as well as some others in the county of Surrey which had been held of the crown at an early period by Richard de Tonbridge, was afterwards held of the earls of Gloucester, his descendants, as of the Honour of Clare, by persons of the family of De Albernon, or D'Abernon. Stoke, in the hundred of Emley-bridge, became their principal seat, and was thence styled Stoke D'Abernon, to distinguish it from Stoke next Guildford, in the hundred of Woking.

[1] It appears that the appellation *Biga*, or Commissary (as Henshall translates it), was given to the officer appointed to provide carriages and other necessaries for the Sovereign, when on a royal progress.—Vide de Bigariis capiendis. Rymer's FŒDERA, vol. ix. p. 261. Hague Edit.

[2] Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 479.

The manor of Fecham was transmitted, together with Stoke, from the D'Abernons, successively, to the families of Crosyer, Norbury, Haleighwell, Bray, Lyfield, and Vincent.[3] Sir Francis Vincent, who held Stoke, Fecham, and other estates in the middle of the seventeenth century, was twice married. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of George Pitt, esq., by whom he had two sons, who successively held the Stoke estate, as related elsewhere. After the death of this lady in 1653, he took for his second consort Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, of Hadlow in Kent, and by her he had two sons; to the eldest of whom, Thomas, he gave the estate and manor of Fetcham. That gentleman, also, had two wives; and by the first he had one son, who died unmarried in 1685; by his second wife he had no issue. He died, and was interred at Fetcham in August, 1700; and shortly after, the manor was sold by the Vincent family to Francis, lord Effingham; whose son and successor, Thomas, earl of Effingham, died in 1763, and his relict, Elizabeth, who re-married Gen. Sir George Howard, K.B., held this estate in dower until her death in 1791. Her son Thomas, earl of Effingham, survived her but a few weeks, and leaving no children, the family title and estates devolved on his brother Richard; who, in 1801, sold Fetcham, together with Great Bookham, to the trustees of James Lawrell, esq., a minor.

The Manor of Canons'-Court.—This manor is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"Oswold holds *Fecham*, which he had before held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 11 hides; but now at 3 hides. [The quantity of the arable land is omitted.] One carucate is in demesne; and there are twelve villains, and six bordars, with 5 carucates. A mill yields 6 shillings and 6 pence. There are 10 acres of meadow; and a wood yielding four swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 4 pounds; now at 100 shillings."

Oswold, who was tenant-in-chief of three manors in this county, besides Fecham, is denominated one of the king's Thanes, or household officers. Perhaps he may have held these estates in right of his

[3] Although Sir John D'Abernon held the manor of Fecham, with the right of free-warren and other manorial privileges, in the beginning of the reign of Edward the First, and transmitted them to his descendants, yet we find that in 1303, the 31st of Edward the First, Henry de Gildford obtained a charter of free-warren in his manor of Fecham.—Vide Cart. 31st Edward the First, No. 29. Hence it may with some probability be inferred, that the king's and the bishop's manors of Fecham were not united until *after* the beginning of the 14th century, and that the former was then held by Henry de Gildford; though Mr. Manning conjectures that "he had no estate of his own in these manors," "but a temporary possession, in virtue of some mortgage, wardship, or other feoffment in trust."—Surrey, vol. i. p. 482. It may here be stated, that Jordan le Bacheler held of Joanna, countess of Gloucester and Hertford, lands, tenements, &c., in Fecham at the time of his death, in the 25th of Edward the First.—Vide Abbrev. Rotulor. Original. vol. i. p. 101. That lady was the daughter of King Edward the First, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, called "the Red," earl of Gloucester, who died in 1295.

office, whatever it may have been, in which case they would have reverted to the crown on his decease; but nothing is known relating to the subsequent descent of this manor of Fecham for nearly one hundred years after the completion of the Domesday survey. In the 24th of Henry the Second (1178), Robert, prior of Merton, in this county, granted to Alexander, clerk, of Fecham, certain lands within the manor, amounting to one-fourth of a virgate, which Gilbert le Blond had given him, to hold to him and his heirs, of the said prior and convent, in fee and inheritance, at a quit-rent of 12*d.* a year.[4] In the 36th of Henry the Third, the canons of Merton had a grant of free-warren in their manor of Fecham; and in 1315, they granted to one Guarnerius their interest in part of a mill at this place, with an acre of land, subject to a quit-rent of 5*s.* a year, and an exemption from toll for all corn ground here and consumed at the manor-house.

There cannot be a doubt that the manor called Canons'-Court was that which anciently belonged to the convent of Austin-Canons at Merton, from which it derived its appellation.[5] It afterwards belonged to the Vincents, and was sold, with the other manor of Fetcham, to Lord Effingham; and in 1801, re-sold to the trustess of Mr. Lawrell. That gentleman resided at Eastwick-park, in Great Bookham, and eventually disposed of the whole of this property to the Hankeys, of Fetcham park.

Fetcham Park.—Nearly adjoining the church-yard is a large and uniform mansion, stuccoed, partly erected by one of the Vincent family, of whom that portion of the estate in which it stands was purchased by Arthur Moore, esq., a commissioner of trade and plantations, and a director of the South-sea company, in the reign of Queen Anne; and in 1721, chosen M.P. for Great Grimsby. That gentleman, about the year 1718, enlarged the property by the annexation of some common field lands, and inclosed and planted the park, which is of considerable extent and finely ornamented with forest trees. He died June 11th, 1734, leaving three sons[6] by his first wife, Theophila,

[4] Cartulary of Merton: Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, C. VII., No. 20.

[5] Mr. Manning conjectured that this manor may formerly have been also called *Great Bigney*, or *Bickney*; though at present the name only occurs as belonging to some of the land of Slyfield farm, in Great Bookham. It appears that the Prior of Merton had a tenement here styled Great Bigney, and that a manor of that name is mentioned in a deed dated in 1715. After the suppression of the priory, in the 36th of Henry the Eighth, the tenement of *Great Byckney* was granted by the king to Sir Anthony Brown, knt., to be held of the crown, in chief, by socage, at an annual rent of 2*s.* 8*d.*; being valued at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

[6] James Moore Smith, the youngest son of Arthur Moore, who assumed the name of his mother's father, was the author of an unsuccessful comedy, intituled "The Rival Modes." He brought a charge of plagiarism against Mr. Pope, who assigned him a place in the Dunciad; and that circumstance has chiefly contributed to preserve his name from oblivion. He died at Whitton, near Isleworth, in 1734.

daughter and heiress of Wm. Smith, esq., of Epsom. William Moore, his eldest son and successor, settled at Polesdon, in the parish of Great Bookham, where he had an estate; and sold his property at Fetcham to Thomas Revell, esq., agent-victualler at Gibraltar, and M.P. for Dover in 1734, 1741, and 1747. He married three wives; by the last of whom, Jane Egerton, niece to the duke of Bridgewater, he left (at his death in 1752), a daughter and sole heiress, Jane, who in 1758 married George Warren, esq., (afterwards created a knight of the Bath), who was lineally descended from Reginald, the younger brother of William, the third earl of Warren and Surrey. Lady Warren died in 1761, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth Harriet, who was married to Thomas James, lord viscount Bulkeley, an Irish peer. In 1764, Sir George Warren married, (secondly), Frances, a daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp; by whom he had no issue. He sat in several parliaments for the borough of Lancaster; and afterwards for Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey; his decease occurred on August 30th, 1801. Some years previously, in 1788, Sir George, in conjunction with Lord and Lady Bulkeley, had sold the Fetcham estate to John Richardson, esq.; but shortly after, it was re-sold to Thomas Hankey, esq., a London banker, who died in September, 1793; and whose son, John Barnard Hankey, esq., is now owner.

In this parish, on the road from Leatherhead to Great Bookham, are two large mansions, viz., *Bridge House*, the residence of Thomas William Clagett, esq.; and *Elmers*, now occupied by Thos. Bridges, esq. Colonel Richard Lluellyn, C.B., has also a pleasantly-situated seat in Fetcham.

Advowson, &c.—The Living of Fetcham is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke; valued in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas at 16*l.* per annum; and in the King's books, at 21*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 9*s.* 8½*d.* From a very remote period, the advowson descended with the manor, and it continued so until the latter was sold by the Vincents to Francis, lord Effingham, in the reign of Queen Anne; about which time the advowson was conveyed with the capital mansion to Arthur Moore, esq. His property, as stated above, became vested in Sir George Warren, K.B., who, in 1788, sold this advowson to Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick; under whose will it passed to the Rev. Abraham Kirkpatrick Sherson, rector of Fetcham in 1794. In the year 1818, the patronage was vested in John Bolland, esq., who conferred it upon his son, the Rev. John Gipps Bolland; after whose decease in 1833, his executors sold the advowson, which is now held by the Rev. Robert Downes, A.M., the present incumbent, who resides at the Rectory-house near Fetcham park.—The Registers commence in 1559; but are very defective.

Rectors of Fetcham in and since the year 1800:—

Abraham Kirkpatrick Sherson. Instituted June the 27th, 1794: resigned, 1818.

John Gipps Bolland. Instituted September the 24th, 1818: died July 21st, 1833.

Thomas Foster, A.M. Instituted January 14th, 1834: died May 1st, 1836.

John Craig, A.M. Instituted October 6th, 1836: exchanged for Lymington with the present incumbent in 1839.

Robert Downes, A.M. Instituted June 22nd, 1839.

The *Church*, which is situated in Fetcham park, is a very old but substantial edifice; and, although much altered, retains indications of its original form, that of a cross. It is chiefly built of flint and chalk, and consists of a nave and chancel, a small north aisle, a north transept, and a tower, containing three bells, which is on the south side. The latter is embattled; and, being thickly mantled with ivy, it produces a very picturesque effect.

Interiorly, the nave is separated from the north aisle by two wide-pointed arches: in the south wall are the piers of three circular arches of Norman workmanship; within which are modern windows. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch. In the wall on the east side of the transept, is a pointed arch with the dog's-tooth moulding.

The pulpit, fixed against the north wall on entering the chancel, is hexagonal, and, with the sounding-board, neatly painted in imitation of wainscot. The font is old, small, plain, and massive. At the west end of the church is a small organ.

On the north side of the chancel, within the rails, is a black-marble monument to the memory of Anthony Rous, esq., with the following inscription:—

Recumbit hîc in pulvere Corpus Anthonii Rous, Equitis, nuper Ingrossatoris Magni Rotuli, sive Clerici Pipe Scaccarii D'ni Regis; qui postqua' Animam sua' in manus D'ni commendavit in pace Dei Creatoris, per fide' Chr^{ti} Servator', cum certâ spe Resurrectionis ad æterna' vitam, deposuit Animæ suæ domiciliu', placidèq'; quievit & obdormivit, xxii Jan^{rij}, 1631.

On the south side is an elaborately-wrought monument, in different-coloured marbles, to the memory of Henry Vincent, esq. Rising from their base, two Corinthian columns support a pediment. Within an oval recess beneath, is the half-length effigy of a man in a gown, (in colours), in the attitude of prayer, with an open book before him, on a stand; below which is a shield of arms, thus emblazoned:—

Az. three quatrefoils, Arg. with a crescent for difference; *Vincent*: impaling Parti per chevron, Arg. and Sab. three Stags' heads erased and counterchanged, horned, Or.—*Motto*, Non nisi Vincenti.

Inscribed on a black tablet, are the following lines:—

On Henry Vincent, Esq., an Epitaph:
Tombes speakes our jealosyes, and wrong the Dead;
Therefore these Lynes on thee must not be read
To begg thy Name a Memory, or owe
Thancks to a Stone, for saying, Heere below
Doth lye a Vincent, whose just Prayse might tye
The best of all the Muse's progeny
To write his worth. No; knowe that this is sett
But to upbrayde the world if it forgett
To speake his Vertues. If neglectfull Men
Give not in charge unto their Childeren
To weepe and imitate what we bemone,
Vertue owes lesse to them then to this Stone.
He dyed y^e^ 2d of May, 1631, aged 85 yeares.

Within the communion-rails is a stone to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Foster, rector of this parish, who died May 1st, 1836, aged eighty-three; and *Elizabeth Foster*, his sister, who departed this life April 10th, 1837, aged eighty-six.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a handsome white-marble tablet, surmounted by two urns, recording the memory of Robert Sherson, M.D., F.A.S., who died January 6th, 1821, aged eighty-four; and *Mary Sherson*, his wife, who died May 11th, 1815, aged 77. Their remains are deposited in a vault beneath the altar.[7]

On a black grave-stone in front of the communion-rails, is this inscription:—

Here sleepeth y^e^ Body of *Dame Jane Glover*, al's *Purefoy*, who was the Daughter of Francis Roberts, of Willesden, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., Wife of Sir Tho. Glover, of Hayes Parke, in the said county, Kt., and Relict of George Purefoy y^e^ eldest, of Wadley, in the county of Berkes, Esq., who exchanged this life for a better y^e^ 8th of Jan. 1664, An. ætat. 77.
Non habemus hîc manentem Civitatem.

On another grave-stone, bearing a shield with six quarterings:—

Peter Warburton, of Hefferson Grange, in the county Palatine of Chester, Esq., born y^e^ 27th day of March, 1578; died the 28th day of February, 1665.
Christ is a Christian's all. Resurrecturus.

Against a pier in the nave is a neat white tablet, to the memory of *Anne*, relict of John Thomas Hendrie Hopper, esq., of Wilton-castle, Durham, who died at Fetcham rectory on the 12th of October, 1839, aged sixty-four.

In the north transept, or chapel, are numerous hatchments. There is, also, a white-marble tablet to the memory of John Jervis Brenton, eldest son of Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart., who died at Winchester on the 27th of August, 1817, in the fifteenth year of his age.

[7] Dr. Sherson had five wives; four of whom he buried, but the fifth survived him.

At the west end of the nave, on the south side, is an elegant mural monument, consisting of a white-marble tablet, on which are represented two burning torches, joined by a wreath of flowers; above which, are the armorial bearings of the deceased; and beneath, the following inscription:—

> In the chancel are deposited the remains of JOHN BOLLAND, esq., of Clapham, in this county, who closed a long and useful life, the 7th of June, 1829, in the 87th year of his age.

On the opposite side is another large tablet, neatly ornamented, with an inscription, surmounted by a cross with the rays of a glory, to the memory of the Rev. JOHN GIBBS BOLLAND, M.A., rector of this parish for fifteen years. He was the son of the above-mentioned John Bolland, and was born on the 25th of October, 1788. He married Maria, eldest daughter of David Walters, esq., of Burnwood, in the county of Gloucester; and died 21st July, 1833, sincerely lamented by his parishioners, and deeply deplored by his friends.

Benefactions.—On a white-marble tablet against the south wall, is an inscription setting forth that,—

By the will of SIR GEORGE SHIERS, (and by a Decree in Chancery, dated 9th January, 1690, in a Cause between William Bamfield and Hugh Shortrudge, plaintiffs, and Trist and others, defendants; and by a Deed inrolled there, dated 23rd February, 1690, between Elizabeth Shiers and the said Trist, Bamfield, and others), a rent-charge of 24*l.* 2*s.* a year for ever, payable out of a farm at Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, is settled on trustees, of whom the rector here is always to be one; who, with the concurrence of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of this parish, are to dispose of the same.

1. In putting out poor children of this parish *apprentices,* and toward setting them up.

2. In preferring in marriage such maids, born in the parish, as have lived and behaved themselves well for *seven* years in any *one's* service, whose friends are not able to do it.

3. To dispose of the *surplus* to the poor, who, by sickness, age, a great family of children, or otherwise, shall be in danger of coming under the common relief of the parish.

To prevent the said Charity from being lost or misapplied, Dr. Shortrudge and the other trustees have caused this to be set up, anno 1717.

On another tablet of black marble,—

Be it remembered that the Charity left by Henry Smith, esq., to certain poor of this parish, is in land, lying and being as under written, viz., in the parish of *Great Bookham*:

Four acres under Poles Down; one acre and a half near Simmonds Beach; one acre, being the head of Sheepbay Shot; one acre in Peartree Shot; one acre in Penbush Shot; an inclosed meadow near the bottom of Little Bookham street, being one acre and a half.

In the parish of *Fetcham*: Five acres, being an inclosure called the Poor's Field, abutting the common near the south side of the road leading from Cook Green to Mark Oak and Slyfield; seven acres, two inclosures, called the Poor's Pit Closes; two acres between Hookedham Shot and the road from Leatherhead to Polsdon; half an acre in Gallows Bush Shot, abutting the road to Guildford; one acre in the upper Shot in Church Bottom; one acre and a half in Leaden Bottom. In all, 27 acres and a half computed.

This Inscription done by order of Vestry the 23rd day of June, in the year of our Lord 1772, at which time four of the trustees were present. J. C. KNOWLES, rector.

The Hon. Sir GEORGE WARREN and JOHN MILLS, Churchwardens.

"In this parish," Salmon states, "near Letherhed bridge is an old Chapel, now turned to an ale-house, which may however supply in excise more than ever it paid in tenths."[8] Mr. Bray says, this is the Sun ale-house, on the turnpike road from Leatherhead to Fetcham; and he states that there was a window in the house which had some appearance of having belonged to a chapel. In 1358, the 32nd of Edward the Third, Robert de Ledrede obtained a license from the bishop of Winchester, for making a chapel at his house in Fecham;[9] and it may be conjectured that the chapel occupied the spot where now stands the Sun ale-house.

HEADLEY, OR HEDLEY.

This is a small parish situated on the downs, adjoining Epsom on the north, Bansted on the east, Walton-on-the-Hill on the south, and Mickleham on the west. The soil consists of chalk and gravel; and here are considerable woodlands, and open downs adapted for the pasturage of sheep. In a small hill within the parish have been found beds of fossil oysters of a large size, in great abundance.[1] Here is a wood about thirty acres in extent, called *Eldebury* (or Old-bury) wood; another, of about the same dimensions, called *La Ore*, or the Nore; and a third, styled the Lord's Nore.

In the Domesday survey of Surrey this place is mentioned under the name of *Hallega*, and the following account is given of it:—

"Ralph de Felgeres holds *Hallega*, which the Countess Goda held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 7 hides; now at 2 hides and 1 virgate. The arable land consists of ..... One carucate is in demesne; and there are nine villains, and five bordars, with 5 carucates. There are eight bondmen; and a wood yields fifteen hogs. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 7 pounds; subsequently, and at present, at 100 shillings."

Goda, or Githa, who held this manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was the widow of Earl Godwin, and mother of Harold, the competitor of the Norman Conqueror. Manning says,—"at the time of the survey this was one of the manors which had been given to Richard de Tonbridge";[2] and although this does not appear from the record, it is at least probable; for in the reign of John, the superiority of the manor of Hedley was vested in the earl of Clare, who was descended from Richard de Tonbridge. In the 7th of Richard the First, the sheriff of Surrey accounted to the crown for the sum of 20 shillings from this manor, which had been held by Gilbert de Tylers, or Tilieres, whose daughter was then probably the king's ward. King John granted the wardship of the heiress, with the right to dispose of

[8] Salmon, ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, p. 90.

[9] REGISTER of Bishop Edindon; fol. 38, b.

[1] See vol. i. of the present work, p. 127.

[2] SURREY, vol. ii. p. 637.

her in marriage, to Thomas Malemaynes, who, apparently, having offended the king, this manor was seized by the sheriff, in whose account, in 1205, is the following statement of the crop on the land, and stock belonging to it, viz.—42 acres of corn of all sorts, 12 oxen, 100 sheep, 13 hogs, and 1 stirk; value 10*l.*, or without the stock, 8*l.*[3] In the same year, the king ordered the sheriff to give seisin of the manor to Richard, earl of Clare, because it was of his fee.

In the reign of Edward the First, John de Plecy, or Plescy, held this manor; and he seems to have alienated some portions of the land to different persons. In 1314, the 7th of Edward the Second, John de Plesset, probably the same with the preceding, died seised of the manor of Hedleigh, held of the king *in capite*, by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee, consisting of a capital messuage and garden, value 2*s.*; 75 acres of arable land, 25*s.*; pasture in Eldebury, 5*s.*; the like in La Ore, 3*s.*; 10 acres of wood, worth for the underwood, 2*s.*; rents of assise, 5*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*; and pleas and perquisites of courts, 2*s.*; leaving Edmund, his son and heir, aged twenty-seven. The manor remained uninterrupted in the tenure of the family of Plescy till the death of Nicholas de Plescy, a minor, in 1363; when it was found that his sister Joan, the wife of Sir John Hameley, was his heir. She died before her husband, by whom she had a son, John, who dying without issue, his mother's inheritance reverted to her uncle, Peter Plescy. He levied a fine of this manor in Michaelmas term, 1341, and settled it on Sir John Hameley, for life; with remainder to Peter, remainder to John Plescy. On the death of Sir John Hameley, which took place in 1399, the manor fell into the possession of John, the son and heir of John Plescy, who held the last remainder in the above-mentioned settlement. His grandson, John de Plescy, dying childless in 1417, 4th of Henry the Fifth, John Cammell, the son of his sister Joan, was found to be heir to the estate. He, however, held only three-fourths of the manor, the remaining fourth-part having become the property of the abbot of Westminster, though at what time, or in what manner, is uncertain. John Cammell died in 1451, the 29th of Henry the Sixth, seised of but one-third of the manor. The portion belonging to the abbot of Westminster, who also had the advowson, falling into the hands of the king on the suppression of the monastery, he obliged Andrews, lord Windsor, to surrender to him his ancient family seat of Stanwell, in Middlesex, and take in exchange the estate here which had belonged to the abbot, with other property. Lord Windsor died in 1543, seised of the manor of *Hedleigh*, called *Wyks manor*, value 7*l.* 8*s.*, held of

[3] Rot. Norm. 6 Joh. M. 2, No. 32.

the king *in capite*, as one-fourth of a knight's fee, and 2*s.* rent; and likewise of one quarter of the manor of Hedleigh, value 62*s.*, and the advowson of the church, held of the king by knight's service, and 6*s.* 3*d.* rent. William, lord Windsor, his son and heir, by will dated August 10th, 1558, gave to his son, Sir Edward Windsor, the manors of Hedley and Hurtmere.

At length the manor of Hedley came into the possession of Ann, widow of John Vaughan, esq., otherwise called Lady Ann Knyvett, who, by feoffment dated February 13th, 1578, conveyed it, with the advowson, and also the manor and advowson of Ockham, to William Morgan, Richard Covert, and Thomas Cowper, to the use of herself for life; remainder to Sir Henry Weston, knt., and his heirs. Sir Henry was the son of this lady by her first husband, Sir Francis Weston, son of Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton, who suffered with others on the charge of a criminal intercourse with queen Ann Boleyn, in 1536. After his death, she married Sir Henry Knyvett, of East Horsley; and thirdly, became the wife of Mr. Vaughan. She died in the 24th of Elizabeth's reign; and Sir Henry shortly afterwards conveyed this estate to Thomas Foster. In Michaelmas term, 1593, William Stydolf, or Stydolph, suffered a recovery of the manor, and settled it on his wife Mary, who presented to the living as patroness in 1663.[4]

Sigismund Stydolf, the son and heir of the above William and Mary, in 1689, settled the manor and advowson, with the manor of Polesdon Lacey, in Mickleham, and lands in Charlewood, Horley, and Capel, on himself and his consort, Margaret, (the daughter of Sir Francis Rolle, knt.), and their issue-male; on failure of which, on the survivor. He had no issue; and by will dated June 2nd, 1710, he devised his whole estate in fee to his wife. She was subsequently twice married; but on both occasions she retained the control over her own property. Her second husband was the Hon. Michael Hyde, to whom she was wedded within five months after the decease of the former one. Her third husband was Thomas Edwin, esq., son of Sir Humphry Edwin, knt., lord-mayor of London in 1697. She was married to that gentleman in 1719; and immediately afterwards, she executed an appointment to Mr. Edwin, in fee, in case of her dying before him, and leaving no issue. In consequence of this deed, he succeeded to the possession of the estate, on her death in September, 1734. He survived her only a few months, and the property descended to his nephew and heir-at-law, Charles Edwin,

[4] Supposing this lady to have been twenty years of age when the settlement was made, she must have reached her ninetieth year at the time of the presentation. She died in 1667.—See Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 642.

who married the lady Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Hamilton, to whom he left this and other estates for life. Mr. Edwin died in 1756, without issue; and after the decease of lady Charlotte in 1777, the estate, in consequence of the testamentary disposition made by that gentleman, devolved on his nephew, Charles Windham, who took the surname of Edwin. In Trinity term, 1784, Mr. Edwin, in conjunction with his son Thomas, suffered a recovery, and sold the manor and estate of Headley to Henry Crab Boulton, esq., of Thorncroft in Leatherhead. In the account of the property for sale, it is stated that there were forty-seven acres attached to the mansion-house, and nine hundred and eighty acres let to tenants; together with the manor of Polesdon Lacey, and nine hundred and thirteen acres of land in Mickleham, Horley, Charlewood, and Capel. The mansion-house was sold by Mr. Boulton to Col. Alexander Hume, who assumed the name of Evelyn, having married the daughter of Wm. Evelyn, esq., of St. Clere, in Kent. He sold it to Robert Ladbroke, esq., who, in 1804, purchased of Mr. Boulton some remaining parts of the estate, on which he resided.[5] About the same time, the manor was sold to Richard Howard, esq., of Ashtead; and it is now held by the Hon. Fulk Greville Howard, his son-in-law.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell. In the *Valor* of the 21st of Edward the First, it is rated at *5l.*; in the King's books, at *8l. 7s. 6d.*; paying *7s. 1d.* for synodals. The advowson has generally descended with the manor, and is now vested in the Hon. Col. F. Greville Howard. The number of acres comprised in this parish, as recently estimated, amounts to 1626, nearly the whole of which are titheable, viz.—arable land, 504 acres; meadow, 374½ acres; woodlands, 226 acres; and commons, 500 acres. The present rent-charge, inclusive of *3l.* on 15½ acres of glebe, is *211l.*—The Registers commence in the year 1663, and are nearly perfect.

Rectors of Headley in and since 1800:—

Jonathan Morgan, nominated by the crown, by lapse, 29th November, 1771: resigned in 1818.

Lewis Sneyd, A.M. Instituted January 13th, 1819: resigned. Elected warden of All-souls college, Oxford, in 1827.

Ferdinand Faithful, B.A. Instituted May 5th, 1830.

The *Church*, which is a small edifice, chiefly built with flint, consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch, with a square tower (containing one bell), buttressed, at the west end. On the south side of the nave a gallery was erected for Headley-house, some years ago, at the expense of the Ladbroke family: at the west end

[5] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 637—41.

is a gallery for the singers. The seats in the chancel extend to the extreme end: altogether, the number of sittings is about one hundred and sixty. Over the arch which separates the nave and chancel, are three hatchments of the Ladbroke family. The pulpit, an irregular hexagon, with a sounding-board, is very small, and is placed in the angle on the left of the entrance to the chancel. The font is old, plain, and octagonal in form.

North of the communion-table is a mural monument, consisting of a white-marble tablet, under a pediment, on which is an urn at the foot of a pyramid of grey marble, on a black-marble ground. Its armorial bearings are,—

Arg. a saltier Sab. between four Cornish choughs, ppr. *Edwin*; impaling Arg. two bendlets betw. three martletts, Sab. *Bradshaigh*.

Beneath, is this inscription:—

Here lye interred John Edwin, esq., fifth and youngest son of Sir Humphrey Edwin, formerly Lord Mayor of London; *Elizabeth*, his beloved wife, daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh in the county of Lancaster, bart.; and *Rachel*, their eldest daughter, who died an infant. After a life truly Christian, and a constant practice of all the virtues of humanity, having long survived and regretted his amiable wife and eldest daughter, and lived long enough to form his only surviving child, Elizabeth, by his most excellent example, he by his will bequeathed to her a very ample fortune; leaving a considerable residue to be distributed amongst the poor, to whom during his whole life he had been a most generous benefactor. John Edwin, esq., died the 4th of May, 1753, aged 72. Elizabeth his wife died the 24th of June, 1735, aged 37.

Against the east wall of the chancel, south of the altar, is an old monument, erroneously described in Manning and Bray's Surrey (vol. ii. p. 641), as a tablet of black marble, supported by two Corinthian pillars. It is merely of wood; the tablet painted to imitate black marble, and the columns at the sides painted in imitation of parti-coloured marble. It is thus inscribed:—

Underneath lyeth the body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Leate*, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Leate, Turkey merchant, a worthy and eminent citizen of London, and of Joanna, daughter of Mr. Richard Stapers, alderman of that city, who, with many of their children, are interred in St. Martin Oteswich [Outwich] church in London. She deceased y^e^ 5th of May, anno Domini 1680, being aged 80 years. "Though after my skin wormes destroy this body, yet in my flesh shal I see God." Job xix. 26.

Her nephew, Richard Wyld, rector of this church, with whom she lived the last six years of her life, placed this in memorial of her.

Against the north wall of the nave is a white-marble tablet, surrounded with a neat freestone frame,—

To the Memory of the *Lady Frances Beresford*, youngest daughter of Joseph, 1st Earl of Miltown, and widow of Marcus Beresford, esq., M.P.; who entered into rest on the 9th of May, 1811, aged 68.

"The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Prov. iv. 18.

Against the south wall, at the east end of the nave, is a brass-plate, with this inscription:—

> Near this place is deposited the body of THOMAS DRINKWATER, esq., of this parish, who died May 11th, 1765, aged 45. Also, the body of *Elizabeth Drinkwater*, widow of the said Thomas Drinkwater, who departed this life December 10th, 1785, aged 60 years.

Also, against the south wall of the nave, is a small tablet of variegated marble, to the memory of SIMON CRANE, esq., who, on a visit at Headley-court, died August 20th, 1771, aged seventy-five.

In the church-yard are several tombs, one of which, of recent date, is inscribed to the memory of ANDREW STRAHAN, esq., late of this parish, and of the city of London; who died August 25th, 1831, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Near the above, is a large flat stone, enrailed, around which annuals and flowering shrubs are growing. It records the memory of

> GUSTAVUS BRIDGES EVANS, eldest son of Gustavus Evans, Commander in the Royal Navy, and *Anna Maria* his wife, of Headley Grove, who departed this life July 29th, 1838, aged 7 years and 4 months. Also, *Fanny Jane Evans*, their second daughter, who departed this life September 28th, 1843, aged fourteen years and seven months.

A delightful and extensive view is obtained from the church-yard, northwards; the church standing on very high ground.

Benefactions:—

Henry Smith, esq., in land, for relieving the industrious poor. At the present time this charity produces, on the average, about 13*l.* yearly; which is generally distributed in bread, clothing, and money, at the option of the persons receiving the benefit.

Unknown. Four bushels of wheat, paid annually out of Webb's farm, in Headley, and given to the poor.—The annual sum of 10*s.* is also given to the poor, in compensation for a right of cutting brush-wood on about three-quarters of an acre of chalky ground.

Aubrey says, "The Shepherds of these Downs [Headley] use a half Horn, slitt *secundum longitudinem* [length-wise], nail'd to the end of a long Staff (about the length of our Western Sheep Crooks), with which they can hurl a stone a great distance, and so keep the Sheep within their bounds, or from straggling into the Corn."[6]—In 1808, Mr. Bray made enquiry about this custom, and was "told by a man aged 79, that he remembered the shepherds in this neighbourhood having a horn in one end of their crook, in which they placed a small stone, and threw it for the purpose of getting in a stray sheep, which they would hit, at the distance of 20 rods; but he had not seen any used within the last forty years."—The employment of the sheep dog has caused the utter desuitude of the above custom.

[6] Aubrey, SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 306, 307. He adds, that he had seen such instruments in some Old Hangings, ("viz. the King's, designed by Rafael de Urbino") and before the first edition of Sir Philip Sydney's *Arcadia*.

LEATHERHEAD; OR MORE PROPERLY, LETHERHED.[1]

This ancient place was known among the Anglo-Saxons by an appellation corresponding with its present name, viz., *Leodride*, and King Alfred bequeathed it under that designation to his eldest son, Edward. In the Domesday book, the "Church of *Leret*" is mentioned in connexion with the king's manor of Ewell; and it is stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, that Richard the First gave 10 shillings rent in *Lerred* to William de Es. In the 4th of King John (1203) Brian Therfield held land of the yearly value of 10*s.* in *Ledred*, with the serjeantry of the forest of Mickleham.[2] The name *Leddered* occurs in the Escheats of the 21st of Edward the First; and *Ledrede*, in the 17th of Edward the Third. But early in the 15th century the present form of the name was in use, for Ledered, alias *Leatherhed*, is mentioned in the Escheats of the 2nd of Henry the Fifth, and in the 10th of Henry the Sixth. It gave name to the ancient family *de Leddrede*, of whom Ralphe de Leddrede, in the 14th of Henry the Second (1166), paid half a mark in aid of the marriage of the king's daughter;[3] and Richard de Ledred, who had previously been a Franciscan friar in London, was by mandate of Pope John XXIInd, consecrated bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, in 1318, and he held that see until his decease in the year 1360.[4]

The parish of Leatherhead is bounded on the north by those of Maldon and Ashtead; on the east, by Ashtead and Headley; on the south, by Mickleham; and on the west by Fetcham and Stoke D'Abernon. In the northern part of the parish, the soil consists of clay; on the downs, of chalk; and in the valley, of loam and gravel. There is, also, a considerable portion of rich meadow land, fertilized by the waters of the Mole.

Although the name "*Leret*" appears in the Domesday book, and has been appropriated to the church here, yet the principal manor in

[1] In a communication made by Mr. Puttock to the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1844, the etymology of this appellation is thus satisfactorily traced. "Letherhed, which is an ancient place, and which is pleasantly seated on a singularly declivitous bank of the Mole, was so called by the Aborigines of this Island from that circumstance. The ancient British language has many words to signify such a *sloping* situation, viz., *Lleddf*, *Llethr*, *Llethrod*, *Llethredd*, &c."—This conjecture was corroborated by another correspondent in the same Magazine for the succeeding month.

[2] CALEND. ROT. PAT., 4 John, m. 24: cited in Manning and Bray.

[3] Madox's HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, p. 408.

[4] This prelate is memorable for having instituted the proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler and others, for Sorcery, in 1324; the very curious Narrative of which was published by the Camden Society in 1843. There was, likewise, a John de Leddrede, who was escheator to King Edward the First. Another John de Ledrede was knight of the shire for Somerset in 1317; and his son, Sir John, in 1338. Gilbert de Ledrede was knight of the shire for Surrey in 1364.

the parish is styled *Pachesham* in that record, where it is thus described, among the lands of Odo, bishop of Baieux:—

"Hugh[5] holds of the Bishop *Pachesham*, which Elmer held of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 4 hides; now at 3 virgates. The arable land is ..... Two carucates are in demesne; and there are eleven villains, and eight bordars, with 2 carucates. There are four bondmen, and two moieties (half shares) of a mill, at 12 shillings; and 5 acres of meadow. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 40 shillings; afterwards at 20; and now at 70.

"Rannulf holds of the Bishop 1 hide, and 1 virgate, which Leuric, or Leofric, held of Harold in free tenancy, and could remove where he pleased. The land is now assessed at 1 virgate. Two villains there have half a carucate. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 20 shillings; subsequently, at 12 shillings; and now, at 10 shillings.

"Baingiard holds of the Bishop 1 hide, which Elmer held of Earl Harold, and he could remove at pleasure. Then it was assessed at 1 hide; now at 1 virgate. There is 1 carucate in demesne, with one bordar; and half a mill, valued at 6 shillings. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 20 shillings; afterwards, at 10 shillings; and now, at 24."

From these extracts it appears that there were three separate estates at Pachesham, or Leatherhead, before the Norman Conquest, the most important of which, generally recognized as a distinct manor, and afterwards called *Pachevesham*, is that held of the bishop by Hugh de Port. This, with other estates of that prelate, reverted to the crown in the reign of William Rufus; and the superiority of this manor appears to have been retained until the time of Edward the Second, though grants of lands and rents at Leatherhead, which may have been derived from it, were previously made to various persons. In 1156, 2nd of Henry the Second, the sheriff of Surrey deducted from his account 100 shillings, for lands in *Lered*, given to Hugh de St. Omer.[6] Richard the First gave 10 shillings rent here to William de Es, as above mentioned; John, in the 5th year of his reign, granted land, &c., at *Ledred* to Brian Hostiarius, or de Therfield;[7] and Richard Lewer, by gift of the same king, held 60 shillings rent in this vill.

The Manor of Pachevesham, alias Ledered.[8]—In the 1st year of

[5] Probably Hugh de Port, who held the manor of Berge, in Mickleham, of Bishop Odo.

[6] Rotul. Pip. 2 & 3 Henry the Second. "When the lands out of which the Sheriff's firm should arise were granted away, it was fit that he should have allowance or deduction for so much as the *terræ datæ* amounted to, or bore, in the *Corpus Comitatis*."—Madox, Exchequer, vol. ii. p. 163.

[7] Rotul. Chart. ed, a Hardy, p. 106.

[8] It is remarked by Mr. Bray, that, "in a few instances, *alias* Minchin has been added; but this last name is wholly improper, *Minchin* being merely a farm in Leatherhead, which belonged to the Priory of Kilbourn, in Middlesex; and which after the dissolution, 30th May, 39th of Henry the Eighth, was granted to Thomas Stydolf, afterwards owner of Pachevesham. This is one of the many instances in which a farm has been dignified with the name of a Manor, merely because it had belonged to a Religious House."—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 667. The property belonging to Kilbourn Priory consisted of divers meadows and a wood in the north-western part of the parish. This was sometime styled the manor of *Munchyns* (manerium *Moncalium*), of which Minchin is a corruption.

the reign of Edward the Second (1307), this manor was held by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester. His sister and co-heiress, Margaret, married Piers de Gaveston, the king's favourite, who, in the same year, obtained from his royal master a grant to himself and his wife, in tail, of the manors of Pachevesham and Byfleet, with the right of free-warren. Gaveston re-granted this manor to Robert Darcie and Joan his wife, who, in the 3rd of Edward the Second, had a grant from the king to hold this manorial estate in tail-general. He was employed by that prince, and by his successor, who rewarded his services by a charter of free-warren for all his demesne lands in Pachevesham, in 1327; a patent for view of frank-pledge, in the following year; and shortly after, a grant of the right to hold a market and a fair at Ledred. He died in 1344, seised of the manor of Pachevesham, valued at 9*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum; and his daughter and heiress, Margaret, married Sir John Argentine, who was lord of the manor in 1365; and at his death in 1382, this estate came into the possession of Ivo Fitz-warin, or Warren, who had married one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Argentine. Eleanor, the daughter and sole heir of Fitz-warin, was twice married; first, to Sir John Chidiock, and secondly, to Ralph Bushe, esq.; who, with Eleanor his wife, in the 5th of Henry the Fifth, was recorded to hold Ledred of the king, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee.

The further descent of this manor cannot be traced until the close of the 15th century, nor is it known in what manner it became separated into four parts. John Agmondesham, of Row-Barnes, in this county, who held one-fourth of this manor, by deed dated June the 16th, 1500, granted it to trustees, to be disposed of according to his will, under which, Emma, his widow, held the estate for life; and having outlived a son and grandson, it appears to have been divided, after her death in 1557, between her three grand-daughters. Jane Sandes, one of them, died December 10th, 1557, seised of one-third of one-fourth of the manor of Pachevesham *Magna*, and one-third of Pachevesham *Parva*; and her son and heir, Robert Sandes, having obtained another third-part of the estate, by purchase, sold the two-thirds to Thomas Stydolph, who had inherited from his father, John Stydolf, of Mickleham, three-fourths of the manor of Pachevesham, and one-third of the other fourth, and thus became owner of the entire manor. His grandson, Sir Richard Stydolph, bart., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir George Stonehouse, left two daughters his coheirs, one of whom, Margaret, married Thomas Tryon, esq., of Bullwick in Northamptonshire; and Frances, the other, Jacob, lord Astley, of Reading. The latter had no issue, but her sister Margaret had two sons, James and

Samuel, the first of whom inherited his mother's property. He, also, had two sons, Charles, his successor; and James, to whom Lady Astley, who died in 1692, devised all her manors, &c. In 1705, James Tryon purchased his brother Charles's share, and thus became possessed of both moieties. He resided at Norbury; and dying in 1722, bequeathed his estates to his nephew, Charles Tryon, in fee.[9] The latter, in 1728, married the lady Mary, daughter of Robert, earl Ferrers, and settled on her all his manors, &c., as a jointure; subject to which, he, by will dated in June, 1743, devised the whole to Charles, his eldest son, in fee. Lady Mary resided at Norbury until 1764, when she surrendered her life-interest in the property to her son Charles, to enable him to sell; and he, with his wife Rebecca, having levied a fine to Sewallis Shirley, esq., in Hilary term, 1765, sold the estate in June, 1766, to Anthony Chapman, esq., of London, for 35,000*l.* By him, the manor of Pachevesham was re-sold, in 1773, to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq., of Pain's-hill; and in 1781, it was purchased of that gentleman by Henry Crab Boulton, esq., of Thorncroft, and afterwards of Givon's-Grove, where he died in 1828. He devised this and other estates to trustees, who, after obtaining an act of parliament to enable them so to do, sold to Robert Ladbroke, esq., of Headley; who is now the lord of this manor.

What became of the hide of land held of Bishop Odo by Baingiard is uncertain, although there is room for conjecture that it may have formed part of an estate in this parish which belonged to the family called *de Mickleham*; and afterwards to the *Apelderles*, or *Aperdeles*. At the assizes at Bermondsey, in 1259, the 43rd of Henry the Third, it was presented that Henry de Apelderlee and others had disseised Gilbert, the son of Robert de Mickleham, of his free tenements in Ledred. From the Escheats of the 21st of Edward the First, it appears that Gilbert de Mikelham held lands at Leddered and Mikelham; and John de Mikelham died seised of lands in Ledrede, in the 17th of Edward the Third. About that time, the estate of the Mikelhams at Leatherhead appears to have been transferred to the family of Aperdele, who, however, had lands of their own here as early as the time of Henry the Third. In the 21st of Edward the Third, Roger de Aperdele held lands and tenements at Ledrede, as well as the manor of Mikelham. He had two sons, Richard and John, the former of whom died without issue; and the latter, who had two daughters, for-

[9] He had previously, in 1717, settled several farms in Ockley, Wotton, Dorking, Headley, Walton, Ashtead, and Leatherhead, on his first cousin John, (son of his uncle Samuel), of Colley Weston, co. Northampton; and the farms so settled were conveyed by the marriage of Elizabeth, his only child, to Richard Dickson Skrine, esq., of Cobham, in this county.

feited such estates as had not been settled on them, by the commission of an act of felony. In the Escheats of the 45th of Edward the Third, Long Aperdele, thirty acres of land in Leddrede, held as of the manor of Elefield, and an acre and a half called Buschermede, are mentioned as having been held by John de Aperdele, jun., felon.[10]

A part of the estate of the Aperdele family appears to have come into the hands of William Husee, whose widow, Juliana, held lands in Lederede in the 5th of Henry the Fourth; and Isabel, the daughter and heiress of Husee, having married William Wymeldon, transferred this and other lands to her husband's family, from which they passed by the marriage of a co-heiress to the Stydolphs, lords of the manor of Pachevesham. This estate descended with the manor to the Tryons; and lady Mary, (the mother of Charles Tryon, who sold the Pachevesham estate), had lands near Leatherhead on the road to Dorking, called *Aprils*, which, as Manning observes, is no doubt a corruption of Aperdeles, and probably constituted the estate mentioned above, under the name of Long Aperdele.

"It is remarkable that we find no account of Leatherhead in the Domesday book, under that or any similar *name*; but it was, unquestionably, included within the *Pachevesham* and *Tornecroft* manors,—which manors extend into and comprehend various parts of the town, and are much intermingled. As the Sheriff's *Torn*, or county court, was anciently held in Leatherhead, the spot used for that purpose may possibly have been called *Torne*-croft, (afterwards corrupted to *Thorn*-croft), and in the Saxon times adopted as the name of the manor, in exclusion of *Leddrede*. *Pachevesham* was more immediately in the northern part of the parish; and one of the farms in the Randalls estate is still called *Patsham*, an evident corruption from the former name. The present style of the manor is, *Pachensham* and Leatherhead."[11]

Thorncroft.—This manor, the present style of which is, Thorncroft in Leatherhead, is, however, totally distinct from the latter, although the lands of both manors are singularly intermixed. At the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, who held it in demesne.

"The said Richard," (says the record), "holds *Tornecrosta* in demesne. Cola (Nicholas), held it of King Edward. There are now in demesne, 2 carucates; and five villains, and four bordars, with 2 carucates. There are nine bondmen; and a mill, of 20 shillings; and 5 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hog.

"With this manor Richard had livery of the lands of Becesuuorde, as 6 hides. One hide, and 1 virgate, which Mervin held; 1 hide, which Alric and Almer held as one

[10] For further notices of the families of Mikelham and Aperdele, see the ensuing account of Mickleham parish. [11] From a MS. communication by Mr. Puttock.

manor; and another hide, which Coleman, the Huntsman, held as one manor. These men were so free that they could remove as they pleased; and their lands are now held in conjunction with *Tornecroste*. In the time of King Edward this manor was assessed at 25½ hides wanting 1 virgate; now at 4 hides wanting 4 acres. In the hide which Alfric and Elmer held is half a carucate, and two oxen in demesne. In Mervin's hide there is in demesne 1 carucate, and 3 acres of meadow. In the hide held by Coleman, there are two bordars. The land in all amounts to 5 carucates. In the time of King Edward, *Tornecroste* was valued at 100 shillings; when received, at 60; now, at 110 shillings. The 2 hides (sc. those of Alfric & Mervin) have always been valued at 30 shillings: the hide held by Coleman, at 10 shillings."

This manor, in the reign of Henry the Third, appears to have come into the possession of Philip Basset and his wife Ela, countess-dowager of Warwick,[12] who in 1270 gave all their lands in Leddred to Walter de Merton, towards the endowment of the college he had founded at Maldon, afterwards removed to Oxford. About six years, however, before that time, two carucates of land in Leddrede had been transferred to the same college.[13]

On an inquisition in 1348, the 21st of Edward the Third, it was found that the warden and scholars of Merton college, Oxford, held the manor of Thorncroft, *inter alia*, of Hugh le Despenser, as parcel of the earldom of Gloucester, by knight's service; and they obtained license to hold it in future, in frank-almoigne, exempt from the burthen of purveyance, and of all taxes usually paid to the king. The collegiate proprietors of this estate have been accustomed to grant leases of the demesne, the woods, and the tithes arising from the manor of Thorncroft, reserving to themselves the manor, manorial courts, &c.

[12] Mr. Manning has proposed a conjecture, that the lady here called *Ela* was Isabella, the sister and heiress of William Mauduit, earl of Warwick, who died in 1267; and that she, who was consequently countess of Warwick in her own right, and who married William Beauchamp, and transferred to his family the earldom of Warwick, after the death of her husband re-married Philip Basset. But there is no necessity for adopting so improbable a supposition, as that the names Ela and Isabella denote the same person; for Banks, doubtless on the authority of Dugdale, informs us that Philip Basset of Hedendon married Ela, the widow of Thomas de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, who died in 1242. The lady, who thus became countess-dowager of Warwick, was the daughter of William Longespee, earl of Salisbury, by Ela the daughter and heiress of William Devereux. Her father died in 1226; and supposing her to have been twenty years of age at that time, she must have reached her sixty-fourth year when she joined with Basset in the grant of Thorncroft to the founder of Merton college. It is most likely, that this donation originated with the countess Ela; whose mother, Ela, countess-dowager of Salisbury, was the foundress of two religious houses, over one of which, the Nunnery of Lacock, in Wiltshire, she presided as abbess during a considerable part of her widowhood; and to this convent the daughter became a benefactress. The period of her death is uncertain: that of her second husband, Philip Basset, took place in the 56th of Henry the Third. See Dugdale, Baronage, vol. i. pp. 227, 8: Banks, Dormant and Extinct Baronage, vol. iii.

[13] Cart. Hen. III. m. 2 et 51, No. ii. "Colleg.' de Merton pro duobus carucatis terræ in Leddrede."

The manor-house, situated on the western banks of the Mole, has always been held on lease from the college, by gentlemen who have made it their residence. Among these occupants were, Robert Gardyner, chief-serjeant of the cellar to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have built the old house; Richard Dalton, and his son, who held the same office under Charles the Second; and Sir Thos. Bludworth, knt., and lord-mayor of London in 1666. Henry Crab Boulton, esq., a more recent lessee, erected a handsome house on the site of the old mansion, from a design of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1772; and having no issue, devised it to his brother Richard. His son Henry considerably enlarged the mansion; but after he had purchased the manor of Leatherhead, he removed to Givon's-Grove, where he died in 1828.—In 1824, a Lombardy Poplar was cut down in the grounds near Thorncroft house, the trunk of which, for twenty-two feet of its height, was two feet nine inches and three quarters in diameter.

Thorncroft was subsequently tenanted by James Trower, esq., a master in Chancery; and, after his decease in 1836, by Lieut.-Col. Drinkwater Bethune, C.B.,[14] Commissary-General, who served at Gibraltar during the ever-memorable siege of that fortress, which continued from September 1779, to March 1783. He afterwards wrote a 'History of the Siege,' which was first published in quarto, in 1787, and is written with great clearness and accuracy of detail, although, even at the time of publication, he had scarcely attained his twenty-fifth year. He was employed in many important services, as well in a military as civil capacity; and his abilities were so highly appreciated, that on the change of administration in 1807, he was offered by Mr. Windham, the situation of under-secretary of state in the war and colonial department. This he declined; but a few years after, he accepted office as one of the comptrollers of army accounts; and continued to act until the abolition of that Board in 1835, at which time he was chairman. Retiring into private life, he soon after settled at Thorncroft; and dying there on the 16th of January, 1844, he was buried in Leatherhead church-yard. He was then in the eighty-second year of his age; during the last of which he had been afflicted by a total blindness.

[14] Colonel Drinkwater took the name of Bethune after his retirement from public life, on the death of his brother-in-law, whose fortune his family inherited. He had two elder brothers, both of whom were drowned; the youngest, when a boy, while bathing in the river Irwell, near Manchester; and the other, a Major in the army, at sea, in 1797, when returning from the West Indies.—His daughter, Miss M. D. Bethune, was authoress of the very pleasing poem intituled "The River Mole, or the Emlyn Stream"; published in 1839; from which different passages were cited, in our account of that River, in the first volume of the present work.

Immediately opposite to the mansion of Thorncroft, the river Mole is crossed by a small bridge, with a neat lodge at the entrance, (designed, we believe, by Colonel Bethune), the whole forming a very pleasing view from the high-road on the Leatherhead side. The strong perennial spring near the first arch of the bridge, is supposed to derive its source from the high grounds to the eastward.

Givon's-Grove, formerly called *Gibbon's* Grove, is most delightfully situated on the eastern side of the river Mole, upon the acclivity of the hill extending from the church. It is now the property and residence of Captain Richard Boulton.

Randalls, or Little Pachevesham.—The name Randalls is a corruption from that of Ranulfs, or Randulfs, which this estate had early obtained, from its having been held for many generations after the Domesday survey, by the family of Ranulf. In that record it is stated, that "*Rannulf* holds one hide and one virgate in *Pachesham*" of bishop Odo; and his descendant, John Randulf, of the same place, obtained a license in the 20th of Edward the Third, to have divine service performed in his mansion there. Nicholas Randolph de Leddrede, another descendant, was a Justice of the peace for Surrey in 1433, 12th of Henry the Sixth. The manor and estate of Randalls, or Little Pachevesham, next passed to the Agmondeshams. John Agmondesham died 10th of April, 1522, and eventually, about 1557, his property was divided among his three daughters and co-heirs. The estate was again united in the Sandes family; but the manor passed to the Stydolfs, and became merged in the superior manor, (p. 427).

Both Thomas Sandes, who had married Jane Agmondesham, and Robert their son, resided in the capital messuage at "*Little Patticham*, alias *Randalls*," in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Sandes, great-grandson of Robert, had a daughter, Elizabeth, on whom this estate was settled upon her marriage with Charles Lechmere, of the county of Worcester, esq., in 1684. That gentleman, conjointly with his wife and her parents, conveyed Randalls, in 1716, to Joseph Ashton, who, four years afterwards, re-sold it to Arthur Moore, of Fetcham, esq., who died in 1734. Two years after, his widow and eldest son transferred the estate to the Hon. General Thos. Pagett, who died in the Island of Minorca, in 1740; leaving one daughter and heiress, Caroline, who, in the following year, married Sir Nicholas Bayly, bart., of Plasnewydd, in Anglesea. In 1753, they sold Randalls to George, lord Carpenter, who was created earl of Tyrconnel in 1761; and whose son, George, conveyed it, in 1788, to Lewis Montolieu, esq. In 1792, he disposed of this property to Henry Casmajor, esq.; who, in 1795, transferred the mansion-house and paddock to Thomas

Kingscote, esq. The three farms, containing about four hundred and fifty acres, were purchased by Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Fetcham; at whose death, in 1805, they were disposed of in separate lots.

Randalls Park and *House* were sold, in 1802, to Sir John Coghill, bart.; and by him, in 1810, re-sold to Nathaniel Bland, esq., who subsequently became, also, the purchaser of the two principal farms, which have thus been once more united to the estate. In 1829, the old mansion, which was situated close to the river Mole, was pulled down, and a new residence in the Tudor style built upon another site in the park. Whilst the estate was held by Lord Tyrconnel, the old road was turned, and a dam was made, to prevent carts, &c., from crossing the river, which here forms a pleasing cascade. Near it, on the Fetcham side, are vestiges of one of the ancient mills noticed in the Domesday book.

Leatherhead must have been formerly considered as of greater importance than at present, or otherwise the Sheriff's Tourn would scarcely have been held here; unless it arose (as it probably did), from this place being situated so near to the middle of the county. Manning, referring to a record of the 19th of Henry the Third (1235), says that "William Frankelen held lands of the king's fee, in Leatherhead, by the service of finding a *Booth* for holding the County Court; Walter le Hore held other lands by the tenure of providing a house for a *Prison* when any prisoner was taken at the Sheriff's Tourn; and William Oxencroft held land by finding a *Pound* for cattle taken for the king's debt."[15] The county-court was removed to Guildford about the close of the same reign.

This is an extensive village, situated on irregular ground, and chiefly consisting of four streets meeting near the centre, and forming a cross. At the bottom, on the Guildford road, the river Mole, which in wet seasons expands here to a considerable breadth, is crossed by a *Bridge* of fourteen arches, built upon stone piers, but with parapet walls of brick. Here was a bridge prior to the 31st of Edward the Third's reign, when license was granted to collect money for its repair.[16] Before 1782, it was an inconvenient and narrow structure; but in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in March, in that year, it was declared a county bridge, and soon afterwards widened to the extent of twenty feet. On the river-side, at the east end, is a small tan-yard.

Near the bridge are some remains of the cabaret of the far-famed

[15] Pl. Coron. 19 Hen. III., anno 1235.—In the 2nd of Henry II., vide Pipe Roll (1156), the Sheriff accounted for 100*s*., for land given to Hugh de Audomer, in *Lerida*.

[16] "De Elemosynis colligendis pro Reparatione Pontis de *Lederhed*."—Rot. Pat. 2nda pars, m. 24.

Ale-wife of Leatherhead, whom the satirical Skelton, tutor, and afterwards poet-laureate to Henry the Eighth, has elevated into interminable notoriety by his poem, styled **The Tunnyng of Elinour Rummyng**. On the title-page of an edition of his poems, printed in 1571, is a rude wood-cut of an old, ill-favoured woman, holding at arms' length, in either hand, a leathern pot, or *Black Jack*, with the inscription,—

"When Skelton wore the laurel crown,
My Ale put all the Ale-wives down."

There is great coarseness and vulgarity of allusion in the poem, intermingled with occasional wit, and much low humour. Elinour's domicile (which has been much altered in the course of centuries, and has recently been enlarged), was a small timber-built house, with overhanging chambers, and low rooms; and is now known by the sign of the Running Horse.[17]

CABARET OF ELINOUR RUMMYNG.

The market, which was granted to Robert Darcie by Edward the Third, has been long discontinued; but the annual fair is still held, the time of holding it having been altered from the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August the 1st), to the 11th of October. This fair, which is chiefly for horses and pigs, is kept in a field on the north of the village.

[17] Dallaway, in his "*Letheræum*," says, that "when the court of Henry VIII. was held at Nonsuch, about six miles distant, the laureate Skelton, with other courtiers, ofttimes resorted to Letherhead for the diversion of fishing in the River Mole, and were made welcome at the cabaret of Elinour Rummyng."—Now this, whether based on tradition or not, is altogether a mistake; for Skelton died in 1529, which was full ten years before King Henry obtained possession of Cuddington, or had commenced the building of his palace there. Persons of the same family, possibly, with the old Ale-wife, were long resident here, for the name of Rumming occurs in the list of burials in this parish in the years 1663 and 1669.—The sketch for the above wood-cut was taken in the spring of 1845; since which time the doorway has been removed, and other alterations made.

The principal inn at Leatherhead is the Swan; which was in existence in the 17th century, as evinced by a token of Edward Shales, who then kept the house.

On the western side of the south street are several pleasant houses, occupying a considerable portion of the declivitous bank of the Mole, and having gardens extending to that river. Of these, the Mansion, the Vicarage, and the Priory, require notice.

The Mansion is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Henry the Seventh, the chantry chapel annexed to it, on the north side of the church, being of that age. In the next reign, it was held by Robert Cheseman, esq., who married Alice Dacres, (of a family of long standing in Leatherhead), and dying in 1547, was buried in the chapel at Norwood, where there is a mural monument exhibiting his arms, but without inscription.[18] In the time of Charles the Second, it belonged to Sir Thomas Bludworth, knt., (lord-mayor of London in 1666), whose sister, the widow of a Welsh knight, was married, secondly, to the Lord-chancellor Jeffreys. That infamous judge, of blood-thirsty notoriety, the ever-ready and willing agent of a cruel and despotic king, is said to have been concealed here in an underground vault, a few weeks after the revolution of 1688;—when, "being proscribed, and a reward set upon his head," he had ventured hither to see a daughter who was at the point of death, and whose funeral, as appears by the register, was solemnized Dec. 2nd, in that year.[19]

According to Mr. Bray, the Mansion was rebuilt, in 1710, by Dr. Akehurst, a physician; but Dallaway says, it was erected by Lieut.-Col. Gore, governor of Kinsale, in Ireland, who died here in 1739. His son, Henry Gore, esq., who died in 1777, bequeathed his estate to the heirs-male of his daughter Catherine, the wife of Wm. Wade, esq., sometime master of the ceremonies at Bath. Their only son, Col. Gore Wade, was lost at sea in the John Palmer, East Indiaman, in 1813, together with his wife, his son (Lieut. Wade), and three infant children. The property then devolved on his three sisters, namely, Emilia, married to Philip Champion de Crespigny, esq.; Catherine, married to James Shearman; and Eliza Wade, spinster; and was divided among them. The Mansion, which had been assigned

[18] The arms are,—Per chevron, embattled, Arg. and Sab. three mullets, pierced, counterchanged, *Cheseman*; impaling Arg. a chevron Gu. betw. three hurts, charged with as many escallops, Or; *Dacres*.

[19] The vault considered to be that wherein the ex-chancellor took refuge, is well adapted for concealment, it being beneath one of the cellars, and covered over by a boarded flooring. Jeffreys was arrested at a public-house in Wapping, in the disguise of a coal-porter, on the 12th of December, 1688; and he died shortly after, in the Tower. It is traditionally asserted at Leatherhead, that he was betrayed by the butler who had accompanied him in his flight, for the sake of the reward.

to Emilia the eldest sister, was afterwards occupied by a family named Mundell; but was ultimately purchased by the late Col. William Henry Spicer, who made it his residence, and died there in June, 1841. In June, 1844, the premises were sold by auction to Nathaniel Bland, esq., of Randalls-park; and the Mansion is now tenanted as a Grammar school. The grounds, which are extensive and descend to the river, are stated to have been first laid out under the directions of Charles Hamilton, esq., of Pain's-hill.

"Next on the hazel-tufted bank appears
The modest Vicarage."

The *Vicarage*, occupied by the Rev. Benjamin Chapman, commands some fine views of Norbury park, and the adjacent vale. Its gardens were much improved by the late Mr. Dallaway, and deserve notice. The present vicarage house was erected in the year 1763.

THE PRIORY.

On the same bank stands the PRIORY, which was formerly a small tenement, called the *Lynk House*, from an obligation attached to it of finding a link, or torch, to burn before the altar of St. Nicholas in the parish church. The Lynk House and its garden formed part of an estate that was purchased of the heirs of —. Floyd by Edward Hudson, yeoman, of Leatherhead. His heirs and devisees, in the year 1750, sold the premises, and about thirty acres of land, to Henry Gore, esq., of the Mansion (described above), for the sum of 600*l.* In October, 1818, the Lynk House, with its garden, &c., was conveyed by P. C. de Crespigny, esq., and Emilia his wife, to Wm. Brydon, of London,

merchant; who, in 1823, re-sold it to Wm. Cotton, esq., the present owner.[20] The old cottage-tenement was partly rebuilt by that gentleman, and enlarged, by the addition of a library and other apartments, "in a style of architecture resembling the monastic"; from which circumstance its ancient name was changed for that of the Priory.[21] The library, a large and well-proportioned room, with a bay window thirteen feet high, was designed by Edward Cresy, esq., architect; but the ceiling was copied from the old presence-chamber, adjoining the great hall at Hampton-court. Here, previous to his removal in 1840, Mr. Cotton kept the valuable collection of books, pictures, bronzes, models, and other works of vertû, which he had inherited from his paternal uncle, Charles Rogers, esq., F.R.S.—This situation is very picturesque; and the gardens, lying on terraces descending to the river, and stored with choice exotics, excite much admiration. The Priory is now tenanted by Mrs. Bond.

Elm Bank, a small but pleasant demesne adjoining the church-yard, was long occupied by Capt. Wm. Stanley Clarke, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, and a director of the East-India company; and it is now the residence of his widow. The grounds were enlarged some years ago, by those attached to the Church-house, which had been purchased by Captain Clarke, and taken down.

The *Rectory*, &c.—Morant, in his "History of Colchester," states that the churches of *Ledred* and *Estede* [Ashtead] were given by Eustace de Broc to the abbey of Colchester. The church of Ledred was said to be founded on the king's fee, and the patronage appears to have been vested in the crown in the reigns of the Edwards First and Second, although the abbot of Colchester laid claim to it. Edward the Third presented to the living twice previously to 1346, when he confirmed the right of the prior of Ledes, in Kent, to whom the appropriation of the benefice had been given by Pope Clement the Sixth; and a vicarage having been endowed, the prior retained

[20] This gentleman is the author of "A Graphic and Historical Sketch of Bodyam Castle, in Sussex"; imp. 8vo.; 1838.

[21] The Rev. Mr. Dallaway was the chief agent in this alteration of name; and he justified it by a humourous *Jeu d' Esprit*, wherein he traced the foundation on this spot, *de Ripa Mola*, of a Cistertian Priory that had no existence, which he endowed with the manor of "Squabbledown," and other revenues, amounting, at the time of the dissolution, to the sum of 79*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.* per annum! Among other grave particulars of its history, (substantiated by correct references to MS. and other records which had a place only in his own notes), we are informed, that on a question, which came before Bishop Edington, at Winchester, namely, "whether or not the Vicar was entitled to the tithe of fish caught in the river Mole," it was adjudged, after a solemn hearing,—"that the Vicar should keep all the gudgeons he could hook up."—There are still gudgeons at Leatherhead who have been hooked by Dallaway's ingenuity.

the rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, until the dissolution of his convent. In 1542, Henry the Eighth granted the rectory and advowson to the dean and chapter of Rochester, in whom they are still vested; and they have been accustomed to grant leases, renewable every seven years, of the great tithes and the *Rectory-house*. When Aubrey's "History of Surrey" was published, Adm. Sir James Wishart, knt., was the lessee. Mr. Brisco held the lease for some years, and was succeeded by Mr. Hague, who, about 1780, enlarged and improved the house, and laid out the pleasure-grounds. Richard Norman, esq., subsequently held the property; and in 1801, it was sold by him to John Roussilly Whitefoord, esq., who resided at the rectory in 1809. It afterwards became the residence of Thomas Dickens, esq., the present lessee, and impropriator; and has for many years been known by the appellation of *Vale Lodge*. There is much fine timber on this estate.

Vicars of Leatherhead in and since the year 1800:—

Richard Harvey, M.A. Instituted in 1797: resigned in 1804.

James Dallaway, A.M. and B.Med., secretary to the Earl-marshal. Instituted December 10th, 1804: died June 6th, 1834.[22]

James Barker. Inducted December 4th, 1834: exchanged with the next incumbent, for the living of Little Westley, in Cambridgeshire.

Benjamin Chapman, A.M. Instituted August 23rd 1836.

[22] The Rev. James Dallaway was the son of James Dallaway, banker at Stroud, in Gloucestershire. He was born on the 20th of February, 1763, in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol; and received his education at the Grammar school of Cirencester, and Trinity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1784. Whilst at the University he displayed some talent for poetical composition, and a taste for satire; which he, unfortunately, indulged at the expense of an influential member of his college, who prevented the young satirist from obtaining a fellowship. After this disappointment he left the University, and accepted the curacy of a parish in the neighbourhood of Stroud. He then took up his abode at "the Fort," a house on a prominent point of Hampton common, built, in humble imitation of an embattled fortress, by a military officer, for his own residence; but of this dwelling, the walls alone remain, the interior having been wholly destroyed by fire in the earlier part of the present year (1845), during the absence of the family by whom it was occupied. Mr. Dallaway subsequently resided at Gloucester; and between the years 1785 and 1796, was employed in editing "Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relating to Gloucestershire: from the Papers of Ralph Bigland, Garter King at Arms", of which the first number appeared in 1786. About three years afterwards, he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Having dedicated to the Duke of Norfolk a work on "the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England," in 1793, that nobleman procured him the appointment of chaplain and physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople. In December, 1794, he took the degree of B.Med. After his return to England, Mr. Dallaway published "Con-

Under the tithe-commutation act, the rectorial rent-charge of this parish has been fixed at 582*l.*; and the vicarial at 269*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* One-fourth of the benefaction of Dr. Shortrudge, (of which particulars are given in the account of Great Bookham), is likewise attached to this vicarage.—The Register of baptisms and burials is regularly continued from the year 1656; and some leaves of prior baptisms have been copied from an old register: the entries of marriages commence in 1690.

The *Church*, an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, stands upon high ground adjoining the common fields on the left of the road into Mickleham; and from several distant points it forms an important feature in the landscape. This edifice was much enlarged about the middle of the fourteenth century, after it came into the possession of the priory of Ledes, or Leeds, in Kent. In its present state, it consists of a nave and aisles, a north and south transept, a long chancel, and a massive western tower, through which is the principal entrance. It is remarkable that the situation of the tower is not in accordance with the lines of the nave, there being an angular deviation towards the north-west of about three feet six inches. The tower is embattled; and its roof heavily covered with Horsham slabs: from the leads some fine views are obtained of the

stantinople, Ancient and Modern, &c." 1797, quarto.; which the learned traveller, Dr. Clarke, declared to be the best work that had been written on the subject. He was constituted Secretary to the Earl-marshal, in 1797; and after the death of Charles, duke of Norfolk, in 1815, he was re-appointed, as he was again in 1824. He obtained the rectory of South-Stoke, Sussex, in 1799, which he resigned in 1803, for the vicarage and sinecure rectory of Slinfold, in the same county. He had, also, a living in Glamorganshire, given to him by the Marquis of Bute, which, in 1804, he exchanged for the vicarage of Leatherhead. Among his literary productions, not already noticed, may be mentioned, "Anecdotes of the Arts in England; or Comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford", 1800, 8vo.: "Observations on English Architecture, Military, Ecclesiastical, and Civil, &c." 1806, 8vo., of which an extended and revised edition appeared in 1834: and a treatise "Of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients", 1816, 8vo. In 1811, Mr. Dallaway was employed, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, in compiling the History of the three Western Rapes of Sussex; but after publishing the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel, in 1815 and 1819, he resigned the completion of the work to the Rev. Edmund Cartwright. Mr. Dallaway edited the 'Letters of Bishop Rundle,' the 'Works of Lady M. W. Montague,' and Horace Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting'; and published papers in the Archæologia; the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodicals. At the pleasant village of Leatherhead he long resided; and in 1821, printed, but not published, a descriptive notice of the "Vicar's Garden" there, in two Letters to R. Duppa, esq., to accompany thirteen Etchings of Scenery, by Mrs. Dallaway. His death took place at Leatherhead, June the 6th, 1834; and he was interred in the church-yard. He married, in 1800, Harriet-Anne, daughter of John Jefferis, esq., alderman, of Gloucester; by whom he left one daughter. She married, in 1839, William James Grane, esq., eldest son of Wm. Grane, esq., solicitor, of Bedford-row, in London.

surrounding country. Here is an excellent peal of eight bells, all of which have been re-cast within the last thirty or forty years.

Great improvements were made in the interior of this church during the incumbency of the late Rev. James Dallaway; and especially between the years 1820 and 1826. Besides the very liberal present of two windows of stained glass, the chancel and other parts were repaired and neatly decorated under his superintendence. The subjoined extracts are from the register:—

Repairs of the Church and Chancel in 1824 and 1825.

The windows of the chancel were renewed externally by the Impropriator.

Three new windows were placed in the north and south aisles, and the whole church reduced to uniformity, at the expense of the parish.....£130.

The south transept, belonging to the lord of the manor, was completely renovated by H. Boulton, esq.

The chancel was entirely repaired, with the roof; a new altar-piece; the communion-rails and the chantry restored upon a plan suggested by the vicar. The whole expense did not exceed £250, which sum was raised chiefly by subscription.

Thomas Dickens, esq., Impropriator.....£50.
Dean and Chapter of Rochester, Patrons.....£20.
Merton College, Oxford, for Thorncroft .....£10.
The Vicar.....£10.
Besides other subscriptions of the Inhabitants, from £10 to £5.

An Organ was also purchased by subscription in 1830, and erected in the gallery at the west end, with sittings for the children of the Sunday schools; the cost being £140.

More recent improvements have been made from a donation of 200*l.* presented in 1838, by the Rev. John Craig, rector of Fetcham, increased by a small church-rate, and occasional subscriptions. The high-pointed arch separating the nave and chancel was restored in 1839; the pewing throughout the church rendered uniform and complete; and other alterations effected for the greater convenience of the congregation. In the chancel, on each side, a long and handsome pew was constructed at the expense of the impropriator, for his own household. The several galleries were, also, repaired and fresh painted. In 1843, a large and superior organ[23] was substituted for that before noticed.

The nave, which has a waggon-roof, and is fifty-seven feet in length, is divided from the aisles by three acute arches springing from massive columns, alternately round and octagonal, and regarded as parts of the original church. On the wall over the chancel-arch is a large painting

[23] Built by *Snetzler*; and the stops, particularly the trumpet, for purity and richness of tone, are not surpassed by any made during the present century. It has short octaves; and the keys are *black*, except the chromatic, which are white, inlaid with a central black slip.—Of two other organs by the above-named eminent artist, one is in the German Lutheran church, London; and the other, at Rotherham, West Yorkshire.

of the royal arms, (apparently, of the time of Charles the Second), with the figures of Moses and Aaron at the sides. At the angle, on the north side, is the pulpit, and its handsomely-carved sounding-board. Near it, immediately in front of the chancel, is a large octagonal font (for immersion), ornamented with panelled quatrefoils and central roses.

The large east window of the chancel, which consists of three principal divisions, with tracery above, has a rich effect from being entirely filled with brilliantly-stained glass, most of which was collected by Mr. Dallaway at Rouen. There are several shields of arms, with remains of small figures, but no particular devices requiring description.—The other window given by that gentleman is in the south aisle: it includes small paintings of Saul and the Witch of Endor; St. John in the Wilderness, with the words,—ΦΩΝΗ ΒΟΩΤΟΣ; Death on the Pale Horse; and the donor's arms.

In the south wall of the chancel, is a piscina, and three stone seats, on the same level, under recessed pointed arches. Not being graduated as sedelia usually are when adapted for officiating priests, these seats are considered to have been merely intended for the canons of Ledes priory during visitations.

Against the north wall is affixed a large monument of white marble, elaborately sculptured with naval and military trophies, and also a ship in full sail, which was erected to the memory of Adm. Sir James Wishart, by his brother, William Wishart, principal of the University of Edinburgh. The inscription, which is in Latin, (and therefore seldom read), may be thus translated:—

> Below are deposited the mortal remains of that celebrated man, James Wishart, sprung from an ancient Scottish family, but in early youth having emigrated to Holland, he passed over to England as a military officer with the great Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III., to set free the British Church and Laws from Roman superstition and tyranny. But after this, having devoted himself entirely to maritime warfare, he displayed such skill in naval affairs that he became a captain under the Prince, and through his fidelity and courage had the good fortune never to have lost a ship under his command, or protection, by danger either from the sea or the enemy. Though he was not immediately promoted, owing to the early death of the king, he obtained the rank he had deserved from her Majesty Queen Anne. After the capture, or burning of the French and Spanish Fleets, in the port of Vigo, chiefly owing to his intelligence, though ordered elsewhere, he was first appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue; and returned home from having conveyed Charles III. to Barcelona; and after the victory over the French before Malaga, where he commanded the Admiral's ship, he obtained the honour of knighthood. Subsequently, Prince George of Denmark being High Admiral of England, he was one of his Council, and after the death of the Prince, a Commissioner of the Board of Admiralty; then constituted Admiral of the Blue, and at length Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. Having struggled against ill health,

he preserved his courage and constancy no less than in prosperity; and with the intrepid spirit with which he always despised an enemy, he likewise triumphed over death, 1st kalends of June, 1723, aged 64.

Arms:—Three piles, Gu. *Crest*, an eagle displayed, issuant, Or.

Another memorial records the decease of Lieut.-Gen. Francis Langton, ob. March 6th, 1714, aged about 60 years;—and on the same side is a neat marble tablet, commemorative of the piety and virtues of *Mary*, the eldest daughter of William Richardson, esq., of Leatherhead; and the beloved wife of the Rev. John Byron, vicar of Elmstone Hardwicke, who died of pulmonary consumption at Hastings, on the 30th of December, 1842, aged thirty-seven.

On the south side of the chancel is a tablet of white marble, inclosed within an elegant frame-work of freestone, executed in the pointed style, inscribed to the memory of *Louisa Maria*, the [first] wife of Thos. Dickens, esq., of Vale Lodge, who died on the 8th of September, 1833.—Another tablet records the memory of William Stanley Clarke, esq., of Elm-Bank, in this parish; born 3rd December, 1768; died 30th December, 1843.—Two other tablets have been placed here in commemoration of Richard Byron, rear-admiral of the white, C.B., who died on Sept. 2nd, 1837, aged 68 years; and his son, Richard Byron, esq., whose decease occurred Feb. 23rd, 1843, when in command of the Champion sloop-of-war, off Mazatlan, on the west coast of Africa.—Here, likewise, (with other memorials of his family), is a high pyramidical monument, surmounted by an urn, recording the interment of Richard Dalton, esq., serjeant of the wine cellar to Charles the Second, ob. Oct. 4, 1681, aged 65; and of his son Richard, who died in November, 1731, in his 85th year.

Arms:—Arg. three fusils, Gu. each charged with a saltire of the first.

Against the west wall, at the crossing of the transept, are memorials for Mr. George Stanlake, attorney, of Leatherhead, ob. Nov. 11th, 1731, aged 81 years; and *Susannah*, his wife, aged 84 years;—Gerard Dutton Fleetwood, esq., who died on the 20th of December, 1795, at the age of 85 years;—*Rebecca Fish*, wife of William Richardson, esq., of Leatherhead, and Willoughby-house Cheltenham, ob. July 9th, 1832, aged 49; of her husband, the said William Richardson, ob. Feb. 23rd, 1843, aged 68; and their son William, B.A., of Exeter college, Oxford, who died at the age of 27 years, July 31st, 1834.

The front of the north transept, in which was the chantry of the Aperdeles, and wherein is still the gallery appropriated to the *Mansion*, in Leatherhead, is, in part, panelled with carved wainscoting; and on the entrance-door, in golden letters, is this sentence,—"Hanc cantariam, fundav' Rogeri' de Aperdele, A.D. 1340";—which was inscribed during the repairs made under the direction of Mr. Dallaway.

At the west end of the above gallery is a pyramidical monument of grey marble, ornamented with weapons of war, and thus inscribed:—

Near this place is deposited the body of Humphry Gore, Esq., Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, Governour of Kinsale in Ireland, and Colonel of his Majesty's own Royal Regiment of Dragoons. He was a brave and experienced soldier, a loyal subject, a sincere friend, and an honest man. Ob. Aug. 18, 1739, in the 69th year of his age.

On the opposite side is another memorial, exhibiting a small figure of a mourning female in bas-relief, (with weapons and trophies of war at the sides), commemorative of Henry Gore, esq., (son of the General), who was born in 1719, and died in 1771:—

If Virtue, Honour, Zeal, Religion, can
Form a true Christian and adorn the Man,
If universal Goodness claims a tear,
Reader attend, and pay that Tribute here.
Within this silent Sepulchre enshrin'd
Sleeps one whose Charity was not confin'd,
But lov'd, and was belov'd by all Mankind.

Against the north wall is a tablet of white marble, thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the Memory of William Henry Spicer, esq., formerly of the Second, or Queen's Dragoon Guards, and late of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Born March 23rd, 1778, at Wear Park in Devonshire: died June 26th, 1841, at his residence, the Mansion, Leatherhead.

At the east end of the south aisle, is a Brass-plate affixed against the pier, near the manorial pew, in commemoration of Robert Gardyner, of Thorncroft, chief-sergeant of the cellar to Queen Elizabeth. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Dethicke, of Greenwich, gent., and sister of Sir Gilbert Dethicke; and died on Nov. 10th, 1571, aged seventy-three years. The inscription was written by Thos. Churchyard, court-poet to Queen Elizabeth, and is as follows:—

Here firyndly Robartt Gardnar lyes, well borne of rightt good race,
Who sarv'd in cowrtt wyth credytt styll, in worthi rowlm and place:
Cheef Sargantt of the seller longe, whear he dyd duetty shoe,
Wyth good regard to all degrees, as ffar as powre myghtt goe.
He past hys youth in sutch good ffraem, he cam to aeged years;
And thearby porchaest honest naem, as by reportt apeers.
A ffrynd, whear any cawse he ffownd, and corttes unto all;
Of myrry moode, and pleasantt spetch, however happ dyd ffall.
Ffowr chyldern for to ffornish fforth the table rownd he had,
With sober wyeff, moest matren lyk, to mak a man ffull glad.
Prepaer'd to dye longe ear his day, whych argues greatt goode mynd;
And told us in the other world whatt hoep he had to ffynd.
We leave hyme whear he loektt to be—owr lord receyve hys spreett,
Wyth peace and rest in Habrams brest, whear we att legnth may meett.

Arms:—Sab. a chevron betw. three hunting horns, Arg. stringed, Or, within a bordure of the third, charged with eight crescents, Gu.: on a pile of the last, a covered cup, Or. *Gardyner.*

In the south transept, which is appropriated to the lords of the manor, is a white-marble tablet, with this inscription:—

> Beneath are deposited the remains of *Juliana Boulton*, second daughter and coheiress of Sir Charles Raymond, bart., the beloved wife for 40 years, of Henry Boulton, esq.; the affectionate mother of a numerous family, left to lament her loss. She departed this life the 12th day of December, 1813, aged 60 years.
>
> Henry Boulton, Esq., Lord of the Manor, died on the tenth day of May, 1828, in the 75th year of his age.

On the south side of the nave is a mural tablet in memory of *Catherine Thompson*, daughter of Sir Philip and Dame Elizabeth Eaton, and relict of Sir John Thompson, lord-mayor of London in 1737; who died October 8th, 1764, aged seventy-four. She was interred in the south aisle, where, on a slab in the pavement, is this inscription, in reference to the above lady, and to the long-mourning friend, whose memory it records:—

> Here lies all that is mortal of Mrs. *Elizabeth Rolfe*, late of Dover, in the county of Kent, who departed this life the 26th of October, 1779, in the 67th year of her age. Interred by her own desire at the side of her beloved cousin, benefactress, and friend, Lady Catherine Thompson, with whom she buried all worldly happiness. This temporary separation, (though borne with patience, fortitude, and hope), no engagements, no pursuits, could render less bitter to the deceased Mrs. Rolfe, who from the hour she lost her other self, knew no pleasure but in the hopes she cherished, (on which point her eyes were ever fixed), of joining her friend in the region of unfading felicity. Bless'd with the power and will to succour the distressed, she exerted both, and in these exercises only found a ray of happiness. Let the ridiculers of female friendship read this honest inscription, which disdains to flatter. Much might by said,—but can any encomium more exalt a character than the unadorned simple account of a Friendship so uncommon, of a Gratitude so extreme?

Near the same spot were buried the remains of Miss *Harriet Mary Cholmondeley*, to whose memory and virtues Sir Wm. Ballingham, bart., her brother-in-law, erected a large mural tablet, of white marble, near the middle of the same aisle. Whilst accompanying her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline), and Lady Sheffield, in a barouche and four, on a visit to Mr. Lock, of Norbury Park, this unfortunate lady was killed upon the spot by the overturning of the carriage at the sharp turning into the narrow street opposite to the Swan inn, leading to Mickleham. From extreme caution the postillions had taken too wide a sweep, which brought the carriage upon the rising ground, and occasioned the upset. The other ladies were only slightly hurt; but Miss Cholmondeley, who sat on the front seat, was thrown against a tree and received a violent concussion on her left temple, which ruptured a blood vessel, and her death immediately took place. This fearful accident happened on the 2nd of October, 1806. She was then in the 52nd year of her age, being the eldest

daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley and Mary, his wife; and grand-daughter of George, 3rd earl of Cholmondeley.

On a tablet of white marble near the pulpit steps, is inscribed:—

To the Memory of *Charlotte Beauclerk*, born October 24th, 1746; died September 12th, 1820. She was the last of three sisters resident in this parish, and was their equal in every Christian virtue.

Henrietta Beauclerk, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Beauclerk; born November 26th, 1742; died November 8th, 1816.

Martha Beauclerk, sister of the above; born December 12th, 1749; died February 8th, 1815. She was distinguished through life by meekness, benevolence, and unaffected piety.

At the west end of the south aisle is the pyramidical monument of the Rev. Robert Laxton, M.A., of St. John's college, Cambridge, who was fifteen years resident vicar of this parish, and died July 7th, 1767, in his 46th year. There are several other memorials of this and other families, which our limits will not permit us to particularize.

Among the memorials in the church-yard, under the branches of an aged thorn, is the tomb of the late Rev. James Dallaway, and his friend, Richard Duppa, esq., author of "A Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took place at Rome, upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798", and of several other works. This spot had been selected by the former for his own burial-place; the inscription follows:—

Beneath this stone is deposited the Body of the Rev. James Dallaway, 29 years Vicar of this Parish, who departed this life June 6th, 1834, aged 71 years.

Also, the Body of Richard Duppa, esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Batchley, in the county of Hereford, who departed this life July 14th, 1831, aged 64 years.

At a short distance from the above is a low tomb, marking the burial-place of the late Colonel Spicer, whose tablet in the church has been noticed already. Here, too, is the tomb of Col. Drinkwater Bethune, with this inscription:—

Here lieth the Body of John Drinkwater Bethune, of Balfour in the county of Fife, and of Thorncroft in this parish, Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. Born 9th June, 1762: died 16th January, 1844.

At a short distance eastward from the church is a neat building, erected in the year 1838, for the new Schools; in which about eighty boys and girls are taught on the National system.

Charitable Benefactions.—Here is a Free-school, partly endowed by Mr. John Lucas, who died in May, 1797, and gave by will to this school the interest of 400*l.* stock, in the Old South-sea Annuities; and the interest of 100*l.* in the New South-sea Annuities, to the vestry clerk at Leatherhead, to act as Inspector of the school, to see that the children belonging to it are properly instructed. Mr. Lucas also gave the interest of 100*l.* in the stock last mentioned, to be applied in payment of a midwife for attending six of the poorest women in labour, in the parish; and 100*l.* of the same stock to be paid to a Baker, for delivering four wheaten loaves, weekly, to the four poorest and oldest men

in the parish. Trustees for the management of this charity were appointed in 1815, in pursuance of the order of a Master in Chancery.

John Skeet, in 1608, left by will the sum of 140*l.* for the purchase of lands or tenements, to be vested in eight of the most substantial parishioners of Letherhead, who were to employ the rent in buying bread for the poor. These rents, amounting to 44*l.* per annum, are received by the Churchwardens, who give to forty poor persons a half-quartern loaf each, every Sunday, at church.

The portion of the general benefaction of Henry Smith, (devised in 1627), allotted to this parish, now amounts to about 18*l.*, there having been a gradual increase of the annual donation, which in 1786 was only 5*l.* 17*s.* It has been usually expended in the purchase of cloth, which is bestowed in small portions on the most deserving among the poor parishioners.

1642. Charles, Earl of Nottingham, who died in 1642, gave by his will, 50*l.* to the poor of Leatherhead; but it was not paid until 1679. The parish then added 20*l.* to it, and purchased of John Sandes, esq., of Randalls, a house and garden, in which six poor families were received who were not maintained by the parish. In 1807, this property was sold for 440*l.*, and a new House of Industry was erected on the common on the north side of the town, and a large garden was inclosed, Henry Boulton, esq., then lord of the manor, giving two acres for that purpose.

Edward Hudson, in 1692, bequeathed to certain persons and their heirs, an annuity of 3*l.* a year, to be paid, in sums of 20*s.*, to the trustees of Skeet's charity, ten days previously to the three festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; the money to be expended in the purchase of Beef, to be given to twenty of the poorest and most necessitous inhabitants of the parish. The Donor added annuities of 15*s.* to the Vicar, and 5*s.* to the Clerk of Leatherhead, for reading prayers, on the eves of the three festivals when the meat is distributed.

Elizabeth Rolfe, by will, in 1777, gave the interest of 400*l.* in the 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, to this parish, on condition that a part of the proceeds should be appropriated to the purpose of engraving "a copy of her gift" on marble, to be fixed in the parish church, always there to be preserved and kept legible, together with the inscription on the tomb of Dame Catherine Thompson, who was buried in the church. The residue of the dividends was to be distributed, by six of the principal rate-payers, among ten of the poorest families in the parish. The money, however, 12*l.* a year, is now paid to the churchwardens, and by them equally divided among poor families not receiving constant parochial relief.

William Denne, esq., in 1786, bequeathed 250*l.* stock in the 4 per cents. to Trustees, the interest to be expended in purchasing Coal, to furnish the most necessitous poor of the parish with fuel in the winter season.

Among the donations is a rent-charge of 50*s.* a year from an estate at Little Pattisham, which formerly belonged to John Sandes, esq.; and the money, which is regularly paid by the tenant of the owner of the property, is applied to the purchase of bread, which is given among the poor, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens, every Sunday.

Richard Toye left by will, in 1812, 1,200*l.* stock, in the 3 per cent. Consols, the interest of which is bestowed in gifts of 10*s.* each, every month, on six poor and aged persons selected by the vicar and churchwardens.

With respect to the Natural History of this part of Surrey, the most peculiar feature, is the great number of Nightingales, (*Motacilla Lucinia*), from twenty to thirty of which may be heard, at the same time, on a quiet evening in May or June, making the groves echo with their song. In the latter month, the Stag Beetle makes its appearance, creeping from its retreat in the ground, and startling the passers by with its loud hum. The White Owl (*Strix Flammia*) is

also a denizen here: during the hurricane in November, 1838, many of the old hollow trees in Ashtead park, in which these birds had made their retreat for centuries, were blown down, and numbers of them were caught by the boys of the neighbourhood. The large edible Snail, said to have been brought from Italy by the earl of Arundel, abounds in the woody lanes during spring.—The parish of Leatherhead is in the deanery of Stoke; and its area comprises about 3,250 acres.

MICKLEHAM.

This parish, situated to the south of Leatherhead, is intersected by the tortuous current of the river Mole, and the *Swallows*, as they are called, of that river, are almost wholly in Mickleham.[1] On the east, it adjoins Headley; on the south, Dorking; and on the west, Fetcham and Great Bookham. The chalk-hills and undulating grounds of this parish, diversified as they are by the verdant valley of the Mole, and clothed with woods and plantations, give an extent and variety to the scenery which can scarcely be equalled in any other part of Surrey.—The Roman road styled *Stane-street* passed across Mickleham downs, where its course may yet be traced, and where two Roman coins have recently been found.

In the Domesday book are the following particulars relating to Mickleham:—

"Oswold holds of Richard [de Tonbridge], *Michelham*. The same person held it of King Edward. Then it was assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 5 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are eight villains, and six bordars, with 4 carucates. There are two bondmen; and 1 acre of meadow. The wood yields one hog. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100 shillings: now at 6 pounds.

"Nigel holds of the Bishop [of Baieux], *Micleham*, which Ansfrige held of King Edward. Then, as at present, it was assessed at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. Two are in demesne; and there are four villains, four bordars, and two bondmen. There is a church; and 2 acres of meadow. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 3 pounds; afterwards, at 50 shillings; and now, at 4 pounds.

"Hugh de Port holds of the Bishop, *Berge*. Three free men held it, who could remove whither they pleased. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. These four manors Hugh holds as one manor. It is assessed in the hundred of Waleton."

From the foregoing extracts, it appears that at the time of the

[1] See the description of the river Mole in the present work, vol. i. pp. 171—185. We may here remark, that the appearance of the *Swallows*, near Burford bridge, is now extremely different from the view attached to that account; the rapid current of the river during high floods, having washed away much of the ground, as well as the underwood, and several trees. The surface-apertures of the swallows are likewise altered; some, that were formerly in action, being now choaked up, and others opened, or enlarged, near the spot.

survey there were, at least, three manors in Mickleham; one of which belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and the others to Odo, bishop of Baieux. What is meant by the expression, "These four manors Hugh [de Port] holds as one manor," it is difficult to say; unless it be surmised, that Hugh had three manors *elsewhere*, and held the whole under the bishop by the same tenure. At present, there are in this parish the manors of *Mickleham* (or *Littleburgh*), *Norbury*, *West-Humble*, and *Polesden-Lacey*; and the reputed manors of *Fridley* and *Ashurst*, and the estate of *Boxland*.—The three manors last mentioned are divided from the remaining manors and estates by the river Mole; and in the absence of satisfactory evidence, it may be advanced as a probable conjecture, that Norbury, West-Humble, and perhaps Polesden, formed the lordship here of Richard de Tonbridge; and that Mickleham, Fridley, Ashurst, and Boxland, comprised the land belonging to the bishop.

Mickleham, or Littleburgh.—This manor, held by Bishop Odo, escheated to the crown in consequence of the rebellion of that turbulent prelate, in the reign of William Rufus. From the *Testa de Nevill*, we learn that King Henry the First gave one hide of land in Mikelham to the ancestors of Robert de Mikelham, to hold at a rent of 10*s.* a year, payable to the firm of the sheriff. The manorial estate descended to Gilbert de Mikelham, who died seised of it about 1292. He married Alice, the daughter of Peter de Rivall, who settled on them thirty acres of land, together with the rents and services of John Adrian and Roger de Tune in Mickleham, and the rents and customs of two Nativi with their bodies and their progeny in Wolnelegh and Mikleham, rendering annually to him a pound of *Cummin*.[2] Their son and heir, John, in 1318, married Alice, the daughter of John de Aperdele, on whom he made a settlement of this property for her life. Three years afterwards, probably in consequence of his wife's decease, he obtained a re-conveyance of the same; but this having been done without the king's license, he paid a fine for a pardon of alienation, at which time the manor and the advowson were valued at 10*l.* each. In 1327, the same John de Mykelham is stated to have granted to Margery his daughter and her husband, John Dewey, and their heirs, his manor of Myckleham, with all its appurtenances, as it appears from the original deed;[3]—yet "it should seem that nothing more passed by that conveyance than the Farm of *Fridley*."[4]

In the 10th of Edward the Third (1336), John Dewey and Margery his wife had license from the king to hold this manor, *in capite*, by the

[2] Esch. 21st Edw. I. Nos. 38 & 129. [3] Inquis. ad quod damn. 1 Edw. II. n. 86.
[4] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 654.

rent of 12s., as castle-guard to the castle of Rochester; "which three tenants in villenage ought to pay." In the same year, Roger de Aperdele purchased, with the king's license, the said tenants, with the major part of the lands, tenements, pastures, and rents, adjoining the said manor of Mickelham; which, according to the Escheats, had been granted to him by John of Mykelham, in the 5th of Edward the Third; but from this grant, "a messuage, 120 acres of land, and four acres of wood," had been excepted. In 1348, Roger de Aperdele executed a settlement, in consequence of which this manor descended to John de Aperdele the younger; the latter, in 1367, committed a felony, and being outlawed, his estates escheated to the crown.[5]

Edward the Third, in 1370, granted Mickleham to William of Wyckham, bishop of Winchester, in fee; but in what manner it was afterwards dissevered from that see is unknown; as well as its further descent, until we find it in the hands of the *Stydolfs*, in the reign of Henry of Seventh. This was in consequence of the marriage of Thos. Stydolf with a co-heiress of the Wymeldons; as will be more fully stated under Norbury. From that family it passed with the manor of Leatherhead, &c., to the *Tryons*, and, with all their other landed property in this neighbourhood, was sold to Anthony Chapman, esq.; who, in 1775, transferred this manor, with West-Humble and Ashurst, to Benj. Bond Hopkins, of Pain's-hill. By him, Littleburgh, (that is, Mickleham), was re-sold, in 1780, to Charles Henry Talbot, esq., who afterwards purchased the advowson, and other lands here, and erected a mansion, now called *Mickleham-hall.* That gentleman was created a baronet of Ireland in 1790; and dying in 1798, was succeeded by Charles, his eldest son, of Chart-park. The latter died in May, 1812, when the estates and title devolved on his next brother, the present Sir Geo. Talbot, bart. Mickleham-hall was recently occupied by Lord Albert Conyngham; but is now tenanted by A. G. Gilliat, esq.

Norbury Park.—*Northbury*, or *Norbury*, derives its name from its situation on the north side of the parish of Mickleham, in which this manor is included. It appears to have constituted a distinct lordship, or manor, previously to the Domesday survey; for in that record it is stated that Oswold, probably a Saxon thane, held five carucates in Michelham of Richard de Tonbridge, which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, he had held immediately under the crown; and those five carucates are supposed to be included in this estate. This may be inferred, also, from the superiority of the manor having been vested

[5] Id. Blount, in his Ancient Tenures, p. 121, informs us that "Ranulphus de Belvoir, tenet duas carucatas terre in Mickleham de Rogero de Mowbray, reddendo annuatim quasdum *Caligas de Scarleto* ad Natale Domini pro omnibus servitiis."

in Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, a descendant of Richard de Tonbridge, in the reign of Edward the Second. In the 8th year of that king (1315), William Husee held of the earl of Gloucester, Norbury in Mikelham, by the tenure of military service, as half a knight's fee, valued at 10*l.* per annum. From the register of the bishop of Winchester we learn that Husee, November 26th, 1326, had a license to hear divine service in his chapel at Mickleham and at Wolkenstede. This manor was held by a person of the same name in the 49th year of Edward the Third, as appears from the escheats of that year; and Juliana, the widow of William Husee, was possessed of lands, rents, and services in Mykelham and Lederede, in 1404. Isabel, the daughter and heiress of William Husee, by her marriage with William Wymeldon, transferred Norbury to the Wymeldon family, in the reign of Henry the Sixth.

In 1435, (13th Henry the Sixth), William Wymeldon granted all his lands, rents, and services in "Mikelham, Lederede, Horle, and Reygate," to John Feriby, esq., Thomas Morstede, esq., William Otteworthe, and Thomas Grofham, for lives; with remainder to his son Ralph, and his heirs. Ralph Wymeldon is supposed to have died in, or before, the 19th year of the reign of Henry the Sixth (1441), as in that year his eldest son, William, granted to Thomas, his brother, property in Dorking and elsewhere; and in the following year, Thomas Morstede and others, the feoffees of William Wymeldon the elder, conveyed to his grandson William, the lands, rents, and services in Mikelham, &c., above-mentioned. This William left a son, John, and two daughters, Isabel and Joan. In 1480 (19th of Edward the Fourth), William Shirley executed a release of the manor of Norbury to John Wymeldon, who dying without issue, his estates were divided between his sisters, by deed dated August the 30th, (14th Henry the Seventh), when Norbury was assigned to Thomas Stodewolfe, Stydolph, or Stydolf, who had married Isabel, the eldest of the co-heiresses of John Wymeldon.

Stydolf was descended from an ancient family of that name settled at Stydolf's Place, at Seale in Kent; and his issue held Norbury for several generations, making it their residence. Sir Francis Stydolf, knt.,[7] who died in 1655, was succeeded by his son Richard. The latter was created a baronet by Charles the Second, soon after his

[7] In an old Register of Mickleham parish (from 1549 to 1680), is the entry of a license granted in March, 1632, by Moses Wall, parson of Mickleham (upon the certificate of Lawrence Wright, M.D.), to the worshipful Lady Frances Stydolfe, to eat flesh during Lent, and on all fish days, on account of her ill-health, she paying all fees on account of that indulgence.—In the next year the whole family were taken ill, and obtained a similar license on like conditions.

restoration; and at his death in 1676, having no issue-male, his two daughters, Frances (the wife of Jacob, lord Astley), and Margaret (the wife of Thos. Tryon, esq.), inherited his estates;—which were eventually sold to Anthony Chapman, esq., in 1766, as related under the account of Leatherhead.[8] That gentleman, after cutting down almost all the walnut trees (with which this estate abounded), and much other timber, sold Norbury, in 1774, to William Lock, esq., a gentleman highly distinguished for the liberality of his disposition, and his taste and patronage of the fine arts. At that time, the old manor-house, which stood near the road, on the lower side of the park, had become ruinous, and was mostly taken down by the new proprietor, (the north end being reserved for his farm), who erected another mansion on the crest of the opposite hill;—a situation, possibly, which from the beautiful scenery it commands, has no equal in the south of England.

Some years after the decease of Mr. Lock, who died in 1810, his family quitted Norbury, which, with all its appurtenances, was sold by auction, in June, 1819, to F. Robinson, esq., for the sum of 19,600*l.*, exclusive of the value of the timber. In 1821, it was again proposed for sale, and became the property of Edw. Fuller Maitland, esq.; by whom, in 1824, this estate was exchanged with Henry Piper Sperling, esq., for that of Park-place, in Berkshire, which, in the early part of the present century, was the seat of the late earl of Malmesbury. Among the early improvements made by this gentleman, was the formation of a new carriage-road, which being continued in a winding direction, rendered the ascent to the house far less difficult than before. More recently, also, another winding road has been made at a great expense, and new prospects obtained towards the north-east by removing the upper crest of the chalk-hill which intercepted the view. A new lodge has, likewise, been built at the entrance to the park from Leatherhead; and a neat bridge with three arches, of brick, constructed on the Mickleham side, where, formerly, was merely a wooden foot-bridge.

In the exterior of Norbury house (which was re-stuccoed when in the possession of Mr. Maitland), there is little remarkable; but the internal arrangements are convenient, and the principal apartments spacious and elegant. On the southern front is an angular projection, extending to the roof; and at the end, westward, an additional building, or low wing, has been erected by the present owner.

[8] See descent of the manor or Leatherhead, p. 428.—Besides denuding it of its trees, Mr. Chapman and his solicitor have been charged with destroying most of the ancient deeds connected with this estate. The walnut trees were so numerous, that in the time of the Stydolfs and Tryons, 30*l.* was paid for the tithe.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 649, 652, and 670.

The Saloon, or drawing-room, (which is twenty-nine feet in length, by twenty-three feet in breadth), has long been celebrated for the rich scenery painted upon its walls; in the production of which, the pencils of Barrett, Cipriani, Gilpin, and Pastorini, were all united. These embellishments were intended as a seeming continuation of the views without; but in this there is a failure, as must ever be the issue when the magnificence and grandeur of nature is brought into immediate contrast with the creations of art, however high, however refined. There is great excellence both in the composition and colouring of these landscapes; the figures and cattle are judiciously introduced; and the general design is carried out to as full an extent, and, possibly, with as happy a success as artistic skill could command.[9] From this apartment a glazed doorway opens to the lawn and embowered pleasure-grounds, which were first laid out and planted by Mr. Sperling, and now form a delightful place of recreation at all seasons of the year.

Scarcely any language can do justice to the magnificent prospects

[9] Gilpin, in his "Observations on the Western parts of England, relating chiefly to Picturesque Beauty," has thus described the varied scenery of this apartment:—"The walls are covered with hard and durable stucco, and are painted by Barret. The whole room represents a bower or arbour, admitting a *fictitious* sky through a large oval at the top, and covered at the angles with trellis-work, interwoven with honeysuckles, vines, clustering grapes, and flowering creepers of various kinds. The sides of the room are divided by eight painted pilasters, appearing to support the trellis roof, and open to four views. That towards the south is *real*, consisting of the vale included by Box-hill and the hills of Norbury and Dorking: the other three are artificial. The two end views cover the whole sides of the room from the ceiling to the base. The scene presented on the west wall is taken from the lakes of Cumberland: it is an exact portrait of none of them, but a landscape formed from a combination of some of the happiest circumstances which belong to all.—A large portion of the lake, under a splendid calm, is spread before the eye, surrounded by mountains perfectly well-shaped and stationed. Nature is not very nice in the moulds in which she commonly casts these enormous bodies, and as they have various forms of beauty, so have they of deformity; but here we have some of the most pleasing shapes culled out, and beautifully grouped. Woods are scattered about every part, which give to these scenes a greater richness than nature hath given to any of the lakes in Cumberland.—All this scenery is contained in various removes of distance; for no part of the lake comes close to the eye. The near ground is composed of bold rocks and other rough surfaces with which the banks of lakes commonly abound. Among these a wild torrent, variously broken, pours its waters under the surbase of the room which intercepts it. This torrent the painter has managed so well, that its spirit and brilliancy produce no lights which interfere with the calm resplendency of the lake, but rather contrast it.—As the sun is represented setting on the western side of the room, it is supposed to illumine the several objects in *all* the pictures; and when the *natural* hour corresponds with the *hour represented* there is a coincidence of artificial and natural light; and all the landscapes, both within and without the room, appear illumined by the same sun. The union, between the natural and artificial landscape, is still further assisted by a few straggling trees, which are planted before the windows with a view to connect the picture with the country."—All the figures in these views were painted by Cipriani, the cattle by Gilpin, and the ceiling, with its open sky and circular triellage, by Pastorini.

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commanded by the hills of Norbury, to the beauty of which the rich scenery of the home-views essentially contributes. At almost every step new combinations are formed; and every passing cloud, by varying the disposition of the lights and shadows, gives fresh interest to the views, and augments the admiration of the spectator. The extensive scene that opens from the lawn is, on the left, bounded by the abrupt acclivities and chalky heights of Box-hill, and, on the right, by the luxuriantly-wooded eminences of the park itself; whilst, in the middle of the picture, the fertile vales of Mickleham and Dorking progressively expand into the distant country, terminated by the proud eminence of Hanstie-bury (forming a part of the Leith-hill range), and the dim horizon.

The grounds of Norbury are greatly diversified; in some places descending to the winding banks of the Mole in steep declivities; and in others, rising with bold sweeps into round knolls and commanding eminences. In the disposition of the trees (which are of almost every species) and plantations, much judgment has been exercised; and the rides and walks are so managed as to lead to those points from which the landscapes can be best seen, and the picturesque beauty of the scenery best appreciated. Many of the beech and elm trees are of handsome growth, and great size: here, also, are some fine oaks, larches, and chestnut trees.

The more verdant foliage of this demesne is, in one part, strongly contrasted by the dark masses of a grove of Yews, under whose sombrous shade the Druids themselves might have wandered in their most abstract hours of gloomy meditation.[10] Many of these trees are of great age, and venerable aspect; and of a girth but seldom equalled. In some instances, the circumference of the stems is full seven yards, at three or four feet from the ground. Here is one yew, upwards of twenty-two feet in circumference, that has had seven huge limbs, two of which have been cut off; the other five are in girth as follow,—1st, six feet five inches; 2nd, eight feet ten inches; 3rd, eight feet six inches; 4th, three feet six inches; and 5th, seven feet six inches. —It has been remarked, that where the oak decays, in this park, the beech succeeds; and where the beech decays, the ash springs up spontaneously.

This estate comprises 527½ acres; of which, about 300 acres are occupied by the park and pleasure grounds; 110 by woods and plantations; 95 by meadow and pasture land; and 12 by the river Mole. For domestic purposes, the water is raised by an engine near the

[10] That rare moth the Dotted Chestnut, (*Glea Rubiginea*), of which the locality is said to be unknown, frequents these yews when the berries are ripe, and becoming intoxicated with the juice, is easily caught about the midnight hour, in October.

house from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet.—The kitchen-gardens and farm adjoining the site of the old manor-house, include about four acres, and form a part of what is called the *Priory land*; in consequence of having been a portion of the estate held by the priors of Reigate, and mentioned in the account of Westhumble. The priory land comprises about eighty-two acres in the lower part of Norbury, and is tithe-free. An annual quit-rent of 10*s.* is payable from this estate to the manor of Thorncroft.

Adjacent to Norbury, on the Westhumble side, is CAMILLA-LACEY, the pleasant retreat of the Lady Caroline Cavendish, which derived its name of *Camilla* from the admirable novel written here and thus intituled by Madame D'Arblay. Before her marriage, Miss Burney had been upon the most friendly terms with Mr. Lock and his family; and after her union with Gen. D'Arblay, (which took place at Mickleham church on the 31st of July, 1793), Mr. Lock fitted up a cottage on this spot for the use of the newly-married couple.[11] They resided here several years; but after their departure for France, this place was occupied by different families, until it became the property of Mr. Thomas Hudson, who made extensive improvements in the house and grounds, and purchased additional lands. He quitted this estate in 1835; and it is now held by Mrs. Hudson's trustees.

WEST-HUMBLE.—This manor is supposed to have formed a portion of Bishop Odo's manor, afterwards held by the Mikelhams and the Aperdeles; but it is more probable, that it corresponds with the knight's fee described as having been held by Robert de Mikelham, of the Honour of Clare. In 1344, the 17th of Edward the Third, John de Mykelham had a license to alienate to the prior of Reygate one messuage, &c., 2*s.* 8*d.* rent, and the advowson of the church of Mykelham, for the maintainance of two chaplains to pray (daily) for the souls of his ancestors, and his own soul, in the priory church at Reygate. It appeared on an inquisition in 1376, that the prior of Reigate held the fourth of a knight's fee in Mickleham of Edward le Despenser, the representative of the family of Clare. In 1534, John Lymden, the then prior, granted to Thomas Stydolf and John his son, the manor of West-Humble, with the lands belonging to it, at a reserved rent of 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

After the suppression of the priory, Henry the Eighth, in 1542, granted Westhumble, with the advowson of Mickleham, to lord William

[11] M. D'Arblay had been adjutant-general to Lafayette, but was compelled to quit France at the stormy era of the French revolution, and was then in straightened circumstances. He was the officer on guard at the Tuillieries on the night when the king of France, with his queen Antoinette, &c., escaped to Varennes; but is said to have had no knowledge of their intention.

Howard (afterwards baron of Effingham); subject, of course, to the lease held by Stydolf, by whom probably, his lordship's interest in the manor was subsequently purchased. His descendant, Sir Francis Stydolf, levied a fine of this manorial estate in 1620; and it afterwards passed with Leatherhead, Mickleham, Norbury, &c., to the Tryons; and from them, to Mr. Anthony Chapman, who, in 1775, re-sold Westhumble, with Mickleham and Ashurst, to Benj. Bond Hopkins, esq. In the following year, it was purchased by Adm. Sir Francis Geary, of Polesden, in Great Bookham; whose son and successor, Sir William Geary, advertised it for sale in 1804, when it was bought by the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq., or rather by the trustees of his second wife.[12] After his decease in 1816, this manor, with Chapel-farm (and Phenice, in Great Bookham), was sold to Mr. Thomas Hudson; and it is now held, with Camilla-Lacey, by Mrs. Hudson's trustees.

Opposite to *Chapel-farm*, at Westhumble, are some remains of an ancient Chapel which has long been desecrated, and of the origin of which nothing certain is known. It was most probably founded in the reign of Edward the Third, after the alienation of the manor to the priory of Reigate. Chapel-farm, with its appurtenances, including 176 acres of arable, coppice, and meadow land, was sold by auction, in 1836, to William Joseph Denison, esq., of Denbies.

Polesden-Lacey.—William Sackville, the son of Edw. Sackville, of Dorking, by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Kinaston, knt., died in May, 1566, seised of the manor of Polesden-Lacey, in Mickleham. His son and heir, John, had also lands here called *Capel* [Chapel?] and Bowetts; all which, at a subsequent period, came into the possession of the Stydolfs. In 1689, Sigismund Stydolf settled this property, with the manor of Headley, on himself and his wife Margaret, with remainder to the survivor; and on his decease in 1710, he devised his whole estate to his wife, in fee. She was afterwards twice married, but dying without issue in September, 1734, the property devolved on Thomas Edwin, esq., her third husband. He died intestate, in May 1735, and was succeeded by Charles Edwin, his nephew and heir-at-law; under whose will, made in 1756, this manor ultimately descended to Charles Windham, his nephew, the son of his sister Ann. He sold it, in 1784, to Adm. Sir Francis Geary, of Polesden, in Great Bookham; and it has since passed with that estate to Mr. Bonsor.

Fridley.—This estate consists of a portion of the lands and tene-

[12] In the particular of sale it is stated, that the quit-rents of the manor amount to 5*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per annum; and that twelve heriots of the best live beasts are due on the decease of tenants, and four reliefs amounting to 17*s.*

ments which had been settled by John de Mikelham on his son-in-law, John Dewey, whose descendants appear to have assumed the surname of *Fridley*. In 1435, Roger de Fridele demised to James Janyn and Nicholas Glover, tenements in Mickleham called Fridley, which had devolved on him at the death of John Dewey, his father, with the advowson of the living, to hold to the grantees for one hundred years, at the rent of a *red rose*. This estate was shortly after transferred to the family of Wyddowson, together with the advowson, and in 1492, William Wydowson presented to the rectory, as patron. In the 19th of Henry the Eighth, Fridley belonged to Sir John Mordaunt, of Turvey, in Bedfordshire; and his grandson Lewis, lord Mordaunt, in 1571, sold it to William Leaver, who left this estate, by will dated February 27th, (the 32nd of Elizabeth), to his son John, in tail-male. The legatee had a son and two daughters; the former of whom, Thomas Leaver, in 1649, suffered a recovery, and in the following year dying unmarried, this property descended to his sisters, Mary and Joan, as his co-heirs; and they, in conjunction with their mother, (who had an interest in the estate), sold a part of the lands in 1651. Mary Leaver became the wife of Edward Arnold, and Joan married Edward Turner; and the shares of both parties were, at different times, purchased by John Spencer, gent., attorney, of Dorking; who also, in 1701, bought the lands which had been sold separately, as above stated.

After repeated transfers, the Fridley estate, in 1762, was conveyed to Cecil Bisshopp, esq., who in 1778 succeeded his father, Sir Cecil, as the 5th baronet of his family. This gentleman made extensive plantations on Mickleham downs, where he had purposed to erect a mansion; but relinquishing that design, he enlarged and fitted up an ale-house on the road-side (called the Royal Oak), belonging to the estate, for his own residence; and this dwelling obtained the designation of *Juniper-hall*, from the abundance of Juniper trees growing in the neighbourhood.

On the decease of Sir Cecil Bisshopp in 1779, the Fridley property was sold to Mr. David Jenkinson,[13] an affluent lottery-office keeper,

[13] Whilst Juniper-hall belonged to Mr. Jenkinson, it became the temporary abode of a small colony of emigrants who had been compelled to flee from their native land in the early days of the French revolution, and seek refuge in this country under circumstances of severe distress. This was chiefly in the years 1792 and 1793. Among them were several of the French *Noblesse* and other distinguished persons; namely, the Count de Narbonne, minister of war, (a natural son of Madame Victoire, daughter of Louis the Fifteenth); le Duc de Montmorency; la Marquise de la Châtre; Madame de Broglie, daughter-in-law to the Maraschal de Broglie; Madame de Staël; M. D'Arblay, afterwards married to Miss Burney; M. de Jancourt; M. Girardin; M. Sicard, and others;—and la Princesse d' Henin, Talleyrand, and M. de Lally Tolendal, were occasional visitors.

who built a new house on the acclivity of the down opposite Norbury; on digging for the foundation of which, a spear-head, with other exuviæ of warfare, and two human skeletons, were found. After the decease of his son, D. P. Jenkinson, in 1800, the estate was disposed of in lots, and Juniper-hall, with the manor, or reputed manor of Fridley, and about fifty acres of freehold land, was sold to Jonathan Worrell, esq. He died in 1814; and its next possessor was Thomas Broadwood, esq. (the celebrated piano-forte manufacturer), by whom a small prospect-tower was erected on the adjacent summit of Box-hill, on a plot of ground taken on lease. Juniper-hall is now the property and residence of Miss Beardmore: the fine cedars in front of the house were planted by one Benj. Elliott, about seventy years ago.

The house erected by Mr. Jenkinson, called *Juniper-hill,* was purchased by Sir Lucas Pepys, bart., M.D., president of the college of physicians, together with the plantations and grounds extending to Mickleham church and the downs. Sir Lucas died June 17th, 1830; leaving by his first wife, Jane-Elizabeth Leslie, (who was countess of Rothes in her own right), two sons and one daughter, who assumed the surname of Leslie, as being the children of a Scottish peeress. Sir Charles Leslie, the second baronet, died without issue in 1832; and was succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, bart., to whom this desirable estate now belongs.

Fridley-farm, in the opposite meadows, was during some years the retreat of the late Richard Sharp, esq., F.R.S., and sometime M.P. for Port-Arlington, in Ireland. He was celebrated for his conversational talents, and Sir James Mackintosh and other distinguished men of his day were not unfrequently his guests. He was the author of a small volume of "Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse," of which a third edition appeared in 1834. Dying in March, 1835, he bequeathed Fridley to Miss Kinnaird, afterwards married to Thomas Drummond, esq., late under-secretary of state for Ireland. This estate consists of about forty-seven acres.

Ashurst, or High-Ashurst.—Like Fridley, this estate seems to have formed part of the original manor of Mikelham, held by the family denominated de Mikelham, and afterwards by that of Dewey, surnamed "de Fridley." In 1439, the trustees of Roger de Fridele conveyed to William, the son of William Ashurst, of Est-Betchworth, all their lands, rents, and services in Mickleham, called *Hye Ashurst,* which had belonged to Roger de Fridele. In the 2nd of Henry the Eighth, this estate was conveyed by William Assehurst to Robert Gaynesford; whose son and heir, Henry Gaynesford, esq., of Carshalton, granted High-Ashurst, with a third part of the manor of

Mickleham, to Andrews, lord Wyndesor, and others, in trust for Thos. Stydolf, esq., and his heirs. From his family it passed, with Leatherhead, Norbury, &c., to the Tryons, and in 1766, was sold with their other estates, to Mr. Chapman; who, in 1775, re-sold Ashurst to Benj. Bond Hopkins, esq. Of him, this estate was purchased by Mr. Robert Boxall, about 1780, at which time it was mostly a rabbit-warren, and had a great number of yew-trees and pollards growing on it, all which were grubbed up, and the ground rendered arable.[14] The next possessor was —. Villebois, esq.; by whom it was again sold to the late Andrew Strahan, esq., patentee of the office of king's printer, and M.P. for Wareham, in Dorsetshire. On his decease in August, 1831, his property devolved on his nephew, Wm. Snow, esq., who assumed the name of Strahan, and is now owner of this estate, which comprises about 548 acres of land, thirty-six of which, with the dwelling-house, are in Headley parish, and the rest in Mickleham,

Ashurst is now undergoing considerable improvement. The mansion, which is of red brick with stone dressings, is a well-built and capacious edifice, standing on commanding ground at the head of the richly-wooded valley leading through Westhumble and Polesden. It has been very recently enlarged, and its prospects have been extended by the addition of a square tower, which breaks the line of the elevation somewhat in the Italian style. The pleasure grounds are laid out with attention to picturesque effect. In front are raised terraces, with low walls, ornamented with vases; and at a short distance is a greenhouse and an excellent conservatory. On the higher ground adjacent, is a small building devoted to astronomical observations, and well provided with instruments for that purpose.—About midway, on the winding and declivitous road leading into Mickleham, are the farm-buildings and a lime-kiln belonging to this estate. At its opposite extremity, on Ashurst heath, a neat lodge has been lately built.

Box-lands.—The estate thus designated was part of the ancient manor of Mickleham, inherited apparently under an independent grant from the crown, at an early period; for in the *Testa de Nevill*, it is stated that William de Wauton held from his ancestors 12 acres of land in Mikelham, for which he rendered to the firm of the sheriff

[14] "Knotted yews are in much request for veneering; and Mr. Boxall sold one yew, which was full of knots, and five feet in diameter, to two men for 15*l*. They cut it, and although about a third was rotten, one of them disposed of his half-share for 57*l*. Five hundred smaller yews were sold for three guineas each, and one whole load for 60*l*. In all, twenty thousand loads were sold, yet the expense of grubbing up the roots, which was 5*l*. per acre, was not covered by the proceeds. The ground, which was full of flints, required the labour of six horses, and two men and a boy, for the ploughing of an acre; but after it was sown, it produced four quarters of wheat per acre; or eight quarters of oats per acre."—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol ii. p. 656.

12 pence yearly. From the escheats of the 14th of Edward the Third, it appears that the king's officer had seized 30 acres of land, 9 acres of woodland, and the moiety of a messuage in Mickleham, under an allegation that they were held of the king *in capite*, and that John de Newenham and John de Wauton had purchased them of Gilbert de Mickelham, without the king's license; but on inquiry, it was found that the lands, &c., were held of Roger Husee, as of his manor of West Betchworth.

In the reign of Edward the Third, this estate was in the tenure of the families of Cornwaill and Cosyn; and in the 36th of that king, 1363, Thos. de Cornwaill died, at the age of sixteen, "seized of eight acres of land, together with a *native* called Wm. Spray, and *all his progeny*;—the eight acres being held of the manor of Mickleham by knight's service, and the manor itself of the king *in capite*, by military service to the castle of Rochester."[15] In the fourth of Richard the Second, the son and heir of William Cosyn sold all his lands, rents, and services in Mickleham, to Thomas de Berwe. In what manner this property afterwards descended has not been traced; but there is a meadow of about 6½ acres in extent, still called *Box-land*, lying between Giles-green turnpike and the river Mole. It is held of the manor of Dorking; paying a quit-rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, a heriot on death, and a fine at the will of the lord; and also an annual rent-charge of eighteen shillings to the trustees of West-street chapel in Dorking. Within the last fifty years, this estate has frequently changed owners; from 150*l.* or 180*l.* per acre having been paid for it. It now belongs to Samuel Weller Singer, esq., by whom the little villa called *Box-lands House* was built in 1820; and who has, himself, a pleasant residence in Mickleham street, looking towards Norbury.[16]

Burford-Lodge.—According to Mr. Bray, the thirty acres of land mentioned above as having been seized by the sheriff are "those lands which lie under Box-hill, adjoining the river Mole at Burford bridge, and now held of the manor of West Betchworth." In this, however, there is an error, as these lands are not held of that manor, and most probably, never had any connection with it. Here, in 1776, a house was built by John Eckersall, esq., for his own residence; which, after several intermediate ownerships, was about the commencement of the present century purchased by George Barclay, esq., sometime M.P. for Bridport, in Dorsetshire. After his decease in 1819, his widow continued to reside here until the year 1837, when the

[15] Manning and Bray Surrey, vol. ii. p. 658.

[16] Mr. Singer was the editor of Spence's "Anecdotes of Pope," and author of an interesting work intituled "Researches into the History of Playing Cards." &c.

estate was sold to James Alexander Gordon, M.D. and F.R.S. its present owner and occupier. This is an extremely pleasant spot; screened from the road by plantations and ornamented with forest and other trees. In the grounds are several large basin-like hollows, into two or three of which, when the Mole is surcharged by wintry floods, the water is forced upwards, and remains in them until the river again subsides. The house is a low but spacious building, stuccoed; and the apartments are conveniently arranged for domestic purposes. This estate comprises about thirty-nine acres: the western escarpment of Box-hill, with its ever-verdant foliage, forming its immediate boundary beyond the Mole.

Burford Bridge is substantially constructed of red brick, with stone quoins: it consists of four arches, and though elevated many feet above the river, is occasionally overflowed by the rushing floods descending from the uplands. Nearly adjoining is the well-known *Hare and Hounds* inn, which has been celebrated by Mrs. Barbauld in some pleasing stanzas, and is much frequented by summer parties;—and occasionally, also, by the newly-married during the early days of conjuagal union. About two acres of rising ground are attached to these premises; and at the upper part is a narrow but flourishing avenue of box trees, of condsiderable length; some of the trees being upwards of three feet in girth. Amongst the guests whose patronage gave celebrity to this inn, was the late Sir William Curtis; and Lord Nelson spent some days here during a short intermission from active employment, prior to his last victory, and death, at Trafalgar.

Between Burford-Lodge and Boxlands is the well-wooded retreat called the GROVE: this was the property of the late Mr. Wm. Skillington, who purchased it of Zadig Levin, esq.; but it is now occupied by Miss Singer. When in the possession of—. Reeves, esq., about seventy years ago, the grounds which slope down to the Mole, acquired some degree of celebrity from the sequestered hermitage and circuitous walks constructed here under his direction; and somewhat lavishly studded with inscriptive tablets and moral rhymes. Of the latter, the subjoined verses composed by Mrs. Knowles, the fair quakeress, whose suavity of manner and calm reasoning made relax even the severe sternness of Dr. Johnson, afford a favourable specimen:—

Come gentle Wand'rer, sit and rest!
No more the winding maze pursue;
Art thou of Solitude in quest?
Pause here and take the Solemn view.

Behold this spirit-calming vale!
Here stillness reigns,—'tis stillness all;
Unless is heard some warbling tale,
Or distant sound of waterfall.

The letter'd stone, the gothic gate,
The Hermit's long-forsaken cell,
Warn thee of thy approaching fate;—
Oh! fear to die—not living well.

But if in Virtue thou increase
Thou'lt bear Life's ill,—nor fear to die:
Then ev'ry breeze will waft thee Peace
And fore-taste sweet of Promis'd Joy!

The dwelling here, which is little more than a thatched cottage embosomed in foliage in a secluded dell, was for some time the residence of the marquis of Wellesley. It still belongs to the Skillington family.

Box-Hill.—Next to those of Richmond and Leith, Box Hill has obtained the most renown of any eminence in Surrey for the extent and richness of the prospects commanded from its brow. An opinion has been current, that the trees which gave name to this height were first planted by Thomas Earl of Arundel, in the time of Charles the First; but not a doubt can be entertained of the box being indigenous to the soil. The names of Henry *de Buxeto* and Adam *de Buxeto*, which occur as witnesses to deeds of the reign of King John, or Henry the Third, attest the remoteness of its growth; and the nobleman to whom the credit of introducing it has been given was never in possession of this estate.[17]

When the manor of West Betchworth was held by Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, that gentleman, in January, 1797, in consideration of the sum of 10,000*l.*, sold to Mr. Joseph Nicholson and Mr. Hoskins all the box upon this hill that was of more than twenty years growth. It was to be cut between the 1st of September and the 31st of March, in quantities not exceeding three hundred and eighty tons in any one year, in addition to thirty tons assigned to Mr. Baker, of Birmingham. The whole was to be cut and taken away by the 1st of May, 1803, or within seven years from that date. Mr. Hoskins' share was afterwards purchased by Nicholson, but in consequence of the great reduction in the price of box wood which subsequently took place, his agreement proved a ruinous one.

In 1798, the manor, &c., of West Betchworth (inclusive of Box-hill), was sold by Sir Henry Mildmay to Henry Peters, esq., a banker, of London; and in 1834, it was re-sold by the late Mr. Peters' trustees to Henry Thos. Hope, esq., of the Deepdene, to whom it still belongs. On the south and west sides, this eminence is bounded by the river Mole, from which it rises, either more or less precipitously, to an elevation of about four hundred and fifty feet, at its highest point opposite the Grove. Nearly the whole of the southern acclivity (which is in Dorking parish), is occupied by Box-hill Farm, which includes 337 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land; the latter being sheep-walks: this farm has an extensive right of common upon

[17] Sir Matthew Brown, of Betchworth, granted to Thomas Constable a lease of a warren and lodge here, in 1602, when the tenant covenanted to use his utmost exertions for preserving "the yew, *box*, and all other trees growing thereupon." In 1608, in an account rendered to Sir Ambrose Brown, by his guardian, of the rents and profits for one year to Michaelmas, "the rent for Box trees cut down upon the sheep-walk on the hill was 50*l.*"—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 560.

the Holmwood. The western acclivity is covered with box-wood to the extent of 230 acres; and together with 32 acres of woodland, and 260 acres of pasture or sheep-walks, is chiefly in Mickleham parish.[18]

Box-hill has been long famous for its pic-nic and gipsy parties; and during the past year or two, a gala has been held here in aid of the widow and orphans' fund of the Mitcham district of Odd Fellows. At the last meeting, in June, 1845, about five thousand persons are supposed to have been assembled on this height.

On the north-western brow of Box-hill, and nearly in a line with the stream of the Mole as it flows towards Burford bridge, was buried MAJOR PETER LABELLIERE, an officer of Marines; who, during the latter years of his life, had resided at Dorking, and in accordance with his own desire was interred on this spot. An attachment in early life to a lady by whom his addresses were ultimately rejected, is supposed to have preyed upon his mind, which, at a later period, religion and politics combined entirely unsettled; yet his eccentricities were harmless, and himself the only sufferer. He was the author of several tracts, both polemical and political; but the incoherency of his arguments was demonstrative of mental incapacity. Long prior to his decease, he had selected this spot for his burial-place; and in compliance with his often-expressed wish he was deposited with his head *downwards*, in order he said, that "as the World was turned topsy-turvy, it was fit that he should be buried so, that he might be *right at last*." Great numbers of people witnessed his interment; and the slight wooden bridge which then crossed the Mole having been removed by some mischevious persons during the ceremony, many were obliged to wade through the river on returning homeward. He died on the 6th of June, 1800, and was buried on the 11th of the same month. His place of residence at Dorking was a mean cottage called the Hole-in-the-Wall, on Butter Hill. His portrait (about eight inches by eleven), was engraved by H. Kingsbury, Under his name is inscribed,—"A Christian Patriot and Citizen of the World."

The *Rectory*, &c.—The advowson of Mickleham, as already mentioned in the account of Westhumble, was alienated to the priory of Reigate in the 17th of Edward the Third's reign; its value being then stated at ten marks per annum. About the year 1400, however, the prior and convent appear, in some way, to have disposed of the patronage, as different persons presented to the living between that time and the era of the dissolution. Henry the Eighth, in 1542, granted the advowson to Lord William Howard; from whom it descended to his great grand-daughter Elizabeth, who married John Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough. She presented to the living in 1669; and having settled the advowson on her grand-daughter Mary, baroness Mordaunt,

[18] On Brockham-hill which is the continuation of Box-hill, eastward, is a clump of trees, said to be one hundred and sixty feet higher than the woody part of Box-hill.—*Brockham Warren*, on the Headly road, near the south east extremity of Box-hill Farm, is the seat of Mackley Brown, esq.

In the low meadows on the banks of the Mole between Box hill and the Castle mill, a remarkably large Bur-dock (*Artium Lappa*), was found during an evening walk on the 1st of September, 1840. There were six heart-shaped leaves on the same root, the largest of which was two feet seven inches and a half in length, two feet one inch in breadth, and round the edge eight feet ten inches.

it was sold (under the sanction of an act of parliament) to Sir John Parsons, whose youngest son, Humphry Parsons, esq., held it; and it passed by the marriage of Anne, his second daughter, to John Hinde Cotton, esq., who succeeded to the baronetcy of his family. In 1771, Sir John exercised the right of patronage, which he afterwards transferred to Sir Charles Henry Talbot, bart., of Mickleham; on whose second son, Sir George Talbot, bart., it has since devolved, and to whom it still belongs.[19]

This benefice is a rectory to the deanery of Ewell; the annual value of which was returned at twenty marks in the 20th of Edward the First; and in the King's books, at 13*l.*; paying 7*s.* 7*d.* for procurations, and 2*s.* 1*d.* synodals. The present rent-charge on 2738 . 1 . 24 titheable acres (exclusive of 10*l.* on the glebe), is 425*l.* The estimated number of acres in Mickleham parish is 2820 . 3 . 20;—of which, 584 . 1 . 15 are arable; 1167 . 2 . 39 meadow; 532 . 3 . 15 woodland; 186 . 2 . 19 box; 158 . 2 . 20 common; 72 . 3 gardens, &c.; and 35 . 1 . 36 glebe. The Priory-lands, (namely, those anciently belonging to the priory of Reigate, and now included in Norbury park), comprising 82½ acres, were exempt from tithe.—The Registers commence in 1549, but are deficient during several years of the interregnum. Under the date 1675, it is stated that "on the 19th Sunday after Trinity, John Lucas, sen., Lydia his wife, and three sons, John, Henry, and James; and Ann, wife of Thomas Williter, were denounced excommunicated;" but the cause is not assigned. In 1678, "June 9th, 2nd Sunday after Trinity, Ann Williter was absolved from excommunication;" Many of the Williter family, who resided at Westhumble, have memorials in the church-yard.

Rectors of Mickleham in and since the year 1800:—

Thos. Roger Filewood, A.M. Instituted 9th of May, 1771: fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge: died August 10th, 1800.

Gerrard Andrewes, D.D. Instituted 25th November, 1800: vacated, by collation to the rectory of St. James, Westminster, August 10th, 1802: re-instituted September 7th, 1802; installed dean of Canterbury, November 24th, 1802: resigned Mickleham, March 25th, 1813: died on the 2nd of June, 1825.

Alfred Burmester, A.M. Instituted April the 17th, 1813: inducted May the 28th, 1813.

[19] In 1813, the Rev. Alfred Burmester was presented to this living by his father, Henry Burmester, esq., of Gwynne-house, Woodbridge, Essex, to whom the patronage had been transferred for that turn.

The *Church,* which is dedicated to St. Michael, and is noticed in the Domesday book, still exhibits distinct traces of Anglo-Norman arhitecture; particularly in the chancel and western doorway. In the years 1822 and 1823, the interior was almost wholly renovated in a style corresponding with its original character, from the designs and under the superintendence of P. F. Robinson, esq., architect, of London.[20] The expense, amounting to 2,254*l.*, was principally raised by subscription;[21] and many improvements in the arangements and decorations were carried into effect from the liberallity and zeal of the Rev. A. Burmester; whose most sedulous attention since the time of his appointment has been directed towards increasing the attractions of his church as a place of divine worship. Since the general repairs, a north aisle has been attached to the nave, (about 1842), under the direction of Mr. William Shearburn, architect, of Dorking; and other alterations have been made for the better accommodation of the parishioners.

In its present state, this edifice consists of an entrance-porch and western tower, a nave and aisles, a chancel, a sepulchral chapel (annexed to the manorial seat of Norbury), and a robing-room and vestry of recent date. The tower is of a massive character, and is further strengthened by buttresses of considerable projection: it contains three bells, and is surmounted by a shingled spire and a weathercock. The nave is covered with Horsham slabs; the chancel is tiled, and at its eastern extremity is a small ornamental cross. During the repairs in 1823, the covering slabs of two ancient tombs were found in lowering the ground opposite the north doorway. These have been placed in the porch, and raised upon brickwork to form seats. The surfaces are much defaced, yet the foot of a cross appears upon each, with the remains of a supplicatory inscription in the Longobardic character.

In the renovation of this church on the principles of the Anglo-Norman style, a somewhat reprehensible deviation was made in respect to its original forms; namely by substituting *square* piers for the *cylindrical* shafts, or columns, by which the arches were sustained,—and although the piers have the deep abacus and ornamental flutings of the Norman age, yet the association is incongruous and offensive to

[20] In the year 1824, Mr. Robinson published a thin volume, (in folio), intituled "An Attempt to ascertain the age of the Church of Mickleham, in Surrey; with remarks on the Architecture of that Building." It is illustrated by twenty lithographic impressessions from his own drawings, including a ground plan, longitudinal section, elevations, perspective views, &c.; giving a complete idea of the whole church.

[21] Of the above sum, 150*l.* was contributed by the Society for the enlargement, &c., of churches; and in consequence, one hundred additional sittings were declared free and unappropriated for ever. The entire expense of the renovation and fitting up of the chancel was defrayed by the rector himself.

the practised eye.[22] Notwithstanding this, there are but few places of divine worship in Surrey wherein the general effect is so striking and impressive as in this church. In the arrangements and fittings-up much judgment is displayed; the adornments are characteristic; and the air of devotional feeling and good sense that pervades the whole disposes the heart to seriousness, the mind to reflection.

The nave is divided from the aisles by four semi-circular arches on each side, supported by tall piers, and ornamented with mouldings copied from those of the original Norman arch at the entrance of the chancel. The roof is crossed by ornamental tye-beams, having flat arches beneath them, springing from octagonal corbels; and the ceiling, which approaches to the waggon form, is boarded and divided into square panels by moulded ribs, having a carved boss at each intersection. In four of the lower panels, which have been pierced to admit the light, and are glazed with ground and stained glass, are the symbols of the Evangelists, with other ornaments. The whole area is symmetrically and neatly pewed; and the front of the side galleries are ornamented with interlaced Norman arches, enriched with the billet moulding, and springing from small shafts. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed on the north side, near the entrance to the Norbury chapel. All the wood-work throughout the church is painted in imitation of dark oak, in two shades, the mouldings being darker than the flat surfaces. The pavement is, chiefly, of red tiles, intermixed with inscribed grave-stones.

In the east window of the Norbury chapel, which is surmounted by a Tudor arch, and divided by mullions into four trefoil-headed lights, are some remains of canopies in stained glass; and on each side of the window is a canopied niche, in stone, richly sculptured in the style of Henry the Sixth's reign.

Here, on the north side, is a decorated altar-tomb in memory of William Wyddowson, a former possessor of this advowson. In front are three panelled compartments, containing quatrefoils and shields: on the central shield is the armorial bearing of the Mercers' company; and on the right, a man on horseback; the other is defaced. An enriched canopy and panelled arch surmounts the tomb, at the back of which are small figures, in *brass*, of a man and woman, kneeling, with a supplicatory scroll, or prayer, issuing from the mouth of each. The man is represented in a citizen's gown, with long hair; his wife,

[22] Mr. Robinson was, himself, fully cognizant of the impropriety of connecting the square pier with the Norman arch, and has thus alluded to it in the work mentioned in a previous note; "An architect is often driven to the necessity of doing that which his better judgment disapproves, in order to meet the wishes of his employers."

in a long pendent head-dress, and a rosary at her girdle. Between them, are the Mercers' arms, on brass; and beneath the whole, the following inscription:—

> Here lyth the body of Wyllyam Wyddowsonn, Cytizein & mercer of London, & of ye parych chyrch of Mekyllham, late patrone; & allsoo here lythe ye body of Jone hys wyfe, the whych dyssesyd the xxvij day of Septe'byr the vth yere of Kyng Hary the viij, on whoys soullys God have mercy. Ame'.

Against the west wall is an upright tablet of white marble, inscribed in memory of several persons of the Lock family, inclusive of WILLIAM LOCK, esq., of Norbury-park, who died on the 5th of October, 1810, aged seventy-eight years; and *Frederica Augusta*, his wife, who died at the age of eighty-two years, on the 6th of November, 1832.

Over the wide arch that separates the nave from the chancel, are the helmet and banner of Sir Francis Stydolfe, who lies buried here with many others of his family. On the banner are these arms:—

> Quarterly, 1st, Arg. on a chief Sab. two wolves' heads, erased, Or, langued Gu. *Stydolfe*; 2nd, Gu. two lions passant, Or, *Wymeldon*; 3rd, Arg. a chev. Az. betw. three eagles displayed, Sab. *Hawley*; 4th, Or, on a cross Vert, a mullet for difference of the first, *Husee*, or *Hussey*, of Yorkshire.

A neat open-work screen, surmounted by a cornice moulding and feuillages, crosses the entrance to the chancel, which is handsomely decorated; and, on each side, fitted up with a range of stalls in the conventual style. The altar-screen is panelled: in the centre compartment are the initials I.H.S., within a glory, and a descending dove, painted by Willement; the Lord's Prayer and the Creed are inscribed on the side panels; and, somewhat lower, are the Commandments in two divisions. The east window, which is in the pointed style, and separated by mullions into three principal lights, with quatrefoils, &c., in the heading, is enriched with stained glass, both ancient and modern. Two of the small original Norman windows yet remain in each side wall: they have deep splays, and the mouldings spring from small shafts; the outer moulding being the single billet, and uniting with a string course of the same ornament.

Here are mural tablets, of white marble, in commemoration of *Mrs. Philippa Walton*, daughter and coheiress of John Bourchier, M.D., and relict of Wm. Walton, late of London, merchant, who died on the 7th of December, 1749, in the seventy-fourth year of her age;—*Louisa Catherine Daniell*, 4th daughter of Henry Peters, esq., of Betchworth-castle, and wife of Edmond Robert Daniell, esq., who departed this life on the 1st of December, 1825, in her thirtieth year;—and *Elizabeth Jane*, wife of the Rev. Alfred Burmester, rector of this parish, who died on the 4th of December, 1836, aged twenty-nine

years: on the tablet for the latter are sculptured the following arms:—

A chev. betw. three trefoils, slipped, *Burmester*; impaling a griffin passant, on a chief Erm. two lozenges, pierced. Motto, *Juste sans crainte*.[23]

In front of the organ-gallery at the west end of the nave, are the royal arms, as borne in Charles the Second's reign: the organ was built by Walker, of London, and erected in 1842.[24] The free seats are mostly arranged in the space below the tower, which was opened to the nave for that purpose. There is, likewise, an upper gallery for the children belonging to the Mickleham National school.

On the right, at the entrance to the nave from the organ-gallery, is an ancient Font, of Sussex marble, supported by a central column and four small shafts. The latter were restored in 1823; prior to which, all the lower part had been built up with rubble, and coated with plaster and whitewash. The upper stone, which is square, is surrounded by slight indentations: the bason is circular, and designed for immersions.

In the church-yard, which is neatly kept, are several chestnut and other trees that were originally planted by the present rector. Among the principal tombs are those of David Jenkinson, esq., of Juniper-hall, who died on July 29th, 1799, aged sixty-seven years; who was buried in the same vault with *Mary* his wife, and his son, D. Phillip Jenkinson, who died on March 22nd, 1800, aged thirty-six years;—Thomas Roger Filewood, rector of Mickleham, ob. August 10th, 1800, aged fifty-five years;—and George Barclay, esq., of Burford-lodge, a Justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant for Surrey, and many years M.P. for Bridport in Dorsetshire: he died in his sixty-first year, on June the 8th, 1819. The decease of his widow, *Rebecca Barclay*, on January 23rd, 1839, in her seventy-fifth year; and of his grandson, George Barnard Barclay (eldest son of George Pearkes Barclay, of Epsom), on the 19th of July, 1844, aged twenty-three years, are likewise recorded on the same tomb.

The rectory-house, adjoining the church-yard, is extremely pleasant, not only from its surrounding garden, but from its association with the adjacent scenery. It has been enlarged and greatly improved during its occupation by the present rector.

At a short distance from the village, northward, is the Mickleham

[23] For many prior memorials of interments here, the inquirer will refer to Aubrey's Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 291—302; and Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 659—662. The inscriptions are, chiefly, on grave-stones in the flooring of the church.

[24] In the principal organ are,—the open and stopt diapasons, dulciana, principal, and sesquialtera: in the swell,—diapason, principal, and hautboy. It has pedal pipes, two copulas, three shifting pedals; and, at the back, a barrel movement, which is occasionally used instead of the manuals.

National School, which was erected by subscription in the year 1843, at a cost of about 932*l.*, inclusive of incidental and contingent expenses.[25] It stands on a commanding acclivity near the road-side; and consists of a spacious school-room, and dwelling for the mistress, designed in the Tudor style of architecture, and constructed of flint with stone dressings: the architect was Mr. Geo. Henry Wathen, of Carlton Chambers, London. About eighty children receive instruction here; and all the arrangements are based upon judicious principles. The effective ventilation of the school is also provided for by gratings in the walls and flooring, and by sliding panels in the inner roof (which is framed and boarded in the style of our old halls), connected with an air-chamber above.

GREAT BOOKHAM.

This parish adjoins Stoke D'Abernon on the north, Fetcham on the east, Dorking on the south, and Little Bookham on the west. The soil in the northern part consists of clay, in the southern chiefly of chalk, and in the interjacent portion, of loam: the clay and chalk formation both meet in this parish. It comprises an area of 3,223 acres; of which, according to the admeasurement made about forty years ago, 1,536 acres were arable land; 194, meadow; 256, woodland; 784, common land, 109 tithe free; and 334, occupied by buildings, ponds, gardens, waste, and pasture. Great improvements in regard to the agriculture of this district have been made by David Barclay, esq., of Eastwick-park; and particularly so, by the introduction of under-draining, high culture, and agricultural machinery.[1]

[25] The site was granted by Sir George Talbot, bart., lord of the manor, who also subscribed 75*l.* towards the building fund. Grants were likewise made of 90*l.* by the Committee of Council on Education; 50*l.* by the National Society; and 10*l.* by the Winchester Diocesan Board of Education. The Bishop of Winchester gave 10*l.*; Henry Piper Sperling, esq., of Norbury, 60*l.*; Miss Beardmore, 51*l.*; Mrs. Drummond, 50*l.*; William Strahan, esq., 35*l.*; Miss S. Burmester, and the Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, 25*l.* each; the Duchess-Dowager of Cleveland, Mrs. Angerstein, Mrs. Garland, W. J. Denison, esq., and H. T. Hope, esq., 20*l.* each; Septimus Worrell, esq., 15*l.* 10*s.*; Charles Jemmett, esq., S. W. Singer, esq., and Edw. Worrell, esq., 15*l.* each; the Rev. G. T. Andrews, Mrs. Arnold, Chas. Barclay, esq., Thos. Dickens, esq., Dr. James Alex. Gordon, the Rev. Geo. Locke, Lieut.-Col. Milner, Mrs. Reeve, General Shubrick, and the Rev. J. Warneford, 10*l.* each; and the Rev. Alfred Burmester, with whom the design originated, and from whose assiduous attention it was brought to a successful conclusion, 30*l.*, with the addition of 15*l.* 16*s.* collected after a sermon on the 13th of April, 1844, being the day of opening the school.

[1] Mr. Barclay's farm comprises about five hundred acres of land. He commenced farming about the year 1833, at which time the ground was water-logged; and the produce, of wheat, seldom more than three sacks per acre: at present, the common average ranges from eight to ten sacks per acre. Mr. Barclay has a bone-crushing mill, a clod-breaker, &c., and also, a machine for making draining-tiles.

Great Bookham appears to have been among the possessions of the abbots of Chertsey from a very early period; for in the charter of Frithwald and Erkenwald, the reputed founders of that monastery, the list of donations includes twenty manses at "*Bocham* cum *Effingham*."[2] The ensuing account of this manor appears in the Domesday book:—

"In Fingeham Hundred the Abbot of Chertsey holds *Bocheham*; which, in the time of King Edward, was assessed at 26 hides; now at 13 hides. The arable land consists of 19 carucates. There is, in demesne, 1 carucate, and thirty-two villains; and four bordars have 18 carucates: there is a Church; and three bondmen; a mill worth 10 shillings; and 6 acres of meadow. The wood yields eighty swine for pannage, and thirty for herbage. Gundrid holds 1 hide of this land, and hath there 1 carucate. In the time of King Edward, the whole manor was valued at 16*l.*; now at 15*l.*"

The manor of Great Bookham comprises nearly the whole of the parish. It was one of the estates belonging to the abbey of Chertsey which Henry the Eighth settled on the abbey of Bisham, after he had refounded it, in 1538.[3] But that monastic establishment being also suppressed, the manor again reverted to the crown; and in 1551, the 4th of Edward the Sixth, this, with other manorial estates, was granted to Lord William Howard, created by Queen Mary, in 1553, baron of Effingham. He died seised of this manor in 1572, having settled it on his third son, Edward; with remainder to his second son, Sir William Howard, knt., who, on the death of his brother without issue, became possessed of it; and from him it descended to his great-grandson, Francis, who succeeded to the title of Baron Howard of Effingham, on failure of the issue of the eldest son of Charles, earl of Nottingham, and baron of Effingham, the former title becoming extinct. Francis, lord Effingham, was governor of Virginia in the reign of Charles the Second. Francis, his third son, who at length succeeded to the title and family estates, was created earl of Effingham by George the Second. He died in 1743; and his son and successor, Thomas, who was deputy earl-marshal, and secretary of state, died November 19th, 1763. He left two sons; the elder of whom, Thomas, inherited his honours and estates, and was appointed governor of Jamaica. On his death without issue, in 1791, he was succeeded by his brother Richard, who in 1801 sold the estate of Great Bookham to James Lawrell, esq.[4] In 1809, this property came into the posses-

[2] Dugdale's MONASTICON, vol. i. p. 429: new edit.

[3] See account of Chertsey, vol. ii. of this work, p. 179.

[4] "It was advertised for sale by the description of Eastwick House and Park, Eastwick House, the manors of Great Bookham, Eastwick, Fetcham, and Cannon Court;—1025 acres of demesne land, of which, 342 acres, 2 roods, and 6 perches, are within the Park pales, and about 602 acres are let off; one moiety of the great tithes of Great Bookham, and the advowson of the Vicarage, which is endowed with the chief part of the other moiety."—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 689.

sion of Louis Bazalgette, esq.; and was purchased of his executors, in 1833, by David Barclay, esq., the present owner. He is the second son of the late Robert Barclay, esq., of Bury-hill near Dorking, descended from an ancient family in Scotland, and a lineal descendant of Robert Barclay, the celebrated Apologist for the Quakers.[5] In 1818, he married Maria Dorothea, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Whitburn, bart.; by whom he has five sons and two daughters. He has sat in three parliaments, namely, as member for Penryn in 1826; and for Sunderland, in 1834, and 1841.

ENTRANCE-LODGE TO EASTWICK PARK.

Eastwick Park.—The Eastwick estate is now considered as being comprised within the manor of Great Bookham, which extends over the whole parish; but at a former period it appears to have been regarded as a distinct manor. In 1571, 13th of Elizabeth, Edmund Slyfield granted to —. Marter a messuage and lands called *Vines*, (now *Venice* or *Phenice* farm, adjoining the Polesden estate), being "the demesne lands of his manor of Eastwick." A court of survey for the manor of Great Bookham was held July 15th, 1615, in which it was presented that the whole manor and demesnes of Eastwick, with the rents and services of the free and customary tenants, lying

[5] Mr. David Barclay, a city merchant, the eldest survivor of the seven sons of the Apologist, (who died at Urie, in 1690), had the singular honour of receiving at his house in Cheapside, the three successive kings, George the First, Second, and Third, when on the Lord-mayor's day, after their respective accessions, they dined with the Corporation of London at Guildhall; and from his windows they witnessed the procession of the Lord-mayor.

intermixed in the parish and fields of Great Bookham, were held by John Browne, gent.—This was the seat of the Howards, when they held the manor of Great Bookham, as it now is of David Barclay, esq., its present lord.

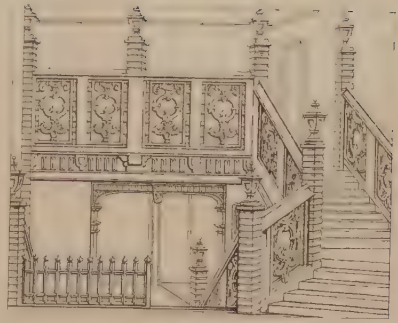
The old House, which is of brick, was cased over with cement, and greatly improved by Mr. Lawrell; but it has been further renovated, and additional offices and stabling built, since Mr. Barclay became owner. In front, is a handsome portico of the Doric order. The interior is very elegantly decorated, and the apartments are well arranged. In the breakfast-room, are ornamental panels resembling sienna marble, with imitative bronze relievos of classical subjects. Among the paintings is a very admirable one of the *Magdalen*, by Guercino.—The park comprises between three and four hundred acres; and the home-scenery is enriched by fine groups of trees. Some noble elms, chestnuts, &c., standing singly in different parts of the grounds, also give interest to the views.

Polesden.—This estate appears to have been formerly included in the manor of Great Bookham. In 1317, the 10th of Edward the Second, forty acres of land and two of wood at *Polesdene* were held by Thomas de Geddyng, who also had lands and tenements at Effingham. John Castleton, of Long-Ditton, died in 1545, seised of the manor of Poulsden, then held of the crown, as of the manor of Great Bookham. The estate remained vested in the same family until 1630, when it was conveyed by William Castleton and Phebe his wife, to Anthony Rous and Anne his wife. Their son, Samuel Rous, resided here, and held the office of Justice of the peace, in the reign of Charles the Second. He settled this estate on his daughter Elizabeth, on her marriage with Thomas Harris of Gray's-Inn, whom she survived; and having married again, she became a second time a widow; and in 1722, she joined with her son, Thomas Harris, an attorney at Dorking, in a sale of Polesden to Arthur Moore, esq., of Fetcham; who, in 1729, re-sold it to his brother, Colonel Thomas Moore. He died in 1735, having bequeathed the estate to his nephew, William Moore, esq., who was M.P. for Banbury, in the second and third parliaments of George the Second; and died unmarried in 1746. He had, by will, dated April 28th, 1744, devised his estates in Surrey, Sussex, and Staffordshire, to trustees for particular purposes; but in consequence of the incumbrances to which they were subject, an act of parliament was obtained, under the authority of which Polesden, the advowson of the vicarage of Great Bookham, and the moiety of the great tithes, were sold for 5,500*l.*, in March, 1747, to Francis Geary, esq., then a captain in the royal navy. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of

an admiral, and created a baronet; and he died, at an advanced age, February 7th, 1796. His son and successor, Sir William Geary, in 1804, sold Polesden to the trustees of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq., who afterwards resided here. He died on the 9th of July, 1816; and in 1818, this estate was purchased by the late Joseph Bonsor, esq., its next possessor; who, in 1824, erected a neat and commodious residence upon the site of the old mansion, under the superintendence of the Messrs. Cubitt, architects and builders. He, also, by additional purchases, much enlarged the estate, which now comprises between four and five hundred acres; and is the property of his son, of the same name, who succeeded his father in November, 1835.—The grounds afford many views of an extensive and picturesque character, and particularly from the terrace-walk, which is upwards of three hundred yards in length. An avenue of stately beech-trees leads from the entrance-lodge to the house, which commands a fine prospect of Box-hill and the surrounding well-wooded and diversified scenery.

The Manor of Slyfield.—In the time of Henry the Seventh this manor belonged to a family named Slyfield, (of very ancient note in this county);[6] and in 1507, the trustees of Thomas Slyfield conveyed to his son Henry, in fee, this manor, with those of West Clandon, Weston, and Paperworth. In 1522, Thos. Slyfield was settled here, and John, his son and heir-apparent, died in February, 1529-30. Edmund Slyfield, of Slyfield-place, who was sheriff of the county in 1582, died in 1590, and was buried in the parish church, where his memory is recorded by a biographical epitaph in verse, inscribed on a brass-plate. Henry Slyfield, his son and heir, in 1591, levied a fine of this estate, West Clandon, and Paperworth; and died in 1598. All the estates were sold by Edmund Slyfield, probably the son and heir of Henry; and this manor was purchased by Henry Breton, esq., who died in 1647, and was buried at Great Bookham. That gentleman had, in 1614, sold this estate to George Shiers, esq., who died in 1642, leaving his second son, Robert, his heir. He died in 1668; and his son and successor, George Shiers, was created a baronet in 1684; but dying unmarried in the following year, he left his estates to his mother, Elizabeth. This lady, who continued a widow, in 1693, settled Slyfield, with the manor-farm of *Tollimores* and another estate in Hertfordshire, on herself for life; remainder to Hugh Shortrudge, clerk, and the heirs of his body; remainder to herself in fee, with power to revoke and appoint new uses. She died on August 14th, 1700, having previously made a will, by which she devised her estates for charitable purposes,

[6] From an inscription on a brass-plate in the chancel of Great Bookham church, it appears that Thomas Slyfeld married Elizabeth, the widow of George Brewes, esq., and daughter of Sir Edward Seynt John, knt., who died August 24th, 1433.



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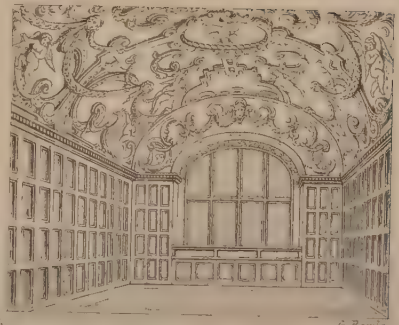


G. Rawle

Engd for Brayley's History of Surrey.

a considerable share being appropriated to Exeter college, Oxford. In consequence of some informality in this testamentary deed, Dr. Shortrudge, who was rector of Fetcham, thought it advisable to set aside the will, and becoming possessed of the property under the previous settlement, to dispose of it, himself, according to the intentions of the donor. Therefore, in Michaelmas term, 1714, he suffered a recovery; and in June, 1715, by deed of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, he conveyed the estates to certain trustees, to be applied for the benefit of the rector, fellows, and scholars of Exeter college; for the payment of gratuities to the vicars of Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Effingham, and Shalford, for extra services in their respective churches; and five shillings to the clerk of Great Bookham, for cleaning the monuments of Sir George Shiers and his family.[7]

Dr. Shortrudge resided at Slyfield-house until his decease in 1720, when he was buried in the chancel, having directed that no other person should be buried within the communion-rails. Since that time, this estate has been chiefly occupied as a farm, and a considerable part of the old mansion pulled down; it being much larger than was requisite for farming purposes.

Slyfield House and *Mill* are situated near the banks of the Mole, at the northern extremity of the parish, where it adjoins Stoke D'abernon. The house, which is of brick, was erected by the Slyfields, whose arms remain in the central division of the mantling in one of the lower apartments. The exterior is ornamented by pilasters, an enriched cornice, &c.; and the interior still displays interesting vestiges of former grandeur. The principal rooms, which are panelled with wainscot, have decorative ceilings of plastic work; and the staircase is of bold proportions, and handsomely designed.—The mill at Slyfield is, doubtless, that referred to in the Domesday book, as being in the manor of Great Bookham.—Near Slyfield is *Millfield Cottage*, the curiously-built residence of Robert William Hodges, esq.

Advowson and Vicarage.—The rectory and advowson of this parish anciently belonged to the abbey of Chertsey; and during the government of abbot Bartholomew, in the reign of Edward the First, an endowment of the vicarage was made in the church by Philip de

[7] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 691—693. In that work is a detailed account of the different uses to which the proceeds of the settled estates were to be applied. The manor-farm called Tollimores, in Herts, has been sold for the redemption of the land-tax on the whole property, and the surplus money vested in the funds.—In the hall at Exeter College (among their other benefactors), is preserved a three-quarter length portrait of Mrs. Shiers, on which is this inscription:—

"Elizabetha Shiers. Terras legavît ex quarum proventu addendi sunt Scholares; emendæ Advocationes; Supplenda Bibliotheca; augenda Stipendiæ et Communiæ."

Berthon, official of John Pontissara, or Punteys, bishop of Winchester. The altarial offerings, with all small tithes except hay and wood, the tithes of gardens and crofts cultivated with the spade, with two acres of land, and the mansion formerly of Gilbert (a clerk), &c., were given to the vicar; who was to find two wax lights before the altar of St. Nicholas; but the abbey was to repair the chancel, and supply books and ornaments for the church.—In July, 1545, after the dissolution of the re-founded abbey of Bisham, Henry the Eighth granted the rectory and advowson to Richard and John Sacvile; by whom, in the same year, a conveyance was made to Sir Christopher More, of Loseley; and his son and successor, Sir Wm. More, transferred them, in 1561, to Thomas Lyfield, of Stoke D'Abernon, and Frances his wife. Their daughter and heiress, Jane, carried this property in marriage to Thomas Vincent, esq.; whose son, Sir Francis Vincent, bart., in November, 1657, for a consideration, conveyed one moiety of the rectory to the Right Hon. Francis Rous, (one of Cromwell's peers, and a member of the privy-council), and the other to Samuel Rous, esq., his kinsman, of this place. Francis Rous died in the following year, having bequeathed 40*l.* per annum out of his moiety for the support of two scholars at Pembroke college, Oxford, and the residue of the proceeds to the minister of Great Bookham for the time being, who has ever since enjoyed it. The patronage of the living he left to Mr. Samuel Rous, who then resided at Polesden, in this parish, and whose own moiety of the tithes and the advowson passed with that estate until Sir William Geary, the then owner, sold them in 1804 to the trustees of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. At the present time, the advowson belongs to Wm. Heberden, A.M., who is now vicar.

This benefice, which is in the deanery of Stoke, and was valued at 35 marcs in the 20th of Edward the First, stands discharged in the King's books; but pays 2*s.* 1*d.* for procurations and synodals. The Registers commence in the year 1632. In October, 1633, is an entry that six men and women were excommunicated, but the cause is not stated.

Under the tithe-commutation act, the rectorial rent-charge has been fixed at 442*l.* 8*s.*; and the vicarial at 165*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The vicarage-house has been rebuilt. There are about twelve acres of glebe-land in detached portions.

Vicars of Great Bookham in and since the year 1800:—

Samuel Cooke, A.M., fellow of Baliol college, Oxford. Instituted April the 13th, 1769: died March 29th, 1820.

Gerrard Andrewes, D.D., dean of Canterbury. Instituted in 1820: resigned in 1821; died June 2nd, 1825.

William Heberden, A.M. Instituted August 23rd, 1821.

442 · 8 · 0
165 · 2 · 1

GREAT BOOKHAM CHURCH.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious edifice, constructed principally of flint, chalk, and rubble-work. The more ancient parts are of the Anglo-Norman age; but these are chiefly confined to the round columns and semi-circular arches which separate the nave from the south aisle. The chancel was rebuilt by Abbot de Rutherwyke, of Chertsey, in the reign of Edward the Third, as appears from the following inscription, deeply insculptured upon a stone in the east wall, on the south side of the altar:—

Hæc domus Abbate fuerat constructa Johanne
de Rutherwyka, decus ob Sancti Nicholai,
Anno Milleno, triceno, bisque biceno
Primo. Christus et paret hinc sedem requiei.[8]

[8] The characters used in this inscription are exactly similar to those employed at Egham church, where the chancel was also rebuilt by Abbot Rutherwyke;—and of which a wood-cut has been given in vol. ii. p. 258.

A considerable and well-built addition, of flint, with stone window-frames and dressings, has been recently made on the north side, from designs in the Tudor style. The tower is luxuriantly-mantled with ivy: the upper part, which is of wood, and crowned by a shingled spire, contains four bells. At the east end of the south aisle, is the sepulchral chapel of the *Slyfield* and *Shiers* families; in which is a small and handsome piscina.

There are several important monuments in this church, independently of various inscriptions for the *Slyfield*, *Howard*, and other families of respectability.

In the chancel, on the north side, beneath a trefoil-headed window embellished with a descending dove in stained glass, is an elegant mural monument of white marble, commemorative of the *Andrewes* family. Among its ornaments is a drooping willow, enwreathed by ivy, and excellently sculptured. The first name it records is that of *Elizabeth Maria Andrewes*, wife of Dr. Gerrard Andrewes, who was born on July the 3rd, 1755, and died on the 30th of December, 1816. She was buried in the adjoining cemetery, together with her husband, Gerrard Andrewes, D.D., dean of Canterbury, who died on the 2nd of June, 1825, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and has, likewise, a memorial here.

On the same side is an inscribed tablet for the Rev. Samuel Cooke, A.M., who died in the eightieth year of his age, on March the 29th, 1820; having been during nearly "fifty-two years the resident and respected vicar of this parish."

A very neat mural monument has, also, been erected here to the memory of Joseph Bonsor, esq., of Polesden, who died on the 13th of November, 1835. It is ornamented with the figures of Justice and Mercy, and a Medallion of the deceased.

Another tablet, of a somewhat recent date, is inscribed thus:—

> M.S. Hugonis Shortrudge, S.T.P. Cantab. alumni diùque postea apud scholares Collegii Exōn in Univ. Oxōn commorati. Ob summam munificentiam quâ terris pecuniisque legatis advocationes coemii, bibliothecam ditari, atque insuper voluntati dom. Elizabethæ Shiers, paulò ante defunctæ, obsecutus, duos scholares novos adscribi voluit, hoc monumentum P. C. rector et socii Collegii Exōn. Rectoris munere Fetchamiæ in parochiâ huic vicinâ per multos annos functus, obiit Mart. 28, 1720.

On the south side, is the mural monument of Cornet Francis Geary, (eldest son of Admiral Geary), who fell in America, at the age of twenty-four, on December 13th, 1776. The inscription states, that being "intrusted with a command which he executed with singular spirit, he was attacked on his return by a large body of the rebels, who lay in wait for him in a wood, and killed whilst gallantly fighting at the head of his little troop." This event is shewn in a

bas-relief (in white marble), of an ambuscade, in which a troop of horsemen are seen charging their opponents in a wood. Above, is a mourning female reclining over the Bust of a young officer.

Adjoining the above, is the monument of Col. Thomas Moore, who is represented by a full-sized statue in a Roman military habit, in a recumbent posture, leaning on his left arm. The inscription is as follows:—

> In Memory of Col. Thomas Moore, of Polesden in this Parish, younger brother to Arthur Moore, of Fetcham, esq. He commanded a Regiment of Foot in the service of Queen Anne; and was in the year 1713 created Receiver and Paymaster, to take care of the Pay of Her Majesty's land forces, in the Island of Minorca, and garrisons of Dunkirk and Gibraltar; and such other the land forces then remaining in the Low Countries, or else-where, as had been under the care of James Brydges, esq., as Paymaster thereof. He died unmarried, in the 67th year of his age, leaving his nephew, William Moore, esq., his sole executor and heir. He was interred in a vault in this church on the 25th day of March, 1735.

On a mural tablet of white marble, surmounted by a Medallion of the deceased is this inscription:—

> Near this place lie deposited the remains of William Moore, of Polesden, esq., eldest son of Arthur Moore, esq., of Fetcham in this county, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in the reign of Queen Anne, by Theophila his wife, daughter and heir of William Smith, esq., by the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George, earl of Berkeley. He represented the borough of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in the 2nd and 3rd Parliaments of King George 2nd, and departed this life, universally beloved and lamented, on the 24th day of October, 1746, and in the 47th year of his age. Having survived his younger brother, Arthur Moore, and James Moore Smith, esqrs.; and dying unmarried, the family became extinct.

Among the Howard memorials are those of Sir Francis Howard, knt., grandson to William, lord Howard of Effingham, lord high-admiral of England; who departed this life on the 7th of July, 1651; —and George Howard, esq., brother to Francis, lord Howard of Effingham; who died on the 13th of December, 1684.

On the south side of the nave, above one of the piers, a plain tablet records the decease of Louis Bazalgette, esq., late of Eastwick-park in this parish, and of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, which took place on February the 16th, 1830, in his eightieth year.

Another plain tablet, on the opposite side, is thus inscribed:—

> In memory of a good mother, the Right Hon. Lora, *Viscountess Downe*, of Bookham Grove in this parish. She was the only daughter of William Burton, of Luffenham in Rutland, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Pitt and Lora Grey, of Kingston, in Dorset. She was the wife, and for upwards of thirty-one years the surviving widow, of John Dawnay, fourth Viscount Downe, of Cowick Hall in Yorkshire. She was born Feb. 20th, 1740: married May 20th, 1763.—Lord Downe, died December 21st, 1780, aged 52.—Mr. Burton, died March 6th,

1781, aged 89.—*Lady Downe*, died April 25th, 1812, aged 72. She was a good daughter, a good wife, and a good mistress; and was endeared to those who knew her best, by the strongest ties of affection and respect. Lord and Lady Downe were buried at Snaith, in Yorkshire.

Also, to the memory of the Right Hon. HENRY PLEYDELL DAWNAY, third Viscount Downe, elder brother of John; who commanded the 25th Regiment at Minden, and was mortally wounded at Campen, in Germany, 1760: M.P. for the county of York.

Among the memorials in the Slyfield chapel is a long poetical inscription, on a *Brass* plate, recording the piety and many virtues of EDMUND SLYFELD, and Elizabeth his wife. He was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the 24th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and died on the 13th of February, 1592, in the seventy-second year of his age. The first lines of the epitaph run thus:—

Of *Slyfeld Place* in Svrrey soile, here EDMOND SLYFELD lyes,
A stovt Esqvier, who allweys sett Godes feare before his eyes.
A Jvstice of the peace he was, from the syxt Kynge Edwards dayes
And worthely for vertves vse dyd wyn deserved prayse:
He toke *Elizabethe* to wyfe, a dame of famovs rase,
She of the Pawletts dyd dissend, and Capells in lyke case.
Of Sydneys stocke she was a bravnche, and to the Gaynsfords nye;
Dame Natvre to the gentell Moyles and Fynches dyd her tye.
To Arvndels, Whites, and Lamberts, eke of byrthes discent she was;
And He with Her, and She with Hym, thaire days in Love dyd pass.
In wedlock She brovght fovrthe to Hym, 5 sones and davghters 11 [eleven],
Whiche carefullye they dyd instrvct, to serve the God of Heaven.

The *Brasses* which were connected with this memorial are all gone; as are some others which were formerly in the church. On that for Elizabeth Slyfeld is a long genealogical inscription, corresponding with the verses given above.

On another grave-slab are the *Brasses* of HENRY SLYFELD, esq., and *Elizabeth* his wife, (daughter of Richard Buckfold, citizen of London), and their six sons and four daughters, grouped in pairs. The former died at the age of fifty-six years, in the year 1598, and, together with his wife, is represented in the dress of the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Against the east wall in this chapel is a costly monument, of black and white marble, commemorative of ROBERT SHIERS, esq., of the Inner Temple; his wife, *Elizabeth*; and their son, SIR GEORGE SHIERS, bart.; all of whom are represented by their Busts in white marble, most excellently sculptured. Among other ornaments, are festoons of flowers, a lambent urn, and two small statues of mourning boys.

Beneath, are laudatory inscriptions in Latin, written by Dr. Shortrudge, from which it appears that Robert Shiers died on the 29th of June, 1668, aged fifty-two years; Sir George, his son, on July the 18th, 1685, aged twenty-five years; and Elizabeth, his wife, on the

14th of August, 1700, aged sixty-six years. The same persons are, also, named on the grave-stones covering their remains; and on that of Robert Shiers is a small *Brass* figure of the deceased, in his student's dress, as shewn in the annexed wood-cut.

BRASS OF ROBERT SHIERS.

Arms:—on a bend, three escallops, betw. a lion rampant, in the upper part, and three oak-leaves, slipped, in the lower part, *Shiers*; impaling a fess nebulè betw. three crescents, Erm.

Benefactions.—In 1625, a bequest of 50*s.* yearly, secured on freehold land now forming part of the Eastwick estate, was made by Mr. John Browne for the benefit of the poor of Great Bookham; and is usually distributed in the month of October.

This parish also participates in the munificent charity of Mr. Henry Smith.

Sir George Shiers, bart., of Slyfield, who died in July, 1685, bequeathed the annual sum of 30*l.* to the poor of Great Bookham, and 20*l.* to the poor of Fetcham. The funds to provide for these benefactions were directed to be raised by the sale of the reversion of the manor of Bainton; but before a settlement took place, the money had accumulated, and resort was had to the Court of Chancery. In pursuance of a decree of that court, an annual rent-charge of 36*l.* 3*s.* was vested in trustees for the benefit of this parish, by deed enrolled on January 23rd, 1690. At the present time, the sum of 31*l.* 4*s.*, (4*l.* 19*s.* being deducted for land-tax), is paid yearly to the vicar, and distributed among the poor of Great Bookham in the winter season.

At a short distance from the church, towards the south-west, is Bookham-Grove, where formerly was a small cottage, which, about the middle of the last century, was fitted up as a shooting-box, by General Thos. Howard, of the Effingham family. His son, Sir George Howard, K.B., sold it to the gallant Admiral Brodrick, by whom a new house was erected, and encompassed by a plantation. He died on new-year's-day, 1769; after which, this estate was sold to Sir Alex. Grant; and on his decease, it was re-sold to a Mr. Dalbiac, by whom, in 1775, it was again transferred (by sale) to John Dawnay, 4th viscount Downe, in the peerage of Ireland. He died in 1780; but his widow continued to reside here, until her own decease in 1812. It now belongs to the Hon. William Hen. Dawnay, M.P. for Rutland,

eldest son of the 6th viscount Downe. The estate comprises about eighty-five acres.

Bookham-Lodge, (with a small estate), is the property of the Rev. Hugh Smith, of Stoke D'Abernon; but now in the occupation of Robert Johnston, esq.

Bagdon-Farm, in this parish, is said to have been in the occupation of a family named Wood during "a great many generations."[9] Between sixty and seventy years ago, an earthen vessel containing Roman coins was found in ploughing land belonging to this farm. The coins were of brass, chiefly of the emperor Gallianus, with some of the later emperors.

LITTLE BOOKHAM.

This is a small parish, bounded on the north by Cobham; on the east, by Great Bookham; on the south, by Dorking; and on the west, by East Horsley and Effingham. The soil resembles that of the parish of Great Bookham, consisting chiefly of chalk, clay, and gravel.

The manor is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands of William de Braose:—

"Halsart holds of William, *Bocheam*; which Godtovi held of Earl Harold. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land consists of 3 carucates. There is one carucate in demesne, and three villains, and four bordars, with 1 carucate. There are four acres of meadow. For pannage and herbage, eleven swine. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 50 shillings; now, at 60 shillings."

Sir John Haunsard died seised of the manor of Little Bookham in 1275, 3rd of Edward the First. He was probably a descendant of Halsart, the tenant of William de Braose, for he held his land here of another William de Braose, by military service, as one knight's fee; and it appears from the *Testa de Nevill*, that William Hansard held one knight's fee at *Bocham*, of the Honour of Bramber, then in the hands of Richard, earl of Cornwall, who had the wardship of the heir of Brause, or Braose. In the 9th of Edward the First, William de Braose, the fifth in descent from the William mentioned in the Domesday book, obtained a grant of the right of free-warren here. Mary, the widow of William de Braose, held this estate; and in the 31st year of the same reign, had a license from the king to enfeoff Ralph de Camoys and his wife, who was the daughter of Mary de Braose. She died in the 19th of Edward the Second, seised of the manor and church of Little Bookham, held as of the Honour of Gloucester, and of the Honour of Brembre. In the same year, Ralph de Camoys had livery of this manor, under the settlement above mentioned; but shortly after, (possibly from the decease of Camoys without issue), it reverted to the family of Braose. It was subsequently transferred, by

[9] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 688.

marriage and descent, to several different families, until the reign of Richard the Third; when, on a failure of issue, this with other estates devolved on the heirs-general descended from Wm. de Braose, who died in 1223,—these were, Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, and Maurice Berkley. On a division, Little Bookham was assigned to the earl, who was attainted among other adherents of King Richard in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh; but his lands and honours were afterwards restored, and for his services in the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513, he was created duke of Norfolk. He settled this and other estates in Surrey on William, his eldest son by his second wife, for his life only; and the remainder becoming vested in the crown, by the attainder of his elder brother, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, towards the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, Lord William Howard, in the 7th of Edward the Sixth, obtained a grant under letters patent, of the reversion to himself and his heirs. That nobleman was created baron of Effingham in 1553, and died in 1572; when he was succeeded by his son Charles, afterwards earl of Nottingham, who dying in 1624, settled this estate on his 2nd wife, Margaret, daughter of James, earl of Murray. She re-married Sir William Monson, who was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Monson, master of the armoury, and was in 1628 created Baron Monson, of Bellinguard, and 1st Viscount Castlemaine, in the peerage of Ireland, by Charles the First. Lord Monson was appointed one of the judges on the trial of that King, but did not sign the death-warrant; however, on the restoration, he was degraded with circumstances of peculiar ignominy, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, in the Tower.

Manorial courts were held in the names of William, lord Monson, viscount Castlemaine, and Margaret, countess-dowager of Nottingham, his wife, in 1633 and 1635; but this estate afterwards passed to Sir John Garret, whose daughter and heiress, Margaret, married Benjamin Madox, esq. He died in September, 1637, leaving two sons; the elder of whom dying in the following month, his brother Benjamin, then an infant aged five months, became his heir. That gentleman was created a baronet in March, 1676; and at his death about the year 1710, the manor came into the possession of Edward Pollen, esq., who had married his eldest daughter and coheiress, Mary; and their descendant, by the female line, the Rev. Geo. Pollen Boileau Pollen, is now owner.

This Living is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, but is not mentioned in the *Valor* of Edward the First. It is discharged in the King's books; but pays 2*s.* 1*d.* for procurations and synodals. The patronage is vested in the owner of the manor. The present rent-

charge, exclusive of 8*l.* on 41 . 2 . 12 acres of glebe, (and of 10*l.* to the vicar of Effingham, on 29 . 3 . 27 acres), is 162*l.* The estimated number of acres in this parish is 926 . 2 . 37; of which, about 490 acres are arable land; 143, meadows; 112, woodland; 118, commons; and 15½, gardens, &c.—The Registers, which commence in the year 1642, are imperfect in the earlier part.

Rectors of Little Bookham in and since the year 1800:—

George Pollen. Instituted in July, 1777: died March 27th, 1812.

Henry Mears. Instituted on the 28th of June, 1812; and held the living until the 21st of June, 1823, when

George Pollen Boileau Pollen, A.M., chaplain to Lord Northwick, was instituted on his own petition.

The *Church* is a small edifice, situated at some distance from the principal part of the village, near the manor-house. It consists of a nave and chancel; with a small wooden tower (containing one bell), and shingled spire, rising from the roof at the west end. The only entrance is through a porch on the south side; a doorway on the north side, with a semi-circular arch, having been long walled up. The interior is exceedingly plain, but somewhat enlivened by an array of hatchments in memory of the Pollen and Boileau families. At the west end is a gallery for the singers, and a small organ, which was placed here by the present vicar when the church was repaired in the year 1829.

On the south side, forming part of the wall, are four massive half-circular pillars, with escalloped capitals, supporting semi-circular arches, under each of which, windows of different styles have been inserted. The pulpit is neat; and the font, a large round basin, is quite plain.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a white-marble tablet, thus inscribed:—

To the Memory of Benjamin Pollen, esq., who died August 19th, 1751, aged 45. He lies interred with his daughter *Anne*, who died May 9th, 1764, aged 28, near the remains of his Mother, (one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Benjamin Madox, bart.), and of his first wife, *Anne*, the daughter of Dr. Markland, of St. Cross.

On the same wall, another tablet bears the following inscription:—

To the Memory of George Augustus Pollen, esq., (only son of the late George Pollen, of Little Bookham), formerly M.P. for Leominster, and Colonel of the Loyal Surrey Rangers, which regiment he raised at his own expense. Colonel Pollen was shipwrecked off Memel on the 7th of April, 1808, in the 34th year of his age. His body, having been many months afterwards miraculously washed on shore at Papensea, was identified, and has since been deposited by his widow at North Berwick.

This marble was erected by his Sisters, July, 1813.

Against the north wall, is a mural tablet thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN PETER BOILEAU, of Tacolnstone Hall, in the county of Norfolk; and Mortlake, in the county of Surrey, esquire. He married in 1799, Henrietta, eldest daughter and coheiress of the Rev. George Pollen. He was lineally descended from the ancient family of Boileau, Barons de Castelnau, of the province of Languedoc, in France, who fled to England in 1690, on the persecution of the Protestant religion, of which they were early and powerful protectors. He was born November 30th, 1746, O.S.; and died March 10th, 1837, N.S.

This monument was erected by his three Sons.

Not far distant is another tablet, inscribed to the memory of the above-mentioned *Henrietta*, the beloved wife of John Peter Boileau, esq., who died at the family residence, Castlenau Place, at Mortlake, in the county of Surrey, on the 4th day of November, 1817, in her 45th year.

Nearly adjoining, a white-marble tablet, surmounted by an urn, bears the following inscription:—

In a Vault beneath are deposited the remains of the Rev. GEORGE POLLEN, many years rector of Little Bookham, a clergyman in whom were centred humanity, and benevolence of heart, the true characteristics of the Christian teacher. He died at Bath, after a lingering illness, March the 27th, 1812, in the 60th year of his age, deeply and sincerely regretted by his family and numerous friends.

This marble was erected to his memory by his wife, Mary Pollen.

In the same vault are deposited the remains of the said *Mary Pollen*, who died 24th March, 1816, aged 65 years.

Near the last-mentioned is a tablet recording the memory of *Harriet*, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. George Pollen, and wife of Abraham Edward Gregory, esq., of Fairfield-house, in the parish of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire; who died September the 17th, 1832, aged forty-seven years.

Near the church, on the south-west side, is a very large yew-tree, which is eighteen feet in girth at four feet from the ground; and is surrounded by a seat, and iron railing.

BENEFACTIONS.—Little Bookham enjoys a portion of the rental of a farm in Sussex, devised by Mr. Henry Smith, in 1627, for the use of the poor: the sum received for one year, expiring at Michaelmas 1844, was 14*l.* 1*s.* The proceeds are expended in bread, meat, and clothing, for the most needy of the parishioners.

Sir Benjamin Madox, who died about 1710, left, by will, the rents of certain lands and tenements in Allhallows Lane, London, for different uses in this parish; viz., one moiety to be assigned to the rector and his successors; and the other moiety to be divided into four equal parts, and applied to the repairs of the church, and the fences of the churchyard; the use of the poor; the repair of roads and bridges; and to be paid to the parish clerk, "for the better setting and singing of psalms in the church," and reading a part of the donor's will on some Sunday between Allhallow-tide and Christmas. The premises granted by Sir Benjamin were, some years since, let on lease at 65*l.* per annum. Vide 13th REPORT of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities, p. 475.

EFFINGHAM.[1]

The village of Effingham, which gives name both to the parish and hundred, is situated on the turnpike road from Epsom to Guildford; and the parish adjoins Cobham on the north, Little Bookham on the east, Abinger and Wotton on the south, and East Horsley on the west. The soil, on the northern part, consists of clay; on the south, of chalk; and in the intermediate parts, of gravel. In the southern parts is much coppice land.

Two manors called *Epingeham*, or *Effingham*, are noticed in the Domesday book, one among the lands of the abbot of Chertsey, and the other among those of Richard de Tonbridge. The former is thus described:—

"Oswold holds of this Church (Chertsey) *Epingeham*, which he also held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 2½ hides. The arable land consists of 2 carucates: and there are two villians, and nine bordars, with half a carucate; and 1 acre of meadow. The wood yields ten swine for pannage. The manor is, and was, valued at 40 shillings."

Oswold, (who, probably, was a Saxon,) the tenant of the abbot of Chertsey, likewise held the lands here belonging to Richard de Tonbridge; and he is reckoned among the thanes, or household officers of the crown, holding lands in this county of the king. This manor seems to have come into the possession of the crown soon after the Domesday survey took place; for, in a record of the 7th of Edward the First, 1279, it is stated that William the Conqueror gave the manor of Effingham to Eudo de Dammartin; and from the *Testa de Nevill*, we find that Alicia de Dammartin held one knight's fee here of the Honour of Clare. That lady married John de Warblington, and after his death, Roger de Clere; but previously to the above year, this manor had been sold to Stephen de Gravesende, who was then called upon to shew by what authority he claimed view of frank-

[1] This name was considered by the Rev. John Miller, who was promoted to this living in 1696, and "was a man of research," to have been derived from "*Yffing*, the son of *Yffe*, to whom it was given by Ella, the first king of the South Saxons, about the year 493."—No record has been referred to in respect to this gift; but it appears from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 428, No. iv., edit. 1817, that "twenty houses" in Bookham and Effingham [*Bocham cum Effingeham*], were granted to the abbey at Chertsey as early as the year 666.

Aubrey says, "There is a tradition that Effingham was formerly a town of considerable note, and had in it sixteen parish churches. In the fields and wood often appear remains of wells and cavities in the earth of very considerable dimensions."—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 282. Not the least authentic grounds to support this tradition were ever extant; and in regard to the "round pits," or cavities, "which are about fourteen or fifteen feet over," found in this and the adjoining parishes of Little and Great Bookham, and on Ranmore common, and Walton heath, Mr. Bray advances the conjecture that they might "have been made to conceal the Britons waiting in ambush to attack the Danes in their flight back from Ockley."—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 708.

pledge, and other manorial privileges in Effingham. On the trial before the king's Justices at Guildford, he pleaded that he held the manor by the same jurisdiction as his predecessors had possessed since the grant from William the First to Dammartin. John Pikard held the manor in 1305; and in 1309, he mortgaged it to Henry de Guldeford,[2] and Henry, son of John de Stockton, or Stoughton. In 1362, William de Pulteneye, knt., granted to John de Baronelle, bishop of Worcester, John de Ludham, and William de Churchull, clerks, the manor of Effingham, with other estates.[3]

Nothing is certainly known of the further descent of this place until the time of Edward the Fourth; in the 18th of whose reign, Laurence a Downe died seised of the manor of Effingham, alias *Place Court*, and of the manor of *le Lye*. This last-mentioned manor probably consisted of the one hide and one virgate of land stated in the Domesday book to have been held by Oswold, immediately of the king.[4] Either he or his successors seem to have taken the name *de la Legh* from that estate; and in the reign of Stephen, Oswold *de la Lega* gave all the tithes of his lordship, of his land de la Lega, and of Effingham, to Hugh, abbot of Chertsey; which tithes were afterwards granted by abbot Rutherwyke to the priory of Merton, at a rent of fifty shillings a year. In the reign of Edward the First, Nicholas de Newenham held of William de la Lye one-fourth of a knight's fee here, by the service of sixpence, homage and suit at the court de la Ley, and paying ten shillings towards every scotage of forty shillings. Walter de Geddynges, who was sheriff of this county in 1302 and 1307, and is commemorated by a sepulchral inscription in the parish church, died seised of this manor in 1312. Thomas de Geddyng died in the 10th of Edward the Second, seised of three-parts of a curtilage in Effingham, called *Bellesohagh*, &c,, suit of court at the manor of *Estcot* (or Effingham East-court); the manor of de la Legh, with other lands and tenements. It is further stated in the inquisition that Walter de Geddyng, the brother of Thomas, was heir-apparent; but that his widow, (who had married again), was reported to be pregnant, and near her time. William de Bohun had a charter of free-warren in Effingham la Legh granted to him and his heirs in 1329.[5]

[2] Manning styles Henry de Guldeford, "Lord Marshal": probably he was marshal of the king's household.

[3] Rotul. Claus. 36th of Henry the Third.

[4] See the extract from the Domesday book, p. 486.

[5] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 709—711. In the *Magna Britannia*, edited by the Rev. Thomas Cox, which was published in the early part of the 18th century, there is a notice of an ancient seat of the *At Lee* family, of Effingham, said to be overgrown with rushes. "In the upper part of the parish is a house still called Lee House; and in the lower part is a wood called Lee Wood, in which is a moat nearly square, inclosing something more than an acre of land, now overgrown with copse wood and trees."

At length this manor became the property of Laurence a Downe, above stated to have been seised of Effingham and de la Legh at the time of his decease. Both these manors were sold to John Legh; of whom, or another of the same name and family, they were purchased by King Henry the Eighth. In 1551, Edward the Sixth granted this estate, with the manor of Great Bookham, to Lord William Howard, created by Queen Mary, baron of Effingham. His son and successor, Charles Howard, lord high-admiral, was made earl of Nottingham by Queen Elizabeth; and these manors remained in the possession of his family until Charles, the 4th earl of Nottingham, in 1647, sold Effingham and de la Legh to Thomas Turgis, esq., of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. That gentleman, by will dated in 1703, gave the manor of Effingham to Thomas Urry, esq., who dying unmarried in 1776, devised his estates to his sister Ann, (who remained single), and his niece Elizabeth, the daughter of Elizabeth Brown, another sister. Elizabeth Brown, the younger, married Windsor Heneage, esq., by whom she had two daughters, who inherited this as well as large estates in other counties. Elizabeth, one of these coheiresses, married Basil Fitzherbert, esq.; and her sister Mary became the wife of Wm. Fitzherbert Brockholes, esq.; who were the owners of the property in 1809; and continued to possess it until a more recent period.

In 1832, this estate, comprising upwards of eight hundred acres, was disposed of in lots; when the manor and manor-house, (included in the "Homestead of the Upper Farm"), with Lee woods and other land, to the extent of 358 acres, were purchased by the late Sir Thos. Hussey Apreece, bart.; whose trustees now hold this property.

Manor of Effingham East-Court.—The following account of this manor is given in the Domesday book:—

"Oswold holds of Richard [de Tonbridge], *Epingeham*; which Azor held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now, at 2½ hides. Besides these 6 hides, Oswold holds (of the king) 1 hide and 1 virgate, which was held under King Edward by a freeman, who was compelled by necessity to sell to Azor, in the time of King William. There are in all, 5 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are six villains, and five bordars, with 2 carucates. There are six bondmen; and 4 acres of meadow: and the wood yields five swine for pannage, and three for herbage. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 100 shillings; afterwards, at 4 pounds and ten shillings; and now, at 6 pounds."

This manor was held by the Clares, earls of Gloucester and Hertford; and afterwards, by other descendants of Richard de Tonbridge, until the reign of Henry the Eighth. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, died in 1296, 24th of Edward the First, seised (*inter alia*) of the manor of Effingham, which was then in the occupation of Roger de Horne, who paid a rent of ten marks a year. This nobleman had

married Joan of Acre, daughter of King Edward the First, by whom he had a son and heir, Gilbert, the last of his family who held the earldom. He was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1313, and having no issue, his three sisters became coheirs of his estates. Margaret de Clare married Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second; after whose execution, she took for her second husband Hugh de Audele, or Audley, created earl of Gloucester in 1337; and who died in 1347, seised of lands and tenements in Effingham, and of the fee, or superiority, of the manor. He left no male issue, and the title became extinct; but Effingham, with his other estates, descended to Ralph, earl Stafford, who had married Margaret, his daughter and sole heiress. He died in 1373; and his son and successor, Hugh, lord Stafford, who died in 1386, gave this estate to his youngest son, Hugh, lord Bourchier, (in right of his wife, the daughter of Bartholomew, lord Bourchier), who having no issue, Effingham became the property of his cousin, Humphry Stafford, created duke of Buckingham by Henry the Sixth. He lost his life in the service of that prince, at the battle of Northampton, in 1460; and in pursuance of a settlement he had made in 1427, this manor passed into the possession of his younger son, John, created earl of Wiltshire, who married Constantia, the daughter of Sir Henry Green. He died in 1474, and the countess, his widow, held Effingham until her own decease in 1476. Their two sons having died without issue, the estate descended to Edw. Stafford, duke of Buckingham, K.G., and lord high-constable of England, who, through his own imprudence and the artifices of Cardinal Wolsey, was convicted of treason, beheaded, and attainted, in 1521.[6]

The manor of Effingham having thus escheated to the crown, Henry the Eighth, in 1528, granted it to John Bourchier, lord Berners; on whose decease, in 1532, it again came into the king's possession, in consequence, (as it is supposed), of a debt due from that nobleman. Not long after, Effingham and other estates which had belonged to the late duke of Buckingham, were granted to Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter, who forfeited the favour of his jealous sovereign by carrying on a correspondence with the celebrated Cardinal Pole, and engaging in an alleged treasonable conspiracy with Henry, lord Montacute, the cardinal's brother, and other persons; for which the marquis was beheaded in January, 1540, and lost his honours and estates. Effingham afterwards belonged to Sir Anthony Brown, created Viscount Montacute; whose grandson and successor, in 1616,

[6] It was on this occasion, and in allusion to Wolsey's birth, that the Emperor Charles the Fifth is reported to have exclaimed,—"A butcher's dog has killed the finest Buck in England"!

by deed of bargain and sale inrolled in Chancery, conveyed the manor of Effingham Court, and a farm called Nyce-court in Effingham, to Thomas Gray. In 1660, Thomas Gray, esq., grand-nephew of the preceding, conveyed the manor to Matthew Taylor, of London, grocer, who by will, dated March 27th, 1678, left the estate in trust for his grandson, Thos. White; who, in 1695, married Jane, daughter of William Pellatt, esq., and made a settlement. William White, his son and heir, in 1732, suffered a recovery; and in his will, dated February 19th, 1758, he devised the property to trustees, to sell, for the payment of his debts and legacies; but William White, his son, in 1768, having discharged the debts and paid the legacies, took a conveyance from the trustees to himself. In 1790, he sold Effingham Court to Wm. Bryant, esq.; who, in 1793, re-sold it to Gerard Dutton Fleetwood, esq.; and he dying in 1795, left this estate to Mr. Fuller; of whom it was purchased by Oliver De Lancey, esq., barrack-master general, who bought other lands, and erected a house here for his own residence.[7] In 1806, the estates of General De Lancey were seized by the crown, in consequence of his having become a public defaulter; and they were conveyed to William Mitford and Joseph Alcock, esqrs., clerks of the treasury, for the purpose of sale. An act of parliament was passed in 1807, to establish the title. The estate, (consisting of the manor of Effingham Court, the mansion, lands, tithes, and farms), was offered for sale, but not then sold. Sir Frederick Morton Eden made an agreement to purchase, but declined fulfilling it; and this estate was afterwards bought by Miles Stringer, esq., who died in 1839, and it is now held by his widow. The mansion stands on a commanding situation near the common; and is approached from the village by a private road and avenue of coppice wood, upwards of a mile in length, and rising to the house. This seat is now called Effingham-Hill.

Advowson, &c.—In the record of proceedings in a court of law, in the 7th of Edward the First, mentioned above, it is stated that Wm. de Dammartin gave the church of Effingham to the prior and convent of Merton; and abbot Rutherwyke, of Chertsey, afterwards granted to the same foundation a lease of the tithes of la Legh, at Effingham East-court. About 1297, a license was obtained to appropriate the living, and the vicarage was endowed with all the altarage money, small tithes, &c.; and a pension of two marcs annually was settled on the vicar, and is still payable at the office of the duchy of Cornwall. After the suppression of Merton priory, the rectory was granted to

[7] Lieut.-Gen. De Lancey had been an American loyalist, who came to England after the establishment of the Independence of America.

John Poynet, bishop of Winchester, who held it in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary; but in the next reign, it belonged to Wm. Hammond, esq., and was subsequently possessed by different families.

In 1642, the rectory was purchased of Carew Ralegh by William Gray. esq., the then owner of Effingham East-court; and it afterwards descended with that manor until the year 1803, or 1804, when a portion of the tithes was sold by Gen. De Lancey to William Currie, esq., of East Horsley; but was afterwards purchased by Lord Lovelace. In December, 1844, a rent-charge (under the commutation act), of 103*l.* per annum, the property of G. Founier, esq., in lieu of tithes on certain farms, lands, &c., in the parish, was sold by auction to the Rev. Henry Malthus, the present vicar of Effingham. The advowson is still vested in the crown.

This Living is a vicarage in the deanery of Stoke; but stands discharged in the King's books, and neither pays procurations nor synodals. In the time of Edward the First, the rectory was valued at twenty-two marcs. The number of acres in this parish, as estimated under the recent tithe-commutation act, is 3075 . 0 . 34, of which, 2764 . 1 . 17 are titheable: of these, 1516 . 3 . 22 are arable land; 447 . 1 . 22 meadow; 662 . 0 . 23 woodland; and commons, 120. The rectorial rent-charge is 419*l.* 4*s.*; and the vicarial rent-charge, inclusive of 10*s.* on eight acres of glebe, is 120*l.* 10*s.* The vicarage-house is a convenient dwelling, pleasantly situated near the church.—The Registers are perfect from the year 1565.

Vicars of Effingham in and since the year 1800:—

William Farley. Instituted September 13th, 1793: died January 25th, 1837.

Henry Malthus. Instituted March 17th, 1837.

The *Church*, which is of remote foundation and dedicated to St. Lawrence, has the appearance, from the irregularity of the ground-plot, to have been at some former period of greater extent than at present. It consists of a nave and chancel, a south transept (twenty feet wide, and thirty-seven feet and a half in length), and a western tower, containing three bells. The older parts are of flint and rubble-work; but the tower, with part of the nave, has been rebuilt with brick; the old steeple having fallen to the ground in 1757.

The nave is divided from the chancel by a wide low-pointed arch; and from the transept, by a large segmental arch. In the transept is a gallery, which was erected by subscription in the year 1835. The church is neatly pewed: the font is a plain octagonal basin, on an octagon shaft. The east window consists of three principal lights, cinquefoil-headed, with smaller lights above, and is decorated with

stained and painted glass, executed by Collins in 1828.[8] In the central compartment is an altar, with the initials I.H.S. in front; and upon it, the sacramental cup, chalice, &c.; above is a cross, with the holy dove descending.

In the paving of the chancel is an ancient grave-slab of Walter de Geddynges, who was lord of Effingham in the early part of the fourteenth century. On the verge is inscribed, in mixed characters, Roman and Saxon,—

VATER : DE GEDDYNGES : GIT : ICI : DEV : SA :
ALME : FACE : MERCI :—

Against the south wall is a handsome white-marble tablet, bearing the following inscription, and surmounted with an urn:—

> Sacred to the Memory of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, late of Washingley Hall in the county of Huntingdon, of Hennington in the county of Lincoln, of Cranham Hall in the county of Essex, and of Effingham House in the county of Surrey, baronet. Sir Thomas's natural descent is of most ancient origin; being descended from the noble and illustrious family of Ap-Rhese, of Lau, in the county of Brecknock, who was Prince of South Wales about the year 1202. He was maternally descended from that Sir Benjamin Wright, late of Cranham Hall, baronet, who, at his own cost, defrayed the expense of the Embassy to Spain, and of King Charles the Second's residence at that Court during his Majesty's exile. He was a man whose benign disposition did honour to humanity; generous without ostentation, friendly, hospitable, unassuming, and obliging: he was beloved and respected, and his loss is regretted by all who knew and felt his worth. He died the 27th of May, 1833, in the 89th year of his age. His remains are deposited in a vault on the north side of the church-yard.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. a cross patonce, Or, a crescent for difference; 2nd, Sab. three spears' heads, Arg. guttée de sang; 3rd, Or, a cross Vert. *Crests*:—1st, a garb betw. two feathers; 2nd, a spear erect, piercing an otter, with the motto—*Labora ut in æturnum vivas*; 3rd, on a mount, a hind couchant, reguardant against a hawthorn tree, ducally gorged. Motto:—*Vix ea nostra voco.*

Against the north wall, is a large tablet with a long inscription to the memory of *Dorothy Farley*, who was born May 5th, 1763, and

[8] For this and other recent improvements, the church is chiefly indebted to the late Miles Stringer, esq.; whose arms are thus blazoned in a window on the north side of the chancel:—Arg. a cross patonce betw. four martlets, Sab.; a canton, Erm. *Stringer*; impaling Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' heads erased, Or, *Steward*. *Crest*:—a martlet, Gu.

In the same window are the arms of the See of Winchester.

In the opposite window are the arms of the late vicar, the Rev. William Farley, viz.—Per pale, Or and Erm. a cross crosslet, Gu. a chief dancettée of the last, charged with a lamb passant, ppr. *Crest*:—on a mount Vert, before a Calvary cross Gu. a lamb passant, proper.—Also, Gu. a saltire, Arg. a rose in chief, *Currie*, of East Horsley; impaling Gu. a fesse betw. three crosses crosslet fitchée, Or. *Crest*:—a cock, Gu.

In the vault of the Stringers in the church-yard was buried *Mrs. Elizabeth Steward*, relict of John Clark Steward, esq., and mother of Jane, wife of the late Miles Stringer, esq., who departed this life March 13th, 1841, aged seventy-six years.

This parish partakes of the extensive Charities of Mr. Henry Smith. The sum received for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844, was 11*l.* 5*s.*; derived from the rental of the Iwood estate at Warbleton, in Sussex.

died December 20th, 1829;—also to her husband, the Rev. William Farley, M.A., who was rector of Effingham upwards of forty-five years, and departed this life after a short illness, January 25th, 1837, aged seventy-eight.

Nearly adjoining is another handsome tablet, erected to the memory of Miles Stringer, esq., "one of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace for Surrey, who died suddenly on the 31st of December, 1839, in the 65th year of his age."

On the west side of the transept are the memorial tablets of George Bogle, esq., of Effingham-house, who died on the 11th of November, 1813, aged fifty years; and lies buried with his two daughters, *Adeline* and *Emma*, (whose decease occurred shortly before his own, which was accellerated by their loss), under a handsome tomb in the church-yard;—and *Sophia Maria Parratt*, late of Maidenhead, co. of Berks; relict of James Meredith Parratt, esq.; ob. October 5th, 1824, aged seventy-one.

Here, also, is an elegant mural monument of pure white marble, on a light dove-coloured back-ground, displaying, in *bas relief*, the figure of a sorrowing mother, bending over the couch of her dying child. On the plinth is this inscription, and often-quoted verse:—

Maria Frances Selina Parratt. Died 22nd February, 1844, aged 17 years.

"Forgive, blest shade! the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this:
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stay'd thy progress to the realms of bliss."

On a tablet at the end of the transept:—

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. *Diana Carolina Meymott*, wife of William Meymott, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, who departed this life on the 27th of February, 1818, aged 79 years.—Also, the above-named William Meymott, esq., who died on the 30th of November, 1819, aged 87 years.—Likewise, to the memory of William and Henry, sons of the Rev. Wm. Farley, M.A., and grandsons of the above.

Here, likewise, are mural memorials to the *Cooke* family, formerly of Mare-house, who held a messuage and forty acres of land in this parish as remotely as the 37th year of Henry the Sixth.[9]

Among the sepulchral memorials in the church-yard, is a large tomb raised over the vault of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, bart.; wherein,

[9] Near Mare-house, on Effingham upper-common, which comprised 126 acres, and was inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1802, a small *Camp* of an irregular form was discovered by Gen. De Lancey, to whom, as lay-impropriator, one-ninth of the inclosed land was allotted in lieu of tithes: the banks were very low. On the small eminence called Standard-hill, eastward of Effingham, is a *tumulus*, or barrow.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 708.

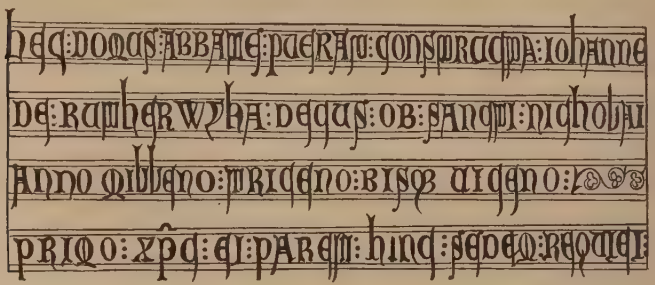
also, is deposited the body of Miss *Selina Parratt.*—Another handsome tomb is inscribed in memory of

> Francis Benjamin Bedwell, esq., late Senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery, who died on the 30th of October, 1835, aged 59 years: and of *Sarah Woodyear*, his wife, who departed this life on the 23rd day of July in the same year, aged 53 years.

Effingham-Lodge, near the church-yard, is the villa residence of Charles Francis Robinson, esq.

Effingham-House, (to which about sixteen acres of land are attached), was formerly the seat of George Bogle, esq.: but after his decease, it was sold in April, 1814, to the late Sir Thos. H. Apreece, bart., in whose trustees it is now vested. The premises are occupied, at the present time, by Capt. Hillebrant Meredith Parratt.

Addenda.—Great Bookham.—The inscription relating to the rebuilding of the chancel of Great Bookham church has been noticed in page 475 of the present volume. As it is one of the very few which remain of so remote a date as the reign of Edward the Third, we annex a wood-cut, reduced from a *fac-simile* of the original, in which the form of every letter is accurately traced.



INSCRIPTION IN THE CHANCEL OF GREAT BOOKHAM CHURCH.

The sum allotted to this parish from the rental of the Iwood estate, at Warbleton, under the settlement of Mr. Henry Smith, was 28*l.* 3*s.* for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

DORKING: PRINTED BY AND FOR ROBERT BEST EDE.

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OF THE

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

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